



YE SHALL KNOW THE TRUTH

101 Books American Nationalists
Need to Read and Understand
Before 'They' Burn Them

BY MICHAEL COLLINS PIPER

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First U.S. Printing:

Available from: *American Free Press*
645 Pennsylvania Avenue, SE, Suite 100
Washington, D.C. 20003
1-888-699-6397
www.americanfreepress.net

Order extra copies of this book from *American Free Press* at \$30 per copy

To contact the author:

Michael Collins Piper
PO Box 15728
Washington, DC 20003
Email: michaelcollinspiper@yahoo.com
Tel: (202) 544-5977
See his website at michaelcollinspiper.com
Hear his broadcast at michaelcollinspiper.podbean.com
and at republicbroadcasting.org

AS ALWAYS—and appropriately so—I extend my special thanks to the lone and only Willis A. Carto and his wife, Elisabeth, for their continuing support for my work over the years. It is appreciated.

Here, however, I would like to extend a special nod of acknowledgement to a good and decent man whom I have been pleased to call a friend for some 30 years: that outspoken Mississippi maverick, Robert Hilton Weems, the founding national chairman (in 1984) of the Populist Party of the United States.

Although that party is (sadly) long gone—destroyed from within—it's spirit remains more vibrant than ever and its message will ultimately prevail and, I'm confident, play a major part in taking back the American republic and bringing a crashing (and much-deserved) end to the drive for a New World Order.

A soft-spoken fellow who also, ironically, is a hard-hitting orator of the old school, Bob is a thoughtful intellectual and a very real philosopher, a hard-driving researcher and an accomplished, articulate writer with few equals. And it just so happens that Bob is the author of a book that, in some respects, was an inspiration for the one you now hold in your hands.

In 1994 Bob penned *A Populist Bibliography: An Overview of American Populism*, a fascinating—and entertaining—compendium of not only Bob's solidly-founded assessment of many important published works relating to that topic, but also a great deal of thought-provoking analysis on many critical issues. The book, unfortunately, did not receive the attention it deserved, but it remains the preeminent work outlining the literature of American populism.

So with the hope that *Ye Shall Know the Truth* will play some role in advancing the forward-looking agenda of America's populists and nationalists—and that of so many other real patriots around the globe—I am pleased—very much so—to open these pages with this well-earned tribute to a great American truth-seeker of the first and original order . . . Bob Weems

YE SHALL KNOW THE TRUTH

A Critical Survey of
101 "Must" Books
American Nationalists
Need to Read and Understand
Before "They" Burn Them

By MICHAEL COLLINS PIPER

SEWARD SQUARE
Washington, D.C.



LAWRENCE DENNIS
DECEMBER 25, 1893 – AUGUST 20, 1977

DEDICATION To Lawrence Dennis

From the early 1930s through the 1960s—Lawrence Dennis established himself, beyond question, as America's foremost nationalist theoretician. An outspoken opponent of imperial meddling, Dennis warned early on against American involvement in the affairs of the Third World—particularly the Middle East—and predicted disaster for America (and the world) as the ultimate consequence. What Dennis said during his heyday is so profound and so prophetic that his commentary is worth resurrecting in these modern times.

One cannot read Dennis's remarks—as published in his small-circulation (but still highly and quietly influential) newsletter, *The Appeal to Reason* (published from the 1950s through the early 1960s)—and reflect upon how his analysis of world events, even then, would so accurately predict the propaganda and warmongering bombast that led to the American invasion of Iraq and the events that have followed.

Although best remembered as the towering genius who stood trial in 1944 (along with some 30 others) on trumped-up "sedition" charges for opposing Franklin Roosevelt's drive to push America into what became World War II, it is largely forgotten that Dennis was also a forthright critic of the subsequent Cold War that followed.

During the Cold War, Dennis was fiercely adamant about the dangers of saber-rattling against the Soviet Union. He recognized that communism could not survive and asserted unswervingly that American intervention in the Third World in the name of "fighting communism" would only make new enemies for the United States, and set the stage for Soviet exploitation of Third World distaste for American adventurism.

Neither a "conservative" nor a "liberal," Dennis defied (and excoriated) those labels, well before it became fashionable to do so and long prior to the time that honest intellectuals came to understand the terms had ceased to be relevant (and perhaps never were).

And in this age of so-called "political correctness," it is probably appropriate to note that although Dennis was of African-American heritage on both sides of his family, he "passed" for being "white." Dennis never formally denied his ethnic antecedents, much to the subsequent dismay of modern-day howlers who demand—in retrospect—that Dennis should have "acted Black" and thereby effectively denied himself the opportunity to become the world-traveling diplomat, economist, writer and lecturer this multi-talented human being happened to be.

Ironically, it has only been in recent years that American nationalists of both the "left" and the "right" have come to recognize his wisdom. Today even Pat Buchanan echoes the anti-imperialist, America First position that Dennis put forth, calling for critics of "Pax Americana" on both

the "right" and the "left" to unite against the New World Order, which is—now all too clearly—a mad, plundering war-driving (and war-driven) amalgam of the forces of international plutocratic capitalism and Zionism, united in an Axis of Evil.

Long before Buchanan, however, independent-minded journals such as *Right*, *The American Mercury*, *The Spotlight* (all since defunct) and now *American Free Press* and the bimonthly American history magazine, *The Barnes Review*, were commemorating Dennis.

My friend and colleague, Willis A. Carto—the publisher of *The Barnes Review*—was a friend of Dennis (whom Carto considered one of his primary intellectual mentors) and treasured his rare collection of Dennis' newsletter, *The Appeal to Reason*, and, in 2011, Carto honored me immensely by presenting me that collection. So it is not without coincidence that when I edited a selection of Carto's writings, that book was (appropriately enough) entitled *An Appeal to Reason*.

Reflecting upon the intense thought and carefully-crafted writing and analysis by Dennis on the big issues of war, capitalism, imperialism and expansion and his opposition thereto—not to mention the interplay of those forces with the spiral of Zionist influence in the wake of the establishment of Israel and the rise of nuclear proliferation—it is astounding how truly prescient Dennis was, writing more than 50 years ago. Thus it is no wonder that a host of influential 20th Century personalities relied on Dennis for his insights: from former Ambassador Joseph P. Kennedy to General Robert Wood and famed aviator Charles Lindbergh and such free-thinking historians as William Appleman Williams and Harry Elmer Barnes, among many others, who respected the dynamic brain-power of this amazing man.

While one may not agree with everything Dennis had to say—nor would Dennis have demanded this—it is impossible to deny that Dennis was a prophet with an articulate capacity to cut to the chase and dissect world affairs in a lively, precise, no-nonsense style. His words are a clarion call for a global offensive against the imperial madness being pursued by the United States in order to further the Zionist dream of a New World Order—the Jewish Utopia.

It is thus to Dennis—whose work has been such an influence on me in so many ways—that this, my own book about books, is dedicated.

—MICHAEL COLLINS PIPER

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Russian-born Jewish media baron William Paley (left) took time off from running CBS to act as the key figure in the massive "book burning" in Germany after World War II. Toad-like Jewish Hollywood film-maker Billy Wilder (below) joined Paley and many other Jews conducting these operations in Germany through the U.S.-sponsored Office of Information Control.



Bringing History Into Accord With the Facts

Books Banned (Not Burned) in Germany by the Third Reich: **4,175 titles**

Books Destroyed by the Post-War U.S. Occupation in Germany: **34,645 titles** — plus every school textbook used from 1933 to 1945

Who *Really* "Burned" Books in Germany?

While images of "the Nazis" burning books are iconic in the Jewish-controlled media, the truth is that never once did the Third Reich officially order the destruction of *any* book. The famous book burnings were not *government-directed* at all; rather, they were *entirely symbolic and quite limited in number*; carried out by university professors, students, and intellectuals who were—note this—among the strongest supporters of the new Hitler regime. This, of course, is quite in contrast to the image of "jack-booted thugs" riding libraries and sacking bookstores. No libraries were raided. No bookstores were sacked. *None of this is acknowledged by the Nazi-obsessed media today.*

Those books that were actually formally banned by the Reich at one point or another over a twelve year period—some 4,175 individual titles, a relatively small number—were *preserved* in government archives.

In stark contrast, under the American post-war occupation of Germany, 34,645 individual titles—plus every school textbook used in Germany from 1933 to 1945—were officially banned by the U.S. military occupation's Office of Information Control (OIC). That's more than eight times as many titles as those proscribed under Adolf Hitler.

And those books banned by the good, democratic American devotees of freedom of expression were, in fact, physically destroyed. Libraries, bookstores and publishing warehouses were raided and untold thousands of tons of books were *pulpit*—rather than burned—since the Americans did not want to be accused of burning books "just like the Nazis."

Most interesting of all is the identity of the marauder in charge of the operation. Although Gen. Robert McClure was OIC chief, he had little, if anything, to do with OIC affairs. He left day-to-day decision-making up to his deputy chief, Russian-born Jew, William Paley, a high-ranking Freemason and founder of the CBS broadcasting empire. Under the appointive title "colonel"—despite no real record of military service—Paley took time off from his media dynasty to direct the destruction of German literature and the arts. Among those assisting him was Hollywood film-maker Billy Wilder, a Jew born in what is now Poland.

One scholarly account of OIC notes the "civilian experts" on the OIC staff "remained on the shadowy fringes, choosing not to stand in the limelight and not calling much attention to themselves." Another OIC study, by California State University's Dr. Cora Goldstein, in the March-April 2008 issue of *Military Affairs*, reported OIC's policies "reflected the ideological profile" of its staff and that "a significant portion" of the staff were "New Dealers, intellectuals, emigres, Jews, and leftists,"

These were the creatures—paid by American tax dollars—who conducted a very real "holocaust" that was unquestionably *the greatest campaign of "book burning" in all of recorded history . . .*

Meet an 'American' Book-Burner . . .



When Michael Collins Piper made his second visit to Malaysia in June of 2006, he was shocked to learn—from friends prominent in Malaysian government and academic circles—that then-U.S. Ambassador to Malaysia Christopher J. LeFleur (left) had offered bribes to at least one Malaysian bookshop owner and a prominent Malaysian publisher in order to influence them into no longer distributing Piper's books in Malaysia.

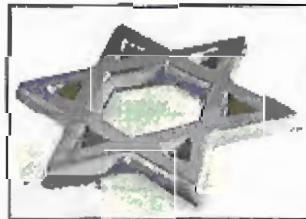
Although this was a crime—under both U.S. and Malaysian law—Piper did not seek LaFleur's prosecution. However, Piper did confront the State Department and also wrote a forceful letter to the ambassador advising the corrupt diplomat, in no uncertain terms, against future actions of this sort by LaFleur or any other U.S. official.

Whether Crooked Christopher was offering U.S. taxpayer dollars for the bribe or else acting as a bagman for some American Jewish power broker—such as longtime World Jewish Congress leader Edgar Bronfman or media baron, S. I. Newhouse (both of whom are known to actively engage in political intrigues both high and low)—is unknown.

Although of mousy and innocuous appearance, LaFleur is, in fact, a major player on the international scene. A longtime high-level figure in the Council on Foreign Relations—New York affiliate of the London-based Rothschild Dynasty-controlled Royal Institute of International Affairs—LaFleur (a career diplomat) served under George W. Bush as Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for East Asian and Pacific Affairs.

After retiring from the State Department in 2007, LaFleur was Vice Chairman at Wall Street giant J.P. Morgan's office in Japan. In 2012 he joined DTTC—a wheeler and dealer in the global financial racket in partnership with Thomson Reuters, the media conglomerate—as Special Advisor for Government Relations in the Asia Pacific region. A director of the Japanese-based Tsumeshi Shipbuilding Corporation, he is also Chairman of the Financial Services Forum of the American Chamber of Commerce in Japan. LaFleur is a very busy man indeed.

Ultimately—despite his many titles—LaFleur is no more than a well-paid henchman of the global plutocracy, an enemy of freedom and a willing tool of the predatory forces working relentlessly to achieve a planetary Jewish imperium that many refer to as the New World Order.



YE SHALL KNOW THE TRUTH



Although various published works by Michael Collins Piper have literally emerged as underground best-sellers in the United States, the Jewish Thought Police have successfully prevented their distribution through mainstream bookstores in America. However, internationally-published foreign language editions of Piper's works (and some English-language editions) have been well received abroad and openly sold in major chain bookstores. Shown above are some of the foreign language editions. Clockwise: the Malay edition of *The New Jerusalem*; the Arabic edition of *Final Judgment*; the Japanese edition of *Final Judgment*; the Japanese edition of *The High Priests of War*; the Malay edition of *The High Priests of War*; and the Arabic edition of *The High Priests of War*.

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PREFACE . . .**Just because it sounds good,
that doesn't mean it's true . . .**

Just because it sounds good, that doesn't mean it's true. That's a point I often make in writing and in my radio commentary when referring to a lot of the material in books and newspapers and on the Internet (in particular) that is circulating today.

The truth is that I've probably lost more regular readers—and radio listeners—over the years for the singular "crime" of daring to burst people's bubbles by telling them that popular legends they've held near and dear—stories that have become staples within the "patriot" movement—are nothing but fabrications.

Those stories may sound good—but they just aren't true.

But telling the truth (and therefore upsetting people) is one of the quandaries to contend with when you put your name, your face, your voice—and your reputation—out there in the public arena, talking and writing about controversial issues and people and events . . . and books.

However, as the old saying goes, "If you can't stand the heat, get out of the kitchen."

Well, at this juncture, it looks like I'm cursed—or blessed—with being a "dishwasher" for the rest of the time God grants me.

And I can assure you there are a lot of dirty dishes that need some good scrubbing. I absolutely can't stand dirty dishes.

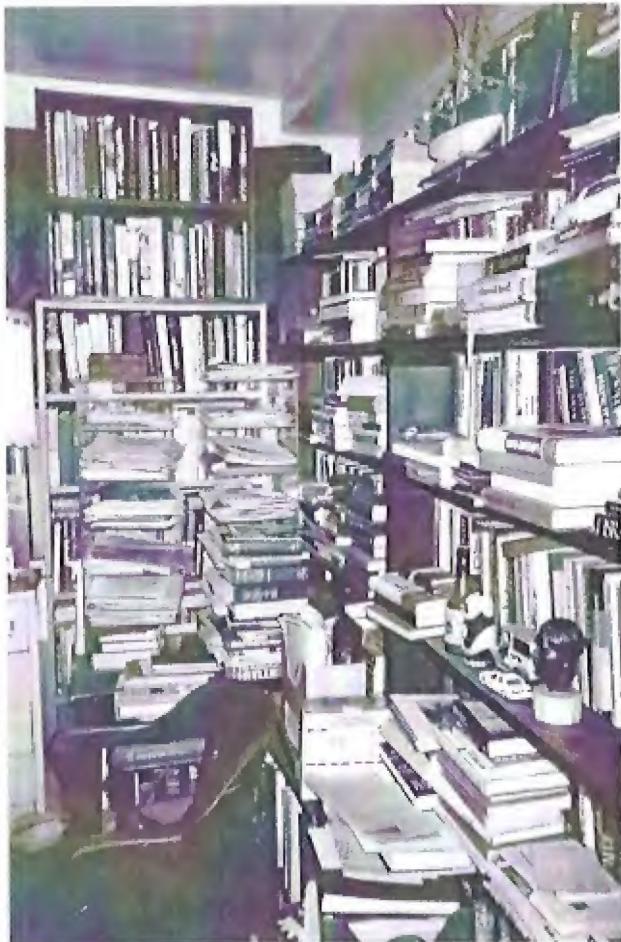
Ultimately, all we need to defeat the New World Order imperialists is truth; we don't need a lot of myths and misinformation to win the war.

The truth *is* out there and in these pages I'm going to try to direct you to some of the places—some of the books—where you can find it.

And you'll also discover that I have a lot of things to say about a lot of things—both big and small—that I think need to be said.

You may not agree with everything I have to say, but I'm going to go ahead and say it and leave the final judgment up to you.

—MICHAEL COLLINS PIPER



Shown here is a corner of Michael Collins Piper's crowded office in his small apartment where he maintains much of his wide-ranging private library of some 10,000 volumes that provided the basis for most of his research during the last thirty years. The vast majority of books are strictly "mainstream" works issued by "respected" publishing houses. Other works held by Piper (secured elsewhere) include some very rare volumes among those "burned" by the Jewish-controlled Office of Information Control in post-World War II Germany, including an eye-opening German government document (marked "official distribution only") describing in detail—with extensive maps, and graphs—never-published-in-English data relating to the extraordinary financial and industrial holdings throughout the British Empire of the London-based Rothschild dynasty and other Jewish families. Piper also holds two volumes owned by Adolf Hitler (one taken from his chancellery in Berlin and another from his mountain retreat, the Berghof) as well as books from the private libraries of other Third Reich notables including Herman Goering and Dr. Josef Goebbels. Piper says: "I'm holding these in trust for future generations as reminders of what the book burners so dubiously achieved during the 20th Century in hopes that in this—the 21st Century—the sordid schemes to advance the New World Order will ultimately be vanquished forever."

FOREWORD . . .

Yes, this is a full-length book in answer to YOUR inquiries . . .

Books about books are seldom best-sellers and that is surprising, simply because of the fact that so many people, particularly in the dissident political movement in America, are avid readers. So I sincerely doubt that I'll be able to count this particular volume as one of my own best-sellers.

However, because over the years I have had so many inquiries from so many of my readers asking for my recommendations regarding what books I would suggest they read in order to bring themselves up to date about so many things they missed in the past—since they were just "catching up" and "new to the movement" etc—it occurred to me that it was time to compile my own book about books, that is, those books that have been helpful to me in my own research and writing and that is what I have attempted to do in these pages.

Another of the pitfalls in having a certain amount of prominence as the author of a number of books that have received fairly widespread distribution is that I've often been asked to review quite a few manuscripts by a variety of authors who have asked me for advice on having their books published or who would like input regarding the manuscripts that they have written.

And, more often than not, I have found that while there have been quite a few excellent manuscripts that have come across my desk, I'm sorry to say that many of those same works have included material based upon books that I do not consider reliable sources worthy of referencing. Nonetheless, because some of the material or authors cited in those otherwise good manuscripts have become widely quoted, particularly in what some call the "patriot" movement, they have achieved a certain status of their own and, as a direct result, there are some very good writers and researchers who have thus fallen into the trap of quoting those unreliable sources.

As a consequence of this, I have often been hesitant to criticize those less-than-reliable (but otherwise esteemed) books and authors for the simple reason that many will immediately rush forward to say that my criticisms come from some sort of professional rivalry or jealousy when, in fact, nothing could be further from the truth.

As anyone who knows my work—even in passing—whether from having read my books or my articles (and book reviews, for that matter) that I have written in *The Spotlight* and *American Free Press* and *The Barnes Review*, I have always been diligent in giving credit where credit is due to other authors and quite generous in endorsing their efforts.

And here now I present an entire book essentially endorsing the works of literally hundreds of other authors whose writings have been valuable to me and which I believe will be valuable to others. And I have taken to task some of those books and authors that I think have been over-rated or unwisely relied upon.

There are a lot of Internet tale-spinners—far too many of them—who come up with a lot of fascinating accounts of “behind-the-scenes” activities and, yes, accounts of deep, dark conspiracies about which they’ve been advised by their own “sources,” but I am here to tell you that many of these characters are frauds, liars, and phonies. And most of them have probably never even read some of the valuable published works that are available as freely to you as they are as freely available to those Internet icons who come up with a new and exciting (and seemingly plausible) conspiracy contrivance every other day of the week.

It would be easy to say that there are 100—or 101—"must" books that you need to read. But it's really all up to you. My effort here is to describe to you some of the foremost published works that have proven valuable to me and explain, likewise, why they can be valuable to you.

There are far more than 101 books examined here. I chose the figure "101" because—well, it's eye-catching. Considering all of the truly great books that are out there, it's really hard to decide which books to include. So the reader will forgive me for a bit of literary license.

In these pages I am going to be talking about a lot of different books on a lot of different topics coming from a lot of different writers coming from a lot of different viewpoints. And I am here to assure you that if you do, in fact, read any or all of the books that are outlined here that you will not necessarily agree with everything or anything expressed opinion-wise in those volumes because, as I've said, those writers come from a lot of different viewpoints.

You will find traditional “liberals” and traditional “conservatives,” hard-core Republicans and hard-core Democrats, some Communists and some Nazis (to one degree or another, I suppose)—all sorts of ideas. Just because an author is a professed “socialist” or even a “communist” does not mean that the material that an author has presented in his book is not factually correct.

But whether you agree with the themes presented in these books, these books nonetheless contain what I believe to be some pretty solid facts that are generally backed-up by material I have seen in other sources (whether other books or magazines), but facts nonetheless that you can use in your own research and writing.

Just because you don't agree with someone's *opinion* about some matter doesn't mean that the *facts* that he is presenting (presumably to

underscore his opinion about some matter) does *not* mean that these are not facts. Often times, let it be noted, facts can be *interpreted* in different ways, but facts they are nonetheless.

Over the years when I have been confronted by someone who disagrees with something I have asserted, they will say (often quite stupidly, I might add): “Well, that's your opinion.” Many people do not understand—believe it or not—that a matter of fact is not a matter of opinion and vice-versa. That seems like such a simple proposition, but the truth is that there are many reasonably intelligent people who do not understand those distinctions.

And that may be part of the problem as to why those of us who stand against the New World Order and the elements that are pushing for the internationalist agenda of the predatory plutocracy have so much difficulty in explaining our often-controversial point or points of view about matters in the public arena.

Most of the books I have discussed in these pages generally focus on the subject of national and international power politics as opposed, for example, to specific political issues. But there are a few “issue-oriented” books that are explored here.

While there are some general categories of books examined, there is, naturally, a lot of overlapping subject matter, but for our purposes, I think the fashion in which they've been organized will be sufficient for the average reader and researcher.

There are some volumes of genuine opinion referenced here because I have found the authors to be particularly articulate and well worth reading and they have provided me with a certain philosophical foundation regarding a variety of topics.

And, of course, there are many books of history reviewed, but I would not necessarily call them either “Revisionist” or “alternative” history. However, please note that the term “Revisionist” has come to be abused, to a certain degree, or otherwise misunderstood, in recent years.

For example, there are many people who mistakenly believe that the term “Revisionist” refers strictly to inquiries into the subject of “the Holocaust” (or, more generally, analysis of World War I and World War II) when nothing could be further from the truth.

In fact, as my longtime publisher Willis Carto has sought repeatedly and relentlessly to point out, the concept of Revisionism can, should and must be applied to all periods of history and is ever-applicable precisely because academic establishments (not just today, but throughout history) have always pawned off lies in the name of historical truth.

Personally, I've never liked the term “Revisionist” because it is rather ambiguous and thus subject to misinterpretation and distortion.

Some naive folks even think that Revisionism is "revising" (in other words, "re-writing" history) when, of course, it is anything but that. It was the great Revisionist historian Harry Elmer Barnes who defined Revisionism best when he said that that Revisionism was "nothing more or less than the effort to correct the historical record in the light of a more complete collection of historical facts, a more calm political atmosphere, and a more objective attitude." That's Revisionism.

For my own part, I have always said that "I say what I mean and I mean what I say" and that what I write is what I believe to be the truth, based upon sources I consider to be reliable, sources which have not (to my knowledge) been materially contradicted or which otherwise seem to me to be backed up by the research of others.

Almost certainly I will get a lot of letters (both "pro" and "con") about a lot of the books referenced in these pages and I will say, right up front, that I have written in a quite negative fashion about more than a handful of books that have otherwise almost become iconic among readers who style themselves as "patriots."

But I stand by what I've said in these pages. My assessments are founded not only on my own considerable study of so many thousands of books over more than some 30 years—not to mention my perhaps experienced eye coming from longstanding work as both a writer and an editor, along with a bit of a cynicism arising as a consequence of in-depth involvement in the arena of public affairs—and, last but far from least, upon a great deal of interaction with a wide variety of individuals (from all over the planet) including many authors—both good and bad—among them.

So it is with a bit of satisfaction in actually having taken the time to put together this volume—along with a certain amount of trepidation at the possible responses thereto—that I hereby present my commentary for the reader's consideration.

That having been said, I nonetheless look forward to any input and criticism in reaction to the material herein.

INTRODUCTION . . .

The Big (Dirty) Secrets About Book Publishing

In 1980, just before I turned 20 years old, I first began working for *The Spotlight* newspaper and remained with that national populist weekly until its untimely demise in 2001, at which time the editors of *The Spotlight* proceeded to establish a new weekly as its successor, *American Free Press*, for which I continue to be a regular correspondent. In 1994 I published my book *Fatal Judgment*, the work—out of now nearly a dozen full-length books to my name—for which I am probably best known.

The fact is that in all of these years I have been associated with newspaper and book publishing and, more recently, in the realm of radio broadcasting. I have continually been told by my readers (and listeners) that, for example, "I read no other newspaper or magazine other than *American Free Press*," and that they ignore so-called "mainstream" news—many of which are now, of course, accessible worldwide on the Internet—and that they pay absolutely no attention to the "Establishment media" whatsoever.

Many of these people have commented they read no other books other than by writers emerging from the "truth" and "patriot" movements—whatever description you prefer for the amorphous groupings of often like-minded individuals who have banded together as dissidents against the international plutocratic establishment that is reckoned to be the driving force behind what many call the New World Order.

However, over the years, in response to these quite well-intentioned comments by my readers (expressing their disdain of the elite media), I have always been quick to say the one thing they should not do, by any means, is to restrict their reading to published material coming from the dissident movement and to advise them that by following *The Washington Post* and *The New York Times* (for example) and by reading the "op-ed" (that is, opinion and editorial) pages in those newspapers and in other Establishment journals, one can, in fact, find out what the international elite have planned for the rest of us.

Sometimes, of course, you may have to read between the lines to glean this information—but not always. More often than not, however, the internationalist agenda—some less generous folks would call it "the Jewish Agenda," as I myself often do—can be found clearly laid out in no uncertain terms.

Now while some people will acknowledge that phenomenon—the open publication of the globalist agenda in the "elite" media—when I point it out to them, at which time they say that they were aware of this

being the case, others say that it had honestly never occurred to them. My point is this: One simply cannot isolate himself from the "real" world, however unreal that world may sometimes seem to be as it is presented in the biased journals and newspapers of our predatory enemies.

Another point I stress in my discussions with my readers—and believe me when I tell you that, over these past 30 years and more, I have literally received thousands of calls, letters, cards and emails (and had conversations with) so many people, and from all over the world—is this: While many people often praise me as an "investigative journalist" whose work they admire (and I do appreciate the sentiments) and then ask me where I obtain much of the information that I have used in writing the articles and books that they like, I have to tell them in all honesty that most of what I have utilized doesn't come from any hard-driving investigative work.

In truth, much of the material can be found in establishment journals, and—perhaps more importantly in our context in these pages—in books issued by mainstream publishing houses and which can be found in many (if not most) libraries. And these books are the work of establishment writers, respected academics—yes, even those of the Jewish faith, as much as that may surprise some people who might assume that I (a reputed "anti-Semite") distrust Jewish sources—and other sources that are certainly *not* part of the "dissident" movement in America.

Many people do not realize all of this. They do not know how much valuable information can be found in the books coming out of the elite publishing houses precisely because so many good people (by their own admission) restrict themselves to reading only material that circulates within the various realms of the dissident community in the United States and around the world.

My personal library is quite substantial, upwards of 10,000 volumes, and while, to be sure, perhaps 20% of them constitute books published by independent, non-establishment publishing houses, for the most part the books that have been critical to my own research and especially contributory to my published output (particularly my books) do tend to be books put out by the mainstream publishing houses.

And that is an important point, because certain among those who are independent writers do have a tendency to say that the mass media and the big publishing houses are "covering up the truth." However, the reality is that there is, in fact, an amazing amount of very revealing information that can be found in the pages of so many of these books, and many of them are sitting on the shelves of my large library that is crammed into my little apartment in Washington, D.C.

The truth is that even many people who are avid readers and book-

buyers don't ever really think much—if anything—about book publishing itself. The publishing industry has always just "been there" and people have gone to libraries and bookstores and have never really given thought as to how such books come into being and are then distributed. There are even some relatively intelligent people who think that a book is not a "real" book unless it is published in hardback with a dust cover.

Shortly after the success of my book *Final Judgment*, one of my oldest friends—college-educated and quite successful—made a snide remark to the effect that my book was "only in paperback and not in the regular bookstores," the implication being that it would only be a "real" book if it were in hardback and also "in the regular bookstores."

Now this came at a time when so-called "quality paperbacks" were not as widely distributed as they are today, quality paperbacks being the larger-sized books in paper, in contrast to the smaller-sized books that, for many years, were on the shelves in bookstores and available on turnstiles in drug-stores and super-markets. Today, in fact, many books actually debut as quality paperbacks rather than in hardback.

But that comment from my friend does illustrate all too clearly that even many intelligent folks don't have any real understanding of the nature of the publishing industry. It never occurs to most people why certain books appear on the front shelves of the big chain bookstores like Barnes & Noble whereas other books do not.

Often times, over the years, friends and associates have urged me to try to get my own books carried in the major bookstores, but I know better. I'm not going to go through the motions of having the books somehow actually placed on the shelves only to have groups such as the Anti-Defamation League (ADL) of B'nai Brith come in and complain and have the books taken from distribution.

So, naturally, when I saw conspiracy writer Jim Marrs' books such as *The Rise of the Fourth Reich* and *Rule By Secrecy* on the front shelves of the now-defunct Borders book chain, it certainly raised questions in my mind as to why Marrs' books were in such open and prominent display in an establishment bookselling outlet.

I think I understand why. Marrs promotes the idea that Nazism was not conquered in World War II and that its remnants still prevail on the planet. This, of course, plays right into the propaganda agenda of the New World Order—and, in particular, the Jewish Agenda—and keeps alive the imagery that these Illuminist forces utilized so effectively in the 20th Century—and well into this, the 21st Century—in keeping their program in the forefront of regular public discussion.

And I should probably add that this also explains why the Jewish-controlled Sirius satellite broadcasting network has sponsored such

ostensibly "independent" and "dissident" voices such as Alex Jones, promoting him, as the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith has done, as "the king of conspiracy," giving a certain back-handed credence to the often-cult-like Jones theology—akin to that of the aforementioned Jim Marrs—that misdirects real patriots into believing the silly myth that Nazism is one of the forces of the New World Order.

Likewise, the plutocratic elite of the publishing industry are now beginning to promote a certain "approved" brand of books representing the "conservative" viewpoint that they find acceptable.

In that regard, many patriotic Americans were heartened by reports in recent years that major "mainstream" publishing houses were now beginning to see a market for publishing and promoting books representing the "conservative" point of view.

However, don't start celebrating too quickly. The truth is that the so-called "conservative" books that are being promoted are actually books that contain a point of view that has been deemed acceptable by the internationalist-minded "neo-conservative" stalwarts who advocate what the late revisionist historian Charles Beard called—and which his colleague Harry Elmer Barnes memorialized in a book by the same name—"perpetual war for perpetual peace."

Even the famous Book-of-the-Month-Club (BOMC)—a mainstay of the elite publishing industry—announced that it was forming a new "club" promoting this type of work, although, of course, the publicists at BOMC haven't quite put it this way:

BOMC, it so happens, is a subsidiary of Bookspan, which is owned jointly by the German publishing giant Bertelsmann AG and AOL Time Warner which is controlled, in substantial part, by the family of longtime World Jewish Congress president Edgar Bronfman (whose media enterprises will be examined in a subsequent chapter).

In the meantime, Penguin—a British publishing giant—and Crown, a division of Random House (another elite publishing house with long-standing ties to the CIA and also owned by Bertelsmann) are also lending support to the promotion of the "neo-conservative" point of view.

Harper Collins, owned by Zionist billionaire Rupert Murdoch, has also joined the crowd, promoting the works of Sean Hannity who is most distinguished for having once personally called the now-defunct *Spotlight* demanding a gift subscription donated in his name he cancelled immediately. "I don't like you people," Hannity told then *Spotlight* editor emeritus Vince Ryan, "and I don't like your point of view."

All of the "conservative" writers being promoted—ranging from Ann Coulter, Michael Savage, Bill O'Reilly, Rush Limbaugh, Glenn Beck, *ad nauseam*—are strident supporters of Israel, outspoken advocates of

U.S. meddling around the globe, and—at the same time—firm critics of the populist and traditional nationalist point of view.

So don't be too surprised when your next-door-neighbor starts totting around a copy of the "hot new book" by a conservative author that the media reviewers are saying is the best thing on the book market today. It's all part of a plan to bring American conservatives into the corral and make sure that they think "correctly."

The fact is that Americans who want to break the back of the corporate, elite-controlled media monopoly in America have got to abandon the tired and worn theory that "the liberals control the media." There's much more to the story that people need to realize.

The popular conception of "the liberal media" is actually as quite as out-dated as the concept of the American political struggle being a battle of "liberal vs. conservative" or "left vs. right."

Although—beyond question—the media is quite "liberal" in the conventional cultural respects, the truth is that there is very much a strong "conservative" influence in the media today, demonstrated by the artificially-stimulated "popularity" of such personalities as those aforementioned writers whose books are now being hyped in the Controlled Media in America, particularly by the enterprises of Rupert Murdoch.

How really "liberal" then is the establishment media?

One of the most outspoken and eloquent critics of the media conglomerates, Professor Robert W. McChesney of the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, points out in his book Rich Media, Poor Democracy (University of Illinois Press, 1999) that:

A 1998 study showed that while leading Washington editors and reporters tend to be more "liberal" than most adult Americans on social issues, they tend to be more conservative and pro-business than the balance of the population on issues of taxation, trade policy, corporate power, and government spending priorities. In short, journalists' political views are similar to those of others of the same social class . . .

The corporate media system has a strong internal bias toward reflecting elite opinion; hence the so-called dominant "liberal" voices in the United States—*The New York Times* and *The Washington Post*—are stridently pro-capitalist and were among the leading media to favor passage of GATT and NAFTA.

When, in 1997, labor led the fight to defeat the law before Congress that would permit the "fast-tracking" of trade agreements, thereby making them largely unaccountable to popular deliberation, the *Times* and the *Post*—along with virtually the

entirety of the corporate media—barely concealed their contempt for labor's intrusion into the policy-making process.

And these are the media that, in mainstream mythology, are supposed to be the most sympathetic to the interests of working people.

McChesney sees the major media as being more attune to the interests of the plutocratic elite and emphasizes the need for popular rebellion against the media monopoly. He writes:

In short, any effort to reform the balance of class power in the United States, or any other effort for that matter, has to deal directly with corporate media power.

Nor is this merely an ideological issue, as may have been the case in generations past.

Today the largest communications firms rank among the most important firms in the global capitalist economy; media, advertising and communication increasingly are at the very center of the capital accumulation process and the global market economy. To leave the communication sector untouched, while elsewhere labor and the left challenge the prerogatives of capital . . . is absurd . . .

In short, we need to break up the Media Monopoly—a thesis that many conservatives and “patriots” would wrongly and foolishly say is “socialistic” or even “communistic.” But that is what we must do. We must break, smash and plunder this mechanism of control.

So at this juncture it is probably appropriate to introduce a matter that is little-understood but which I have frequently referenced in both writing and in public speaking:

There is a reason why so much revealing information—some might consider it even “explosive” information—that has been made available in mainstream books has not received as wide attention as one might otherwise expect.

The truth is that reasonably reliable statistics indicate that if you were to walk into the average non-fiction section of any standard book-store in America or even into any local library of any consequence in either the smallest town in America or in New York City itself, you would find—and this will surprise you—the average non-fiction book on those shelves has hardly sold more than roughly 10,000 copies in hard-cover. (And many of them are never published in paperback.)

You read that correctly.

That’s right—most of those books have never sold more than 10,000 copies in a nation the size of the United States. And many of the sales are actually made to libraries across the country, rather than as individual sales to individual book-buyers.

Well, 10,000 copies doesn’t sound like many copies and, in fact, is it not, especially when you realize that many of these books were widely touted in the pages of newspapers all across America, featured on television, and enthusiastically reviewed in the big weekly news magazines.

Crank those figures into this remarkable consideration: although few people know it, it takes roughly only 40,000 in sales for a book to reach *The New York Times* best-seller list. That’s right—only 40,000 copies on the average.

And then, too, consider the fact that many of those copies sold by the publishers are actually sold to distribution houses which then distribute them to bookstores.

So therefore a lot of the time when you read that a hard-cover non-fiction book is on the *New York Times* best-seller list, the truth is that book (at that point) may have never actually been purchased by a single individual buyer; that is, the books have been purchased by book distributors and by book stores and presumably have been stocked, but, at that same time, not a single person anywhere has actually walked into a bookstore and purchased a copy of that best-seller!

This is why you may go into bookstores and see books that were *New York Times* best sellers but which now sit on remainder tables selling for \$2 when originally priced (retail) at \$25 or even more.

So the status of being a “*New York Times* best-seller” is not really so distinguished as it may initially appear to be.

A lot of times book distributors will buy massive numbers of a new book, but then not that many people actually buy them. That’s a dirty little secret of the publishing industry that is known within the industry but which is not widely known among the general public or even within the smaller circle of people who actually buy books.

However, for those well-informed people in America and around the world who are concerned about media propaganda, about the tightening control of the media industry and book publishing by a select few, and about the censorship that accompanies it, this should be an interesting fact indeed.

This all goes back to another consideration in the bigger picture. While it is true that certain non-fiction books have actually been bought in the millions of copies in hard-cover upon their initial release and in the weeks and months that have followed—for example, the memoirs of former President George W. Bush and those of Bill and Hillary Clinton

and former Secretary of State Colin Powell—and while they have, of course, been accompanied by major media promotion, a lot of the books that do receive major media promotion don't really sell that many copies to individual buyers, even if they have been stocked by the major book distribution outlets, such as Barnes & Noble and the aforementioned and now-defunct Borders Books, for example.

In that regard, I can't help but point out—even brag—about the very real success of a number of my own books, even though the sales numbers (obviously) don't come close to rivaling those of Bush, Powell and the Clintons.

Consider this: When my JFK assassination book, *Final Judgment*, was first released in 1994 through the aegis of *The Spotlight* newspaper—which then had roughly 100,000 weekly paid subscribers—there were nearly 8,000 copies of my book sold within a three week period following two advertisements that appeared in consecutive issues of that weekly paper.

So, obviously, by any honest reckoning, that made *Final Judgment* a proverbial "best-seller," and, in fact, it was indeed an underground best-seller in the classic sense. As of 2012, *Final Judgment* has sold some 50,000 copies in the English language, both here in the United States and, to a limited degree, through distribution abroad.

Contrast those sales with those of another book on the Kennedy assassination that did receive major media attention at the time of its release in 1981, that being *The Plot to Kill the President* by G. Robert Blakey, the former director of the House Assassinations committee that, from 1976 to 1977 conducted the second major "inquiry" (so-called) into the JFK assassination (and also into the murder of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.). Blakey's book sold no more than 20,000 copies in hardback and this was a book that was reviewed everywhere in all the major newspapers and news magazines, reported upon in daily newspapers throughout the country, and touted in the broadcast media on a regular basis following its release.

Blakey's book, by the way, suggested that there was a conspiracy behind the president's murder but made the remarkable suggestion that Lee Harvey Oswald was still the lone assassin—another possible assassin may have fired at the limousine but missed, so Blakey claimed—and that if anyone was behind the conspiracy, it was the Italian-American crime grouping known as "the Mafia."

But Blakey ignored, of course, the more predominant Jewish crime elements standing above the Mafia, represented by crime syndicate chief Meyer Lansky and his partners here and abroad and, likewise, needless to say, he didn't even mention the ties of Israel's intelligence

service, the Mossad, to the Lansky network and the circumstances surrounding the JFK assassination that I outlined, to the satisfaction of many, in *Final Judgment*.

But needless to say, despite the fact that Blakey's book received the red carpet treatment in the press, people really didn't buy the book.

A number of my other books have done almost equally as well as *Final Judgment*. For example, *The High Priests of War* was released by *American Free Press* in 2004 (at a time when *American Free Press* had approximately 40,000 paid weekly readers) has sold, all told, about 40,000 copies. My book, *The New Jerusalem*—examining the facts and figures about Zionist Power in America—has been distributed to the tune of approximately 25,000 copies.

Bear this in mind as well: when *Final Judgment* was first released, copies of that book were being purchased by readers in towns and cities all across America in every state, circulating in many places where there were no major book chains—or even bookstores—located. And many small communities do not have bookstores. But my book was physically reaching into households, as I've said, all across America.

(One copy of *Final Judgment*, I learned was distributed among and read by some 30 different doctors and medical personnel in one nationally-known city in one of the Western states. I won't get those folks in trouble by mentioning their location!)

Contrast that with the vaunted *New York Times* best-sellers that were only being sold in major bookstores that were part of book distribution chains. So, in that respect, my books (and those of other independent writers who were using the outlet of *The Spotlight* and, later, *American Free Press*) were actually reaching a wider audience than those *New York Times* best-sellers that were only being sold in cities and towns where there were bookstores. And, in truth, there really aren't that many bookstores, all told, across America.

And if what we read in the mainstream media is correct, the numbers of bookstores are on the downward spiral in a very meaningful way, what with the rise of the Internet and Internet-based publishing.

In fact, when I was a child growing up in Central Pennsylvania in the 1970s, the only bookstore within 15 miles of my home was a Christian bookstore that sold—exclusively—religious books. It took a full hour's drive for my mother to take me (an avid reader) to a general distribution bookstore at a shopping mall in Harrisburg, and my trips to that bookstore were few and far between.

In fact, I would go so far as to suggest that I was probably one of only a handful of people in my own little rural community who was actually patronizing that store. I was one well-read hillbilly!

Not only was I a member of my county library and two libraries in nearby counties, but I also periodically visited the Pennsylvania State Library (again, a full hour's drive away). So access to books for me was always a great privilege and delight.

So when I consider that most people do not join one library, let alone three or four, that does point toward my central theme in these pages: that people really just don't read. And even many of the people who do read—like the good people now reading this book—do not realize that there are so many hidden treasures to be found in books coming from the mainstream publishing houses.

Taken together, all of this demonstrates that the book business isn't really what it seems to be.

While there are those authors such as Stephen King of horror genre fame, and romance novelist Danielle Steel, and popular crime writers such as James Patterson whose books do sell substantial numbers (even into the millions) in hardback and certainly far many more multiple millions in paperback, making these authors very rich indeed, the sales of these fiction books far outstrip the sales of non-fiction books.

And in regard to the sales of non-fiction books there is another interesting fact that most definitely does need to be mentioned:

In his book, *The Jewish Phenomenon*, which favorably described Jewish wealth and success in America, (published by the Longstreet Press in 2000), American Jewish author Steven Silbiger let the cat out of the bag regarding the fact that Jews can essentially "make or break" a book's publishing success, since, as he pointed out:

Jews are the cornerstone of hardcover book sales, "accounting for between 50 and 75 percent of non-institutional hardcover sales in the United States." Even 25 percent would represent an amazingly disproportionate share of total sales. Hardbacks are the more expensive editions that precede the cheaper paperbacks and provide publishers with their greatest margins. Jewish-American buyers, then, are extremely important to the publishing industry.

In that same work, Silbiger cited hard figures demonstrating that while, on the national average, 19% of those polled had bought a hardcover book in the previous 12 months, an astounding 70% of Jews polled had done so. In terms of 1-5 books purchased, the national average was 13% in contrast to 39% for Jewish bookbuyers. In terms of 10 or more books purchased, the figures were equally striking. The national average was 3% in contrast to 17% for Jewish bookbuyers.

So considering the fact that these figures were outlined by Silbiger some twelve years ago, it is not unreasonable to assume that much has changed. If anything, the rich have gotten richer and the middle class and the poor have gotten poorer and the latter groups are far less likely to be out there buying books since they have to contend with things such as health care, mortgages and day-to-day survival.

In summary then, while there are not that many non-fiction books actually being sold to the reading public, the large percentage of those that are being sold as individual copies are being sold to Jewish buyers. So that leaves it up to the vast majority of the reading public to find the non-fiction books that they might want to read waiting to be discovered on the shelves of public libraries.

In *Assimilation and Its Discontents* (Times Books/Random House, 1995), Jewish author Barry Rubin emphasized how Jewish concerns permeate American popular culture in the print media, pointing out how, for example, on just one single day—Oct. 18, 1992—the book review section of *The Washington Post*:

[Was] full of books by or about Jews: on sports and the American Jewish experience; a biography of Bill Graham, a Holocaust survivor and leading rock & roll impresario; the story of an upper-class New York family infected by antisemitism; a South African woman's group portrait of her set of Jewish friends; a Jewish couple's volume on foreign investments in America, analyzing problems of multiple loyalties and foreign influence parallel issues in assimilation; and a Jewish author's book on politics in higher education, discussing multiculturalism in terms drawn from the integration of Jews into American society.

Thus, even in this gigantic United States of America today, those who are buying books (and presumably reading them) are primarily Jews. So, as a consequence, the many valuable and informative books that do contain important information that are being published by the mainstream publishing houses are not really reaching that wide of an audience, contrary to what most otherwise well-informed people might perceive. And this means that so many good people—you, my readers, first and foremost—are not getting access to this information.

Right up front I will warn my readers who are expecting a vast compendium of conspiracy theories—ones they are familiar with and ones they are looking forward to learning about—that most of the books referenced in these pages are not—and should they be—considered books

delving into conspiracy theories. Rather, they are simply historical accounts, reportage and analysis, and otherwise straight-forward records of personalities and events that have played a part in shaping our times.

Unfortunately, though, because of the Internet, in particular, and of the many conspiracy theories that seem to circulate so relentlessly in dissident circles, it has come to a point that some of the most informed individuals now immediately assume that something has to be some sort of conspiracy, that things are never as they are reported or as they appear on the surface.

Now, of course, it is absolutely true—absolutely 100% true—that the major media lies and lies all too often about major events. But every once in a while, things that have happened have happened just as they have been reported. Sometimes an automobile accident is an accident. Sometimes a heart attack is a heart attack and not a cleverly-disguised murder carried out by the CIA or the Mossad or some other villainous nest of New World Order intriguers.

While many conspiracy theorists like to quote Franklin Delano Roosevelt who once said something along the lines of "In politics, nothing happens by accident. If it happens, you can bet it was planned that way," the truth is that even while FDR's statement has a great deal of appeal, accidents do happen—even in politics.

Sometimes a "lone nut" does kill a public official or carry out a mass murder. Sometimes those lone nuts are simply crazy and not subject to mind control experiments designed to manipulate them into carrying out mass shootings to railroad the public into accepting gun control. No, sometimes things are just as they appear to be. And even mainstream works that cover controversial matters sometimes do provide us at least most of the truth.

Now, of course, we all recognize the fact that often-times certain, what might be called "Jewish-related" facts of the matter are deleted from published or broadcast accounts, particularly if they present Jewish people or Jewish interests in a negative respect. But, for the most part, we can indeed often find serious, straight-forward and honest accounts of historical matters even in mainstream volumes.

And while the very fact that much of these materials (published in mainstream volumes) are largely un-reported by Hollywood films, documentaries, the major print and broadcast media, etc could—and often does—point toward the cover-up of a "conspiracy," we can at least take some satisfaction in the bottom line: many of the facts that we do need to know are out there, published in mainstream works, and that we can find them if we know where to look. And that's the point I'm trying to convey in the pages of this volume.

So don't be too disappointed if many of the books that I've referenced in this volume don't pinpoint some particular aspect of some conspiracy that you are looking for or expect to find. And one of the reasons is the fact that the conspiracy you are interested in reading more about (and which you may have learned about on the Internet) is really only a conspiracy by the person who cooked up that theory in the first place (perhaps without any evidence whatsoever) and posted it on the Internet. In other words, there really is no such "conspiracy" and it isn't even a "theory," so to speak. In short, it's a lie.

A perfect example comes with the famous story that the Bush family was involved in a "fascist" conspiracy in the 1930s to overthrow President Franklin Delano Roosevelt (which, if I do say so myself, was a conspiracy that I would have endorsed whole-heartedly). The story gained a lot of traction on the Internet and we often heard Internet types such as Alex Jones hyping this story.

On one occasion I recall reading one of the various and sundry versions of this story on the Internet and seeing what purported to be a "link" to the evidence. In fact, the link in question was a reference to the book *The Plot to Seize the White House* (Hawthorn, 1973) by Jules Archer which provided a factual accounting of what apparently was a very real plot to overthrow FDR by a group of well-heeled Americans who opposed FDR's domestic policies.

Well, I had read that book as a 13 year old high school student and didn't recall any mention of the Bush family in the book and since I happened to have had a copy of that book in my own personal library for some 25 years, I pulled it off the shelf and determined that, as I had correctly remembered, *there was nothing at all in the book making reference to the Bush family!* Absolutely nothing!

However, some clever Internet tale-spinner had provided a handy reference "link" to the book, leading some true-believer to conclude that the book provided "proof" of the entirely fallacious claim that the Bush family were part of that very real plot that was outlined in that book.

Now what is interesting about the aforementioned Archer book which is so often cited (and which was recently reprinted by someone seeking to exploit the new interest aroused by the Internet) is that Archer was not the first writer to examine the plot to overthrow FDR. In fact, the late George Seldes, a rambunctious muckraker, had written of this conspiracy in his 1947 book, *1000 Americans: The Real Rulers of the USA* (now available in reprint editions) and elsewhere.

Incidentally, regarding Seldes: A Jewish liberal with a tendency toward pro-Soviet thinking, he was a prolific writer on political topics whose various works—and they were many—often betrayed a certain

amount of typical Jewish hysteria, coupled with inordinate fears of "fascism," which, in Seldes's world view constituted anything with which he disagreed. However, his multiple works, which can be found on amazon.com and which often pop up in second hand bookstores, are often worth reading, if only for historical insights into the power politics of the period in which Seldes was busy stirring up trouble.)

Later, in these pages, we'll explore some of the other myths surrounding the Bush family—including the claim that they helped bring Adolf Hitler to power. These make great stories—but they are stories that aren't even true.

Sorry to disappoint you, but we're just looking for the facts. There are plots that are plots. But then there are plots that are not plots. And there are plots that are plots—but don't have a Bush, so to speak, hiding behind them. Or Nazis either.

Someone should mention that to Alex Jones and his ilk.

Now, beyond question, one of the most miserable excuses for material purporting to bring historical truth is a volume that has received much publicity on the Internet is the book *Patens in the Game* by the late Commander William Guy Carr, a Canadian. While, by all accounts, it seems that Carr was a sincere truth-seeker, the unfortunate fact is that his work (which has received far too much attention) is one of the most fantastically perverse concoctions that I have seen in many years.

Although I have had a copy of the book in my personal library for many years, it was not until recently I had occasion to actually take it off the shelf and read it, soon realizing that this much-touted work contains so much outright nonsense (passing as "truth") combined with a variety of frankly bizarre assertions.

And so it is that it is entirely possible for someone to conjure up a full-length book of this sort, thrashing about so many pieces of data that have no foundation in fact whatsoever, and yet so many people will still nonetheless cite the work as valuable resource material.

So precisely because the book is so worthless, it would be a waste of time to review it in any detail, for to even attempt to analyze material that is so skewed and so downright ridiculous would be a brain-draining effort. The book even says that Adolf Hitler was fighting the Nazi Warlords! (Figure that one out). I only mention the book here to warn those who might consider reading the book that they would be engaging in a fruitless effort not worth their time.

In the end, I only go this far because I know full well that if I did not mention the book there would be more than a few people who would write me and say, "Why didn't you mention this book? Isn't this the book that tells the real who, what, when, where, why and how of history?"

Another book of this sort is Dr. John Coleman's often-quoted book *The Committee of 300*. I will say right up front that ever since Dr. Coleman suggested in writing, many years ago, that *The Spotlight* (by which I was then employed) was a Soviet black propaganda front, I have never had a great deal of regard for Coleman or anything that he is written, particularly since, during a telephone conversation, Coleman denied to me that he had made those remarks about *The Spotlight*.

Perhaps this was some linguistic creativity on Coleman's part, since he had not specifically mentioned *The Spotlight* by name, but his aforementioned reference was framed in such a way as to make it clear that he was indeed referring to *The Spotlight*, to the point that a well-funded pine-apple-faced provocateur of dubious ethnic origins but clearly inviolable intentions utilized Coleman's comments in a propaganda campaign designed to destroy *The Spotlight*.

In reference to Coleman's writings in general, there have been more than a few people who have said (and I think correctly) that Coleman's work has largely been a rehash (framed in Coleman's own particular verbiage) of material emanating from the publishing ventures of Lyndon LaRouche and his *Executive Intelligence Review* and an array of interesting works by some very good authors associated with LaRouche.

As far as Coleman's work on the so-called Committee of 300 is concerned, I am here to tell you that it is my informed opinion that this is, frankly, a concoction of Coleman and that no such formal "committee" ever existed nor does it exist today. Honestly, it appears that the only person—and I mean the only person—who ever had "proof" of the existence of this committee is Coleman himself and he claimed that his evidence came from un-named secret sources in British intelligence.

However, there have been many good people (including some friends of mine who I will not embarrass by naming) who have become virtually addicted to Coleman's book and who want to believe in the existence of this committee.

And it should be mentioned, for the record, that one of the threads upon which Coleman bases his claims regarding the existence of the "committee" is a famous and apparently quite genuine comment by the late Jewish industrialist and political figure from Weimar Germany, Walter Rathenau, who wrote: "Three hundred men, all of whom know one another, direct the economic destiny of Europe and choose their successors from among themselves."

Evidently it was on the basis of this general assertion by Rathenau that Coleman came up with the clever idea of creating a group such as the Committee of 300 which is now widely perceived to be a very real force in our world today.

The point is that no matter how accurate Rathenau's assessment—that 300 people effectively directed the course of national and international affairs—does not mean that this is “proof” of the existence of a so-called Committee of 300, no matter how exciting the theme.

Now I take no particular delight in laying waste to the idea or to Coleman’s popular theme—and I know that it will upset many people that I have done so—but there have been many people who have asked me about the book and that’s why I am taking the time to comment on all of this in these pages.

Books such as this are—fortunately—the exception.

But there are many important books out there that you need to read and which contain so much valuable information and which can be found in your libraries and in bookstores and through Internet-based sources such as amazon.com.

The information in these books—once you’ve been exposed to it—can help you understand where we’ve been, where we are today, and where we are going—and how, if necessary, we can stop it.

As I’ve said, it has been through such readily accessible volumes that I have obtained much of the information I’ve used in my writing. I don’t have many secret sources—and, if truth be told—I can’t think (at this moment anyway) of any secret sources that I do have. There is no magic or mystery to what I do.

The material is out there and in these pages I am going to be exploring many of those books so that you can access them yourselves and find out what I’ve learned and much more.

CHAPTER ONE

Understanding the Nature of the Predatory Plutocratic Elite

To understand America and the world today, it is vital to understand who rules us—or who otherwise seek to rule us—and the nature of the wealth and power they hold that makes their reign of misrule possible.

And regarding the study of the power elite in America, I will say up front and without hesitation that I honestly believe that my book *The New Babylon* (published by *American Free Press* in 2009) is a foremost primer on this subject. Many of my readers who have actually read the book, I’m pleased to say—based on the letters that I’ve received in regard to the book—will concur.

And when I refer to the power elite, I refer to the upper crust—maybe we should call it the “upper crush”—of wealth and high finance, those families and forces that dictate the course of American affairs through their domination of the mass media and the economy, particularly through their control of the financial monopoly known as the Federal Reserve System—which, as you’ll see, is anything but “federal.”

Now obviously, *The New Babylon*, is considered somewhat “controversial” by many of its critics because it dares to delve directly into the considerable role of Jewish high finance on American shores—particularly that in the sphere of influence of the European-based Rothschild Dynasty—but the bottom line truth is that to ignore that reality is rather dishonest, to say the very least.

While there are many “patriots” today who will go on at length talking about “the Rockefellers” and “the Council on Foreign Relations” and “the Trilateral Commission,” many of those same patriots would not dare breathe the name “Rothschild” under any circumstances. After all, they say quietly among themselves in cautious whispers, to do so would result in their being accused of being “anti-Semitic.”

And, believe it or not, some of those who *do* dare to mention the Rothschilds are even heard to assert on occasion—get this—that, “Well, the Rothschilds aren’t really Jewish.” (But they are Jewish, I assure you.)

The New Babylon directly addressed the point that one simply cannot look at the ruling elite on American shores today without acknowledging that they are, in fact, the driving force behind a concept known as “the New World Order.”

And while there is much discussion about that New World Order, the pathetic fact remains that most of those doing the talking about the New World Order refuse—and adamantly so—to address its real origins, its real nature.

Over the years there had been quite a bit of material published that points in the direction of what the New World Order constitutes and it was the purpose of *The New Babylon* to assimilate and assemble that material which correctly described the New World Order and the philosophy upon which it is founded.

However, at the same time, there has been an extraordinary amount of mis-information and deliberate dis-information about the New World Order that has been floating about, much of it on the ever-increasingly-influential Internet.

Unfortunately, much of this fallacious material is promulgated by self-styled "patriots" who ignore or suppress the uncomfortable, cold, hard truth that the origins of the New World Order are found in the series of Jewish religious commentaries known as the Talmud, an often vile occult work that is the basis of Jewish religious thinking today just as it was when it first emerged during the Jewish "captivity" in Babylon.

Recognition of the fact that the New World Order has been so thoroughly misrepresented and misunderstood was what, in large part, stimulated me, in the first place, to write *The New Babylon*.

World conquest is the ultimate aim of the New World Order. Our America, the blood of its young people and our national treasure, are being used to advance that agenda through imperial wars that have ushered in an era in which mankind could face a nuclear Holocaust.

My purpose in *The New Babylon* was to delineate the philosophical foundations of the New World Order as it is being instituted, as those who desire a New World Order would have it set in place.

In fact, the origins of the New World Order are indubitably clear and the forces that are bringing it into being are readily apparent. Its proponents have very real faces and names. These modern-day Pharisees are not hidden behind obscure, impossible-to-pinpoint entities such as "The Illuminati" or a "German death cult" as some would have us believe.

The absolute bottom line, I pointed out, is that the New World Order forces have coalesced around the international empire of the Rothschild Dynasty whose tentacles now reach into the highest levels of the American system. *The New Babylon* explored the real history and origins of the New World Order, introducing the volume with the following preliminary assessment that is worth reiterating here:

To understand the concept of what is commonly referred to as "The New World Order"—the idea of a "one world" or "global" government—we must acknowledge these critical factors:

- THAT the origins of this grand scheme, the New World Order do (beyond any question) lie in the ancient teachings of the Jewish Talmud;

- THAT ultimately, the New World Order is an intended realization of the Talmudic dream of what has been called "The Jewish Utopia," that is, a global Jewish Imperium, rule of the planet by the Jewish elite;

- THAT the rise of the Zionist movement (dedicated to the creation of a Jewish state—that is, the State of Israel—as a geographic and political entity) has been integral to the plan for a New World Order, the philosophical foundation of the Jewish Imperium;

- THAT the rise of International Jewish Finance and the consequent emergence of the Rothschild Dynasty as the foremost influence in that realm are central to the program for advancing the New World Order;

- THAT the consolidation of Rothschild power over the British Empire laid the foundation for the framework of the New World Order;

- THAT the United States today—as a result of Rothschild influence within—is now the virtual engine of Rothschild power, that the United States constitutes "The New Babylon" in the Jewish world view, the force to be utilized for achieving the New World Order.

In *The New Babylon*, there was no intent to suggest that "the Rothschilds" or "the Jews" or "the Zionists" are in *complete* control of the mechanism of power in our world today. However, their influence is so substantial that they can be referred to as the fulcrum upon which the *balance* of modern power rests. Every day they work relentlessly to make certain that, in the end, they do achieve *absolute* power.

There are still high-level forces resisting the Jewish Utopia. However, there are many non-Jewish powers that accept the Jewish influence as a reality that must be dealt with. These elements have thus surrendered and thereby cooperate with the New World Order, hoping to be granted a few crumbs when the Jewish Utopia comes into being.

But they are fooling themselves. They fail to understand the philosophical intentions of the New World Order so clearly outlined in Jewish teachings. In truth, the age-old Jewish dream of a New World Order—set forth in the Talmud and even in the Old Testament—was, in a definitive sense, the driving force behind the rise of the Rothschild Empire.

All of that having been said, the fact is that there have been many "mainstream" books, going back to the mid-20th Century that—without necessarily going into the "Jewish" or "Zionist" aspects of high finance and the New World Order phenomenon—have explained quite well,

and in detail, the nature of the predatory plutocrats who have played such a pivotal role in American and world affairs.

For example, in 1936, International Publishers released Anna Rochester's work, *Rulers of America: A Study of Finance Capital*. Now while the book is quite dated and was subject to the admittedly socialist-oriented bias of its author, the book still provided an overwhelming amount of data, a virtual "who's who" relating to the families and corporations and other special interests that dominated the United States in the 1930s and many of which still hold sway today. It's a very rare volume, but one worth exploring for anyone interested in the subject.

However, in 1937, muckraker Ferdinand Lundberg (who was not Jewish, by the way) created a stir with his book *America's Sixty Families* (which has more recently been reprinted). Lundberg's book was a comprehensive look at the rising accumulation of vast wealth and influence by a small group of Americans—intermarried families and financial groups—who dominated the American republic. Lundberg wrote:

The United States is owned and dominated today by a hierarchy of its sixty richest families, buttressed by no more than ninety families of lesser wealth.

Outside this plutocratic circle there are perhaps three hundred and fifty other families, less defined in development and in wealth, but accounting for most of the incomes of \$100,000 or more that do not accrue to members of the inner circle. These families are the living center of the modern industrial oligarchy which dominates the United States, functioning discreetly under a *de jure* democratic form of government behind which a *de facto* government, absolutist and plutocratic in its lineaments, has gradually taken form since the Civil War.

This *de facto* government is actually the government of the United States—informal, invisible, shadowy. It is the government of money in a dollar democracy. Under their acquisitive fingers, and in their possession, the sixty families hold the richest nation ever fashioned in the workshop of history . . .

The outstanding American proprietors of today tower historically over the proud aristocracy that surrounded Louis XIV, Czar Nicholas, Kaiser Wilhelm, and the Emperor Franz Joseph, and wield vastly greater power.

At the time Lundberg was writing, there was a solid core of substantial Jewish wealth among the "Sixty Families" listed. However, Jewish wealth and influence rose exponentially, but still largely

remained a topic that was very suppressed then as today.

And it should be noted that while Lundberg did not explore the "ethnic" nature of the accumulation of wealth, but those reading between the lines could see clearly that Jewish influence was even then quite substantial.

Some 30 years after the release of *America's Sixty Families*, Lundberg returned with a sequel. This new volume, *The Rich and the SuperRich*, (published in 1968 by Lyle Stuart) was an overview of the then-current state of affairs in the largely secret world of the super-rich on American shores. No serious study of the monied elite in the 20th Century is complete without reference to this (and Lundberg's earlier work) which remain standards on the topic.

In more recent years there have been a number of books of particular note coming from the pen of longtime Republican conservative stalwart Kevin Phillips who was initially best-known as having been the intellectual architect of what was known as the Republican Party's "southern strategy" that helped elect Richard Nixon and which emerged as a force in American political affairs by helping solidify the GOP as a southern-based party during the era of Ronald Reagan.

Despite these antecedents, however, Phillips has emerged, since that time, as a forceful critic—call him a "populist" if you will—of the rise of plutocratic power in America and in a continuing and dynamic series of books he has taken to task the power elite and their economic policies that are very much part and parcel of what truly constitutes the infamous New World Order and the forces promoting it:

- *Post Conservative America: People, Politics, and Ideology* (Random House, 1982);
- *The Politics of Rich and Poor: Wealth and the American Electorate in the Reagan Aftermath* (Random House, 1990);
- *Bottling Point: Democrats, Republicans, and the Decline of Middle-Class Prosperity* (Random House, 1993);
- *Arrogant Capital: Washington, Wall Street, and the Frustration of American Politics* (Little, Brown & Co., 1994);
- *Wealth and Democracy: A Political History of the American Rich* (Broadway Books, 2002);
- *American Theocracy: The Peril and Politics of Radical Religion, Oil, and Borrowed Money In The 21st Century* (Viking, 2007);
- *Bad Money: Reckless Finance, Failed Politics, and the Global Crisis of American Capitalism* (Viking, 2008);

Phillips' GOP critics call him a "traitor" and rank him as a "socialist" because he dares to challenge the influence of Wall Street and the big money interests, but the truth is that all of these books by Phillips rep-

resent an effective and articulate exposition of traditional Americanism in the populist spirit of Thomas Jefferson, standing in opposition to imperialism, global warmongering and super-capitalism. There may be no better writer than Phillips exploring these topics today.

And while there are many who are familiar with the famous volume *Tragedy and Hope: A History of the World in Our Time* (MacMillan, 1974) by Georgetown University Professor Carroll Quigley—often quoted by conspiracy-minded folks of both the “right” and the “left”—and which has been the subject of much discussion (and which has been republished in bootleg editions time and again), there is another study by Quigley that is equally interesting.

While *Tragedy and Hope*, a massive volume covering a wide range of history, explores (in the part that is most often cited) the role of international finance in affecting the course of world affairs, Quigley’s second volume—which is far less known and consequently less cited by researchers—is *The Anglo-American Establishment*, published by Books in Focus in 1981 (and which is often found both second-hand and in reprint editions). This work explores in quite dramatic detail the ties between the Anglophilic “WASP” elite in the United States and their confreres in the upper crust of the British Imperial establishment and the role that their intertwining interests have played in the conduct of global affairs since the turn of the 19th Century.

In particular, Quigley examines the activities of famed “Empire Builder” Cecil Rhodes—founder of the Rhodes Scholarships—and those in his circle. While Rhodes Scholars are highly esteemed and much promoted in the American media—with Rhodes Scholars such as former Georgetown student Bill Clinton (who once publicly hailed Quigley as one of his intellectual mentors) and up-and-coming young Louisiana Governor Bobby Jindal (often cited as a “possible future president”), most Americans do not know that the scholars have been indoctrinated toward the goal of achieving Rhodes’ dream of reuniting the former American colonies with Britain.

In any case, *The Anglo-American Establishment* provides some valuable insights into these incestuous elements that have been pivotal in the events of our time. One flaw in the book, however, is that it fails to explore the point that Cecil Rhodes—a rich and powerful man in his own right—was effectively a satellite (a front man, if you will) of the Rothschild Dynasty which, obviously, was an important influence on the Anglo-American establishment of which Quigley is writing about.

Regarding the Rothschilds, I have, as mentioned, written at length about them in my own work *The New Babylon*, a volume that I have immodestly suggested is a primer on the topic in and of itself, the fore-

most “mainstream” work on the history of this family is the two-volume study by British historian Niall Ferguson who compiled his extensive work in consultation with the Rothschild family.

The first volume—published by Penguin in 1999—is *The House of Rothschild: Money’s Prophets: 1798-1848*, followed by *The House of Rothschild: The World’s Banker (1849-1999)*, published by Penguin in 2000. Both of these works are panoramic in their reportage of the history of the family, certainly colored to a degree, in a favorable fashion, as one might expect.

One aspect of the Rothschild story that I find Ferguson delinquent in failing to explore is that of the Rothschild family’s activities in the United States, which Ferguson would have us believe are or were rather minimal, when nothing could be further from the truth.

So while some critics might be inclined to say that it’s not the entire story, the Ferguson books provide enough leads for any serious researcher interested in the Rothschild legacy. The global intrigues of this family are immense and have been the subject of so many books on the pivotal events of history—wars, revolutions, financial panics—but most of those books don’t mention the role of the Rothschild Dynasty in making these things happen.

Two recent volumes that do explore Rothschild dynasty intrigues in a variety of realms on American soil do merit quite honorable mention here and both have been written by one of the most dynamic Internet broadcasters active today: Deanna Spingola, who can be heard at republiebroadcasting.org (where I also broadcast on a regular basis).

Deanna Spingola’s remarkable first book, *The Ruling Elite: A Study in Imperialism, Genocide and Emancipation* (Trafford, 2011) and the follow-up *The Ruling Elite: The Zionist Seizure of World Power* (Trafford, 2012) present an entirely new light on personalities and events of history that have been misrepresented or misunderstood, not only by the corrupt mainstream media but also unfortunately—in most cases, unwittingly—by even the independent “truth” media which (all too often) is rife with error and misinterpretation.

No rehash of what you’ve read in so many other books circulating in the “patriot” movement. Deanna’s works contain a wealth of otherwise “missing” facts that now come together, painting a stunning panorama unveiling the hidden elements in the big picture. War, slavery, genocide, plutocracy and imperialism—the results of rampant capitalism benefiting an elite few at the top (to the distress of millions of people of all races)—are the focus of this monumental study. In many respects, this is an “alternative” history of the the American system that is—and this is guaranteed—unlike anything you’ve ever before encountered.

A veritable encyclopedia of little-known facts about some of the key personalities—high-level elites—engaged in sordid behind-the-scenes intrigues that shaped the course of American affairs before, during and after the American Revolution and well into the latter part of the 20th Century, these volumes unearth an extraordinary array of critical details that have never appeared before in the pages of many previously-published works that, until now, seemed to be the final word on controversial issues in American history.

Deanna Springola is an uncompromising opponent of the international slave system that took hold in the Americas and she outlines the origins of the slave trade and names the big names who profited therefrom. There is much more to the controversy over slavery and its institution in the new world than meets the eye, and Deanna lays it all out in no uncertain terms, drawing the links to the global opium trade, the Rothschild banking empire, and wars of conquest.

And speaking of wars of conquest, Deanna's analysis of American "expansionism" and the horrifying mass genocide of the American Indians will provide you some remarkable insights into the elite families and financial groups behind it. While there are some self-styled "patriots" who look fondly upon the decimation of the American Indians, viewing it as a manifestation of "the American way," Deanna's revelations will open up your eyes as they've never been before.

If you think you understand the New World Order program, then you need to read the two volumes of *The Ruling Elite*, for you'll find so much enlightening information that presents a perspective unlike anything available anywhere else.

The interrelated subjects of such power groups as the Bilderberg Meetings (their little-known official title), the Trilateral Commission and the Council on Foreign Relations have been the subject of such an extraordinary number of independent works that one could fill an entire volume discussing all of them. And it should be noted that much of the material in question is downright idiocy and nonsense, coupled with a variety of often-contradictory theses and theories, that it makes separating the facts from the garbage an almost impossible task.

Needless to say, my own publisher, *American Free Press*, has been in the forefront of exposing these criminals and in such volumes as *Jim Tucker's Bilderberg Diary* and *The Bilderberg Files*, AFP has provided readers in-depth data about Bilderberg in particular. And while there have been, in recent years, a number of other literary efforts to assess the role of Bilderberg—coming from the "patriot" perspective—none of them, frankly, are really worthy of mention. So, at least for the present, AFP's Bilderberg material stands as the primary record.

On the matter of the CFR and the Trilateral Commission, however, there are two interesting works (coming from "mainstream" publishers) that are worth noting.

On the subject of the CFR, one of the more scholarly works is *Imperial Brain Trust: The Council on Foreign Relations and United States Foreign Policy* (Monthly Review Press, 1977) by Lawrence H. Shoup and William Minter.

While many devotees of conspiracy theory will probably not find the book as sensational as they might like, avoiding much of the rhetoric found in "patriot" writings, the authors have assembled an authoritative history of the CFR, which—as pointed out by the aforementioned Carroll Quigley in *The Anglo-American Establishment*—is an American off-shoot of a secret society linked to the Rhodes Trust and formed under its auspices, namely the London-based Royal Institute of International Affairs which is—although none of these authors say it—the *de facto* foreign policy arm of the Rothschild Dynasty.

If you're interested in what the CFR is all about—much of the occasionally inaccurate and reckless "patriot" rhetoric aside—*Imperial Brain Trust* is one book that you definitely need to read.

Holly Sklar's *Trilateralism: The Trilateral Commission and Elite Planning for World Management* (South End Press, 1980) is somewhat dated, obviously, having been eclipsed by the fall of the Soviet Union, among other major world events, but on the whole is a rational and wide-ranging exploration of the motivations and manipulations of this power bloc set up by the now-ancient David Rockefeller. It also features a very good overview of the history and machinations of Bilderberg.

Both of these books present realistic assessments of the agenda of the Trilateralists and the CFR and the Bilderberg but they are deficient, in two respects, in that both ignore the Rothschild connection to these pivotal power blocs and likewise avoid discussion of the role of global Zionism as it impacts on the course of world affairs.

In fact, as I noted in *The New Babylon*, while the CFR and the Trilateral Commission are generally perceived to be "Rockefeller-controlled," the truth is that Rockefeller influence is on the wane, even within these entities themselves, and there are new forces—particularly in the world of the Jewish global elite—that are coming to the fore.

Now, of course, the issue of money—rather, the control of money—is critical to understanding the intrigue of these power elites in the Bilderberg-CFR-Trilateral circles. And this, of course, brings us to the matter of the Federal Reserve System and the banking establishment.

Most of the readers of this volume will probably be familiar with the works of my late longtime friend, Eustace Mullins, beyond any question

the premier populist historian of the 20th Century. Although Eustace's writings are definitely not "mainstream"—at least in the view of the power elite—his volume *The Secrets of the Federal Reserve* is the one book on the subject of the Federal Reserve that people need to read to understand the nature of this predatory plutocratic pyramid of power that dominates the American economy and thus, perhaps, the whole world itself. This pivotal work has been mimicked, parroted, copied and plagiarized by many but equalled by none.

However, there are a variety of other works, lesser known but equally important, and which have arisen from the independent dissident movement in America and also dealing with this topic, that deserve to be commemorated here.

One, in particular, is a very easy to read book and deliberately designed to be so and that is the work by the late Father Charles Coughlin entitled *Money: Questions & Answers*. The famed "radio priest" of the 1930s, Coughlin was an outspoken critic of the Federal Reserve System and of the corrupt Roosevelt administration and its drive for war against Germany. But Coughlin's chief preoccupation was economics and he recognized that the Money Power relied upon popular lack of knowledge about the topic to maintain its lock on the system.

That's why Coughlin's book is important. Set up as a series of simple questions and answers about the subject of money and a fantastic guide that unlocks the mysteries surrounding this often opaque topic that can, frankly, be downright boring, Coughlin's work has taken away not just the mystery but also the tedium, making the subject accessible to the average person who (like me) might not not be schooled in economics or the esoteric intricacies of finance.

A similar valuable work is *A Primer of Money* issued under the auspices of former Rep. Wright Patman (D-Texas), a genuine populist, who spent a great deal of effort during his congressional career fighting the Federal Reserve System and trying to bring its hidden machinations into public scrutiny. This primer is an important work largely forgotten by latter-day critics of the Fed. And for those needing a good, solid introduction to the topic, this is indeed a very real primer, as its name implies.

However, the truth is that there are quite a few works that delve into banking corruption, even coming from the Establishment Media.

One mainstream book on the intrigues of the big banks is Penny Lernoux's fascinating *In Banks We Trust: Bankers and Their Close Associates: The CIA, the Mafia, Drug Traders, Dictators, Politicians and the Vatican*. (Anchor Books, 1984). This book, by a definitively mainstream writer, is nonetheless what might be called a "conspiracy theorist's dream," for in its pages can be found some of the often-bizarre and

certainly criminal antics of well-known and not-so-well-known banks here in the United States and abroad, interacting—as the title suggests—with a colorful assortment of individuals and interests. This book is somewhat dated, but it is a virtual catalogue of some colorful people engaged in equally colorful misdeeds conducted under the aegis of quite respectable banking enterprises.

Another notable work covering similar ground, but focused primarily on the savings and loan scandals that rocked America in the 1980s is Pete Brewton's *The Mafia, CIA and George Bush* (SPI Books, 1992). The book was published at the time the senior Bush was running for reelection and while his name appears prominently in the title of this devastating exposé (and is thereby a bit misleading, and perhaps deliberately calculated to be so), it is much more broad-ranging.

This is a book that will rock the world of the more naive among us who will learn of the extraordinary interaction of publicly-renown bankers, politicians and other "nice" folks with sordid elements in the crime syndicate and in the world of the intelligence agencies charged with the responsibility of protecting our nation's security.

There is one particular flaw in the book, however, and that is that the author steers clear—very clear—of mentioning what was undoubtedly the biggest secret of the savings and loan scandals: that being that much of the money misappropriated was actually channeled offshore into bank accounts controlled by assets of Israel's Mossad and diverted to Israel's super-secret nuclear weapons development program, an aspect of the affair almost exclusively reported upon by my late colleague, Andrew St. George, in the pages of *The Spotlight*.

And it should be mentioned, for the record, that one reason why Brewton's book ignored this element of the scandal may have something to do with the fact that the book's New York-based publisher, SPI Books, is actually a subsidiary of an Israeli-based publishing firm. Otherwise, though, the book is quite instructive.

As far as the intrigue of the international banking elite is concerned, one can absolutely not ignore the famous "Future Fastforward" trilogy (first published in Malaysia) by my dear friend (and valued advisor) Matthias Chang, all three volumes of which were issued in their first-ever American editions by my publisher, *American Free Press*.

The three books in question are 1) *Future Fastforward: The Zionist-Anglo-American Empire Meltdown*; 2) *Brainwashed for War: Programmed to Kill*; and 3) *The Shadow Money Lenders and the Global Financial Tsunami*.

Taken together, these volumes are, first and foremost, a remarkable "insider's" view of world power politics from a point of view that few

Americans (even including among the more widely-read) have ever had the opportunity of hearing.

The grandchild of Chinese immigrants to Malaysia, Chang is a Christian by faith, educated throughout his childhood and into his college years in England, where he also obtained his degree in law. Although still a young man, the author has been one of the foremost corporate attorneys in the rising Southeast Asian powerhouse of Malaysia.

However, Chang has also been very active in public affairs, and during the closing years of the administration of his country's internationally respected (and highly "controversial") Prime Minister Dr. Mahathir Mohamad, Chang served as "political secretary," that is—top political advisor—to Dr. Mohamad who has not only been an Asian power unto himself but also a preeminent figure in the wide-ranging Muslim world.

Chang is no armchair observer. He's traveled all over the world—from Antarctica to Iraq and Palestine and beyond—on official government missions, meeting with high-level decision makers and playing a key part in the affairs of his own fast-rising Asian republic.

In *Future Fastforward*, Chang takes a stark look at the realities of global power politics and the ultimate and inevitable consequences for the not-so-secret forces that are behind the push for a New World Order.

What makes this first volume so especially powerful and fascinating is that this is the first book critical of the New World Order and the Zionist-Anglo-American elite (written by a former high-ranking official of a major foreign government) to be published on American soil.

Remarkably well-versed in American history (far better than most Americans, if truth be told) Chang knows that, in the past, Americans, as Chang quotes President John Quincy Adams, "[do not go] abroad, in search of monsters to destroy."

Chang has a respect for America's traditional "America First" political heritage and much of what Chang has to say could have been written by American patriots of the past such as Charles A. Lindbergh and Burton K. Wheeler and a bevy of others (examined later in the pages of this present volume) who fought the war-mongers of their era.

American readers will be pleased to see that Chang is particularly well-versed in the intrigues of the history of Zionism and of the role of the Federal Reserve money monopoly in the U.S.

The first pillar of the Zionist imperial edifice, Chang concludes, was the establishment of the state of Israel.

The second key pillar, he says, is the Federal Reserve which has been the foundation of what Chang calls "Empire Finance"—whose tentacles reach throughout the world and which are inter-connected to the global banking houses of Europe, dominated by the Rothschild family.

Chang poses these provocative questions: Is the alliance between the United States, the British Empire and Israel a paper tiger or a mighty empire? Is global "Empire Capitalism" about to come crashing down? Will there be a worldwide "people's war" against the super-capitalists and their Zionist allies? Can nuclear war be averted?

Chang doesn't shy away from these topics, as do many. In fact, it was while Chang was serving as Dr. Mahathir's advisor that the outspoken Malaysian leader created a major stir in 2003 when, in the course of an extended lecture before an international gathering of leaders from Muslim countries, he stated that "Jews rule the world by proxy," only one brief comment in a lengthy discourse, but one that was enough to incite a global media frenzy.

While Chang's views, as presented in *Future Fastforward*, are exclusively his own, and are not to be construed as those of Dr. Mohamad or any other Malaysian leader (other than Chang), it can accurately be said in assessment that Chang's views represent a growing body of thought throughout a vast world which has come to see the ruling elite among the U.S. British-Israeli axis as embodying the interests of global Zionism and international capitalism rather than traditional Americanism.

Written in a down-to-earth reader-friendly style, *Future Fastforward* boils down some of the most tendentious issues of the day, related to the course of global economy and political affairs, and makes it possible for the proverbial "man on the street" to understand the more esoteric (even hidden) underpinnings of the international system: for example, the "black" economy of illicit drugs and money laundering as it is intertwines with the banking networks and the governments they control.

Although originally written for publication in Malaysia (where English is widely spoken), Chang's book, by the nature of its powerful historical overview and the current affairs analysis and prospects for the future it imparts, is one that can nonetheless be read by Americans with ease since America, its past and its future, is all part and parcel of the wide-ranging array of topics Chang covers.

However, despite the power and financial control in the hands of the elite, Chang says all is not well for their future. In assessing the American economy, which Chang does with the skill of the top corporate attorney and former high-level government official he is, the Malaysian author states in no uncertain terms that "the U.S. cannot rely on a war economy and the avarice of Wall Street bankers and hedge fund managers to put things right."

In short, the "financial mess," as Chang calls it, will soon come to haunt the United States as its corrupt rulers and their henchmen in government struggle to prop up their collapsing empire.

Chang writes: "We must have no illusions as to the predatory nature of the Zionist-Anglo-American Empire. It is in its death throes, and as such, will do everything in its power to prolong its survival."

Recognizing, as did American nationalist intellectual Lawrence Dennis, that the powers-that-be have consistently used fear to stoke up war fever from which they intend to reap profits and expand their political power, Chang points out that:

Ideologies are mere camouflage for more mundane objectives—war profits. And there cannot be wars unless there are two opposing sides.

History has shown that war profiteers provoke wars and then fund both sides, and regardless which side wins, their bounty is assured. The real enemy remains hidden, the Zionist-Anglo-American war profiteers and banking houses

The whole "Iron Curtain" legend of the Cold War that saw a vast military build-up in the United States, even while top Zionists and Anglo-American financial interests knew full well that the Soviet edifice was crumbling was, as Chang writes "the fiction of Sir Winston Churchill."

And that is a hard truth that, even today, many self-styled American anti-communists have never been quite able to acknowledge. But now "the Muslims have been substituted for "the communists" and war fever is at a pitch, and many more wars (and profits) are in the making.

While Chang says that "The hidden enemy will not go away quietly, he says that he is "also confident that patriotic Americans will rise to the occasion to claim back the United States that gave them the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution (those beacons in man's quest for freedom and the pursuit of happiness)." Chang adds:

The true patriots have made too many sacrifices to stand pat and allow the Zionist Neoconservative Cancer to overwhelm the body politic.

I hold the firm belief that a consequence of the demise of the empire will be a New United States of America, faithful to its Constitution and founding principles, with a new vision and a new mission for a better world; one that is at peace with itself and with the community of nations.

Chang makes it clear: "America is not the target. Period! We must not make war with America. Shift the telescopic sight to the right target and everything falls into place and the right strategy will evolve to ensure

victory over the Zionist-Anglo-American Empire headquarters in London and Tel Aviv—the twin pillars of the Zionist Imperial Edifice—not D.C. or New York."

In *Brainwashed for War: Programmed to Kill*—the second volume in the series—we learn that we Americans have been brainwashed for war our entire lives. From the Cold War of our youths to Vietnam and now the so-called "War Against Terror," (including the war against Iraq and Afghanistan—and perhaps even Iran if we are not wary) we have been lied to, mind-controlled and duped by president after president (at the behest of America's own intelligence services) with the goal of making us mindless supporters of bloody war.

And how many of the wars of the 20th (and now 21st) century have actually been necessary for the defense of the United States? But again and again we support whatever war our presidents choose almost without question. It's "kill the enemy" and "let blood be shed."

Tracing back four decades and more, *Brainwashed for War* documents the atrocities carried out by the imperialist, Zionist-driven forces whose goal it is to subjugate the peoples of the world.

Replete with documentary evidence (including 200 pages of detailed, eye-opening classified documents), this volume exposes the vile propaganda warfare, mind control and brainwashing operations carried out by some of the world's most powerful intelligence services, including the Mossad, CIA, MI6 and more, and how these operations have come to impact our lives even today.

The third volume in the series, *The Shadow Money Lenders*, may be Chang's masterwork for it demonstrates that Chang has actually proved to be a modern-day money prophet whose financial advice, freely given, to friends and followers of his writings, saved investors billions. A year before it happened, Chang predicted, in the pages of the first Malaysian edition of his book, the recent catastrophic world economic meltdown. And since the book was first published, Chang's continuing economic forecasts were proven right time and again though they were generally at odds with what mainstream economists were saying.

Chang cuts through the media's lies and explains the real reasons why world finance is in turmoil and what can be done to resolve the problem, fully explaining the corrupt nature of the international money monopoly and the role the funny money Federal Reserve System plays in its perpetuation.

A comprehensive overview of the global money scam, Chang dissects the world economy and demonstrates how the truth about money has been carefully manipulated by a select few to advance their own wealth and power at the expense of the people of our planet. Building

upon the historical facts outlined in the first two volumes in his series, Chang's third blockbuster brings it all full circle and lays out a course of action needed to rein in the power elite and restore real world order—before it's too late.

In short, the three volumes in the Future Fastforward trilogy constitutes a history-making publishing venture and a "must" read for all Americans who not only hope to have an understanding of the forces that led the United States into the world quagmire where it is today but who also pray for a better future, one in which the New World Order intriguers can be brought to heel.

Running parallel, in some respects, to Chang's remarkable series is a little-noticed and authoritative book that sheds remarkable light on what could very well be described as certainly one of the great financial and political secrets of the 20th century.

During the mid-1980s, international correspondent Andrew St. George and a team of investigative reporters working for *The Spotlight* newspaper, including the one and only Tom Valentine (later a popular radio talk show host) astounded many readers by challenging a legend then-popular in the mainstream media: the theory that former Philippine President Ferdinand Marcos and his colorful wife Imelda had stolen billions of dollars from their nation's treasury, and much of it from U.S. foreign aid to the Asian republic.

However—nearly 20 years after the fact—the exclusive reports by St. George and Valentine were confirmed by an unexpected source: veteran writer Sterling Seagrave, a well-known authority on the Far East and an unabashed critic of the Marcos regime.

In the amazing book, *Gold Warriors: America's Secret Recovery of Yamashita's Gold*, (Verso, 2003 and 2005, revised), Seagrave and his co-author (his wife, Peggy) virtually all of what *The Spotlight* reported about Marcos and his rise to power and of his ultimate ouster from office, including the secret reasons why.

The Seagraves outlined the existence of an extraordinary hidden cache of gold—looted by infamous Japanese warlord Yamashita Tomoyuki from the nations of Asia prior to and during World War II—much of which (but not all) was later seized by American forces after the war and used to fund what was called the Black Eagle Trust, a multi-national covert operations treasure chest utilized during the Cold War and up until, apparently, even today.

And yes, Marcos himself also recovered a big chunk of the treasure, beginning when he was a young Filipino soldier fighting alongside American forces against the Japanese during World War II. This was, as *The Spotlight* said to much criticism, the real source of his wealth—

which, in fact, was far greater than even the mass media itself would ever acknowledge. The truth was that Marcos—even before he became president of the Philippines—was one of the richest men in the world. To reveal such facts would unveil the story behind the story—the one that the global power elite would prefer be kept under wraps.

Big names such as former U.S. Secretary of State John Foster Dulles, John J. McCloy, head of the World Bank, General Edward Lansdale and others are just a few of the familiar figures whose roles in the shadowy Black Eagle Trust are recounted by the Seagraves.

The tentacles of this massive treasure reach throughout the big banks of the world today and its economic impact was never before outlined in such amazing detail.

No American president has been in the dark about the existence of this gold hoard—much of which still remains hidden, buried, in the Philippine islands and elsewhere in the Pacific and which is still the subject of wide-ranging treasure hunts.

According to the Seagraves, as late as March 2001—in the early weeks of the newly minted "W" Bush administration—associates of the Bush family were evidently deeply involved in the treasure hunting and in efforts to profit from the sale and transfer of the recovered treasure. And what is of particular note is that, so say the Seagraves, two U.S. Navy ships were being utilized in the effort.

What about the Marcos connection? The Seagraves cited no less an authority than retired General John Singlaub, a vaunted hero of both World War II and the Korean war who finished up his career in the 1970s as the top U.S. military commander in Korea, dismissed by then-President Jimmy Carter.

They quoted Singlaub—who became quite active in the covert American efforts to recover the "Yamashita treasure"—who admitted that "I knew from past experience that stories of buried Japanese gold in the Philippines were legitimate. Marcos's \$12 billion fortune actually came from [this] treasure, not skimmed-off U.S. aid. But Marcos had only managed to rake off a dozen or so of the biggest sites. That left well over a hundred untouched."

This, of course, meant that Yamashita's gold—which amounts to certainly hundreds of billions in value, probably trillions—was the real source of wealth and power for Marcos and, in the end, it proved to play the ultimate part in his undoing.

The Seagraves related—echoing *The Spotlight*—that when Marcos demanded a higher-than-usual commission for lending a portion of his own gold hoard to the Reagan administration in order to prop up a Reagan scheme to manipulate the world gold market, this was the begin-

ning of Marcos' downfall. As a consequence, then U.S. CIA-Director William Casey set in motion the riots and protests that began creating trouble for Marcos in the streets of Manila.

Although Casey flew to Manila, along with U.S. Treasury Secretary Donald Regan, CIA economist Professor Higdon and an attorney, Lawrence Kreager, to give Marcos a "last chance," the Philippine nationalist would not buckle. Higdon told Marcos that he would be out of power "in two weeks" for not appeasing the international banking houses and their agents in the American administration.

The Seagraves report that a source close to Marcos advised them that Marcos was then approached by an emissary from David Rockefeller's Trilateral Commission asking Marcos to contribute \$54 billion in gold bullion to a so-called "global development fund." Marcos' response was to consign the Trilateral demand into a wastebasket.

In no short order Marcos was forced from office and flown to Hawaii with his family where they were held effectively under house arrest. Marcos and his wife told many people that they had never expected to be taken to Hawaii, that they had, instead, expected to be flown to safety from Manila to Marco's home island of Ilocos Norte.

In the meantime, billions of dollars worth of gold certificates that the Marcos had taken with them were confiscated by the U.S. government. But when the Marcoses demanded the return of the certificates, the U.S. said the certificates were "fake."

In other words, the Reagan administration castially and ruthlessly stole billions from Marcos, at the same time helping perpetuate the media myth that Marcos had stolen billions from his nation's treasury.

(And it should be noted, for the historical record, that one of the key behind-the-scenes Reagan administration operatives plotting against Marcos was one Paul Wolfowitz, now internationally known as one of the prime movers behind the American effort to depose Saddam Hussein—no coincidence considering Saddam's refusal, like Marcos, to surrender his nation's sovereignty to international banking interests.)

The Seagraves also outline the strange dealings of the John Birch Society (as far back as the mid-1970s) in a scheme to cut business arrangements with the Marcos regime in the marketing of some \$20 billion of Marcos' private gold horde. These deals fell through and, in the end, the Birchers fell out with their partners in the scheme. Evidently Rep. Larry McDonald (D-Ga.), then a leader of the Birch group, was privy to these events and thus evidently knew quite a bit about the international Black Eagle Trust at the time of his death.

These are just a few of the revelations appearing in the 332 detail-packed pages of this remarkable book, one that is thoroughly docu-

mented. The Seagraves know that they risked a great deal by bringing out these facts, but they say right up front that "if we are murdered, readers will have no difficulty figuring out who 'they' are."

Considering the fact that *The Spotlight* was the only American newspaper to honestly report on the behind-the-scenes intrigues that led to the destruction of Ferdinand Marcos, it was no coincidence that after his ouster, Marcos gave *The Spotlight* several exclusive interviews at his home in exile in Hawaii, pushing *The Spotlight* to the top of a long list of worldwide newspapers clamoring to interview the fallen leader.

Both *The Spotlight*'s publisher Willis Carto and our chief diplomatic correspondent Andrew St. George visited the Marcos' at their home in exile in Honolulu and, I also had the pleasure of doing likewise—a visit I described in the pages of my book *The Confessions of an Anti-Semite*—spending a whole day with them, Imelda in particular.

In any case, it turns out that, at precisely the time when *The Spotlight* was interviewing Marcos, a young American CIA operative, Alan Foringer, was deeply involved in the covert operations trying to secure what remained of the Yamashita (and Marcos) gold. So, it's probably no coincidence, again, that Foringer popped up at *The Spotlight*'s offices on a number of occasions, posing as an international businessman. It was only the publication of the Segrave's book that exposed precisely who Foringer really was: a CIA figure trying to find out what *The Spotlight* knew (if anything) about the Marcos treasure. Foringer later died under mysterious circumstances, probably a victim of murder.

In the end, the truth is that, historically, the subjects of war and money lending have always been virtually indistinguishable. And the role of arms dealing has always been an integral part of the bigger picture, needless to say. And while one often talks about "the profits of war," it is not so thoroughly understood as it was.

In 1934 there was published what was then a very controversial book that is as fresh today as it was when first released. Entitled *Merchants of Death: A Study of the International Armaments Industry*, the authors were H.C. Engelbrecht and E.C. (Frank) Hanighen who explored the role that the big arms manufacturers and related financial institutions played in sparking World War I and how, at the time, they were (in fact) setting the stage for World War II.

Hanighen, incidentally, was later a founder of the then-nationalist "conservative" newsletter *Human Events* which, in more recent times, became a tribune of internationalism and war-mongering, promoting the neo-conservative intrigues who have further embroiled the United States in the tinderbox of the Middle East. Hanighen must be rolling over in his grave at the unfortunate devolution of his once-stellar newsletter.

One of the merchants of death profiled in the book is the shadowy Sir Basil Zaharoff, a ubiquitous figure of uncertain ethnic origins who was a major behind-the-scenes player in the intrigues of the first quarter of the 20th century.

A wealthy and powerful arms merchant who was once called "the mystery man of Europe," Zaharoff is also profiled in a full-length book by Guiles Davenport devoted to Zaharoff's ugly career entitled *Zaharoff, High Priest of War*. First published in the 1930s, this book was recently republished in 2010 by Kessinger Legacy Reprints and is very much a book that deserves consideration.

And, as you may have guessed, the title of Davenport's book was the inspiration for the title of my own book *The High Priests of War* (*American Free Press*, 2003), dealing with the neo-conservative warmongers of recent vintage.

Incidentally, Zaharoff appeared as a character in the television mini-series *Reilly: Ace of Spies* (available on DVD) which was based on the real-life (and quite remarkable) career of Sidney Reilly, the Russian-born Jewish spy for British intelligence. And it might be added that you may wish to see this quite interesting television drama for it does underscore the nature of the high-level intrigues taking place in the years preceding World War I and the Bolshevik Revolution in Russia.

In any case, the aforementioned book *Merchants of Death* played a major part in helping spark the official congressional investigation, conducted by hard-driving populist Sen. Gerald Nye (R-N.D.) into the international arms trade. The famous "Nye Committee hearings" set the stage for the enactment of the so-called "isolationist" Neutrality Acts that were designed to limit American intervention and meddling abroad, but which, in the end, failed under the assault of the warmongering internationalists who were determined to involve the United States in the war against Hitler and Germany.

Along with *Merchants of Death*, another volume that helped inspire Sen. Nye's efforts to stop the profiteering by the arms makers and the money lenders is the now-legendary *War Is a Racket* by highly-decorated retired Marine Major General Smedley Darlington Butler. This combative and colorful account by Butler (widely available on the Internet today) is must reading and is, in many ways, a lasting commemorative tribute to Butler who, in his final years, adamantly opposed U.S. involvement in the war against Hitler, a point that many people who today celebrate Butler hesitate to mention.

There are several other important volumes that should be noted in the context of the discussion of power elites and their involvement in global corporate and financial chicanery.

The first of these is *The Cola Wars: The Story of the Global Battle Between the Coca-Cola Company and PepsiCo, Inc.* (Everest House, 1980) by J. C. Louis and Harvey Yazjian. As the title suggests this is a study of the political and economic wars fought over several decades between the two major international corporate soda icons.

This is a little-known subject, but it is especially fascinating because it demonstrates how two well-known corporate empires have played out a panoramic drama of rivalry and intrigue of the first (and worst) order, not only here in America but across the world. You'll find connections to the CIA and organized crime, dictators and diplomats, big names and not-so-big names. It's a book that one really does need to understand the political impact of the major multinational corporations. And because these corporations are so much a part of our everyday life, that is what makes this volume all the more interesting.

Another book, dealing with the intrigues of a well-known American corporation, a multinational giant, that has had significant political influence, particularly in the Latin American region, is *The Fish That Ate the Whale: The Life and Times of America's Banana King* (Farrar, Straus & Giroux, 2012) by Rich Cohen. This is the story of the Russian Jewish immigrant, Samuel Zemurray, who came to the United States and from his base of operations in New Orleans came into control of the United Fruit Company which is generally known to have played a part (alongside the CIA) in the revolutions of Central America.

Zemurray is a colorful figure who was a major political player through United Fruit and who emerged as a leading figure in the international Zionist movement. And for what it's worth, Cohen speculates about the possibility—but never says flat out—that Zemurray may have been behind the assassination of Louisiana's legendary populist Huey Long, who was one of Zemurray's fiercest foes. In any case, the position of the United States in Latin America today—for better or worse—is precisely because of the activities of Zemurray and his company which has come to represent the historic face of American imperialism.

Needless to say, the big players in global affairs have their power because of their vast financial resources. But ultimately, the real power comes, in many respects, through their control of the mass media.

I addressed the specific Zionist influence on the mass media when I lectured at the Zayed Centre for Coordination and Follow-Up, the Arab League think tank, in Abu Dhabi in the United Arab Emirates in March of 2003. Afterward, more than 10,000 copies of the transcript of that lecture were distributed by *American Free Press*. Later, the complete text of that lecture was republished, incidentally in my book, *Confessions of an Anti-Semite*, released through *American Free Press* in 2011.

But the truth is there are many other elements—aside from the Zionist agenda—that impact on the mass media.

In the old days, when we spoke about the media, we were talking largely about newspapers and magazines, television and radio, mass publishing and Hollywood. But now we have the Internet and what has come to be called “social media,” such as Facebook, Twitter, etc.

In any event, as far as the media is concerned, what is probably the most comprehensive work on the media itself is far from being political analysis of any sort. Instead, it is an assembly of corporate data relating to “who owns what” as far as the major media is concerned.

The volume is *Hoover's Guide to Media Companies* (Reference Press, 1996) and although it is now somewhat dated, it nonetheless provides solid information and leads relating to the basic facts about who controls the major media corporations.

This detailed volume has not received the distribution and discussion in “dissident” circles it deserves but it belongs in the library of every student of political affairs because you simply cannot understand political realities unless you understand the media and who controls it and what they do with their control of the media.

Our own national weekly newspaper, *American Free Press*, confounded many people by taking as its more-or-less unofficial slogan the catch phrase, “The Media is The Enemy.”

After all, people respond: *American Free Press* is part of the media. Why, they ask, would a media voice say that the media is the enemy?

The sad truth, in answer to that question, is that the media *is* the enemy. And the job of an independent voice such as *American Free Press* is to cut through the lies of the *controlled* media—those media forces that are under the thumb of the New World Order and the plutocratic elite—and do something very simple: tell the truth.

Fortunately, though, *American Free Press* does not stand alone in blowing the whistle on media censorship and corruption.

In the realm of media censorship, one simply cannot miss the continuing annual series of books published under the aegis of Project Censored at Sonoma State University in California. Beginning in 1976, Project Censored assembled a distinguished panel of media personalities and others who reviewed the performance of the mass media during the previous year and they have judged which stories have been the “most censored” stories.

And in 1994 (beginning with the most censored stories of the previous year), Project Censored began publishing its annual series of books, mentioned above, not only detailing the censored stories, but also providing supplementary material on the nature of media censorship.

For more on Project Censored, see its website at projectcensored.org, where you can find a complete overview of its historic work and information about the availability of its yearly volumes which are published by Seven Stories Press.

I'm pleased to say that for the year 1990 my own employer, *The Spotlight*, won not one, but two, awards from the project, including the prize for having publicized the most censored story of the year, namely that the George H.W. Bush administration had given Iraqi leader Saddam Hussein a “green light” to invade Kuwait, only after which the American regime then reversed course and decided to wage war against Iran.

The second winning report published by *The Spotlight* detailed an outrageous scheme by then-Rep. Newt Gingrich to effectively scrap the Bill of Rights via the egis of a so-called “crime” bill which he introduced in Congress but which, thankfully, was never passed.

It's no surprise to read regular commentary in *American Free Press* (APP) about how corrupt the American media really is. In fact, that perception is growing widely, particularly as new revelations continue to emerge regarding the complicity of the media monopoly in perpetrating the Bush administration's outrageous lies about Saddam Hussein and his mythical cache of weapons of mass destruction. But you may be surprised to hear a bevy of big-name journalists with roots in the self-styled “mainstream” media come forth to say that yes, the media is corrupt.

In a fascinating, wide-ranging book entitled *Into the Buzzsaw—Leading Journalists Expose the Myth of a Free Press* (Prometheus Books, 2002), you'll discover just how rotten the media elite really are. In eighteen fascinating chapters—following a lively introduction by famed author Gore Vidal—the book explores the rampant misdeeds of the print and broadcast media, confirming everything you ever thought was bad about the media is exactly true.

In his introduction, Vidal reminds readers of how President Bush himself actually warned the press, “You better watch what you say,” but the truth is that the media actually proved itself to be a friendly lapdog for Bush and the intrigues of his neo-conservative cabal that we have dubbed “the high priests of war.” And as Vidal comments, “In the hundreds of wars that the United States has fought since the Union was invented, at every time of true crisis a small group can always be counted upon to use the crisis of the day to stifle free speech.” In fact, that small group includes the masters of the American media.

Although, of course, it is well known (at least to informed observers) that the American media has a peculiar proclivity for promoting the interests of the state of Israel and forever “talking up” events of mid-20th century recalled as “the Holocaust,” the multiplicity of writ-

ers whose works appear in *Into the Buzzsaw* point out that the mass media can also be counted upon to cover-up or otherwise distort relevant news and information about a wide variety of topics, often to protect favored special interests or to suppress misdeeds by the high and mighty, both within government and in the corporate arena.

Many tend to view the major media as being somewhat "liberal" and while this is true, in many respects, the writers of *Buzzsaw* demonstrate conclusively and effectively that the major media and its controllers are indeed rather "conservative" in that they actively work to maintain the status quo: rule of America (and the world) by a select, well-placed few (including, of course, that clique of families and financial interests who control the media at the highest levels). As *Buzzsaw's* editor, Kristina Borjesson notes, describing the reality of the "buzzsaw":

The buzzsaw is what can rip through you when you try to investigate or expose anything this country's large institutions—be they corporate or government—want kept under wraps. The system fights back with official lies, disinformation and stonewalling.

Your phone starts acting funny. Strange people call you at strange hours to give you strange information. The FBI calls you. Your car is broken into and their thief takes your computer and your reporter's notebook and leaves everything else behind. You feel like you've been sucked into a game of Dungeons and Dragons.

It gets harder and harder to distinguish truth and reality from falsehood and fiction. The sense of fear and paranoia is, at times, overwhelming.

Walk into the buzzsaw and you'll cut right to this layer of reality. You will feel a deep sense of loss and betrayal. A shocking shift in paradigm. Anyone who hasn't experienced it will call you crazy. Those who don't know the truth, or are covering it up, will call you a conspiracy nut.

The word "conspiracy" is commonly used now (either as an adjective or part of a phrase) to malign those who raise unpopular questions about sensitive issues. The fact is, conspiracies do exist. There are laws on the books addressing them and Justice Department officials deal with them all the time.

For her own part, Borjesson—an award-winning former CBS and CNN journalist —encountered the "buzzsaw" when she was investigating the downing of TWA Flight 800 off the coast of New York (the topic

of two essays in *Buzzsaw*). The very bosses who assigned her the story ultimately played a part in the effort to help the government cover-up of what really happened. It appears that the liner was (presumably accidentally) shot down by a US Navy missile, but that truth is not something that the powers-that-be wanted known.

In the meantime, of course—although Borjesson doesn't mention it—the Israeli disinformation network in the United States started promoting an "alternative" theory that while, yes indeed, a missile was the cause of the disaster, the perpetrators were actually evil Iranians or evil Iraqis or—you guessed—"Muslim terrorists." All of which shows how a grain of truth can be twisted to fit a particular agenda.

A particularly fascinating chapter in *Buzzsaw* is the essay by Gerard Colby who exposes how *his own publisher*, Prentice-Hall, collaborated with agents of the wealthy DuPont dynasty to suppress Colby's book, *DuPont: Behind the Nylon Curtain*. Colby explains that this bizarre and little-understood phenomenon—publishers trashing their own publications—is known as "privishing." Colby writes:

According to the sworn testimony in federal court of a twenty year Viking Press editor, William Decker, the term was used in the industry to describe how publishers killed off books without authors' awareness or consent . . . The mechanism used is simple: cut off the book's life-support system by reducing the initial print run so that the book "cannot price profitably according to any conceivable formula," refuse to do reprints, drastically slash the book's advertising budget, and all but cancel the promotional tour. The publisher's purpose is to kill off a book that, for one reason or another, is considered "troublesome" or potentially so . . .

Later, in these pages, we'll find another example of "privishing," namely the active effort by a publisher to suppress one of its own books on the life and times of Katharine Graham, longtime *grande dame* behind the *Washington Post* media empire. But the truth is that there are probably a lot more examples of privishing that we've never heard about—and never will.

Suffice it to say, there's a lot more in *Buzzsaw* that readers will find fascinating, including Monika Jensen-Stevenson's riveting account of the official U.S. government cover-up of American POWs alive in Vietnam long after the war was over—a topic most thoroughly written about for some 25 years by the late Mike Blair, a decent chap who was a longtime correspondent for *American Free Press* and *The Spotlight* before it.

Into the Buzzsaw is truly "must" reading for those who want first-hand insights into the corruption of the major media by some of the very journalists who lived through it, sometimes at risk to their own lives. Readers will learn a lot about how the media really works, from a behind-the-scenes perspective that is sometimes quite chilling.

Now having addressed the fact that the power elite have managed to grab control of—and misuse—the mass media in America, having gained that mechanism of influence through the vast financial resources at their command, it's appropriate, at this juncture, to digress for a moment and take a look at several of the major media empires that have such an immense stranglehold on public policy in America today as a consequence of their wide-ranging influence: their domination of newspapers, magazines, television and radio—and, increasingly, the Internet.

And as we shall see, the truth is that these media combines are distinctly Jewish and devoted to the New World Order agenda.

If you find such candid discussion *too* candid, by all means then read no further.

CHAPTER TWO

The Manipulative Masters of the Media Monopoly

In his aforementioned study of the America plutocracy, *The Rich and the Super-Rich*, Ferdinand Lundberg made the rather interesting assessment of the America of the mid-1960s:

Most Americans—citizens of the wealthiest, most powerful and most ideal-swathed country in the world—by a very wide margin own nothing more than their household goods, a few glittering gadgets such as automobiles and television sets (usually purchased on the installment plan, many at second hand) and the clothes on their backs. A horde if not a majority of Americans live in shacks, cabins, hovels, shanties, hand-me-down Victorian eye sores, rickety tenements and stately apartment buildings....

At the same time, a relative handful of Americans are extravagantly endowed, like princes in the Arabian Nights tales.

Now, today, in the 21st Century, America's elite: Princes they are—but not Arabian. The media talks about the wealth of the Arab sheiks but the accumulated wealth of American Jews—and the political influence that comes with it—dwarfs that of those Arabian princes.

So although Lundberg's books are dated and do not address the vast accumulation of Jewish wealth that has spiraled in the years since Lundberg assembled his panoramic study of the American plutocracy—they are a valuable contribution to the lore. And the fact is that Jewish media influence has likewise spiraled, along with the rise of Jewish influence in other areas of American life.

It should be noted—in regard to the aspect of Jewish wealth in relationship to America's ruling elite today—what Professor Norman Cantor—a respected Jewish scholar—remarked in his controversial book, *The Sacred Chain: The History of the Jews* (HarperCollins, 1994).

Cantor's book was harshly criticized by many Jewish commentators for its free-wheeling candor. Cantor wrote:

Jews in the four decades after 1940 came home in American society to suburban comfort, to penetration of academia and the privileged bastions of the learned professions, to corporate business, to polities and government and controlling levels of the media. Jews were over-represented in the learned professions by a factor of five or six.

In 1994 Jews were only three percent of the American population but their impact was equivalent to an ethnic group comprising twenty percent of the population.

Nothing in Jewish history equaled this degree of Jewish accession to power, wealth and prominence.

Not in Muslim Spain, not in early 20th century Germany, not in Israel itself, because there were no comparable levels of wealth and power on a world-class scale in that small country to attain.

Cantor concluded: "The Morgans, the Rockefellers, the Hartmanns, the Roosevelts, the Kennedys, the titans of bygone eras, they have been superseded by [the Jew] as flawless achiever

In fact, Cantor specifically cited Lawrence Tisch, the now-deceased Jewish billionaire whose family gained control of the CBS media empire, as the very personification of the "flawless achiever" who had superseded the old-line families of wealth and power. And there can be no denying that their influence in the media has helped make Jewish power grow ever stronger.

So we do have these Jewish families that have emerged to become so powerful. And while most of them, as I noted in *The New Babylon*, are little known to the public at large, there are a handful whose names have become synonymous with very real wealth and power in America, certainly in the minds of those "in the know."

Here we'll examine several books focusing on a number of those families who are particularly influential in the mass media.

Foremost among them are the Bronfmans. This family rose to the top of the crime syndicate in Canada, during the early part of the 20th century, acting in close partnership with the U.S.-based based (but internationally influential) Meyer Lansky, the longtime chief of the crime syndicate, much more about whom we will learn later in these pages.

In fact, as I noted in *The New Babylon*, in a chapter devoted to the Bronfmans, they were among the primary forces (alongside Meyer Lansky) behind the legendary Al Capone, to the point that Capone was hardly more than yet another "front man" for the Jewish kings of crime operating behind the scenes while Capone stole the headlines. So careful study of the Bronfman family is critical to anyone with a serious interest in the real forces shaping our world today.

In any case, despite his mob connections, dynasty founder Sam Bronfman still rose to utter distinction and prominence as a respected "philanthropist" and head of the World Jewish Congress, a titan of industry, hard-nosed to be sure, but a good public citizen—or so they say.

There are two notable books about the Bronfmans that are worth anyone's time. Peter G. Newman's *The Bronfman Dynasty: The Rothschilds of the New World* (McClelland & Stewart, 1978) and Nicholas Faith's *The Bronfmans: The Rise and Fall of the House of Seagram* (Thomas Dunne Books, 2006).

While many people only connect the Bronfman name with Seagram's liquor, these books demonstrate that the Bronfmans have had an extraordinary role in all realm of finance, industry, real estate and in the media. And the Bronfmans' media holdings are immense.

The biggest by far of the Bronfmans' media holdings, Time Warner, was, at one point, the largest media corporation in terms of annual revenues, actually 50 times larger in terms of annual sales than the world's 50th largest media firm.

Once the fiefdom of American media icon Henry Luce, founder of the Time-Life publishing empire, this global media conglomerate was dominated by Edgar Bronfman, who was, for many years—like his father, Sam, before him—president of the World Jewish Congress. The merger in the 1980s of the former "Lucepress" (as it was known in its heyday) with Warner Communications set the stage for expansive growth of this massive worldwide empire, which has more than 200 subsidiaries.

Although Bronfman's Seagram Company did not purchase a controlling interest in Time-Warner until 1993, longtime Bronfman associates with Lansky crime syndicate connections had already established themselves in this once eminently American media empire.

The Warner Brothers Studios, the famed Hollywood film company, was actually merged with the Seven Arts Production Company, based in Canada, in 1967. The founder of Seven Arts was Louis Chesler, a longtime front man for Lansky and the Jewish crime syndicate. The new operation formed by the merger was dubbed "Warner Communications."

Not surprisingly, a major stockholder in Warner was the infamous "flight capital" money laundering empire known as Investors Overseas Service, which was headed by Bernard Cornfeld.

A flamboyant, highly-publicized playboy, Cornfeld was actually no more than a functionary for Swiss banker Tibor Rosenbaum—again, much more about whom later in these pages—a high-level arms procurement official for Israel's intelligence service, the Mossad. Rosenbaum's Banque De Credit Internationale, based in Geneva, also functioned as the chief money laundry for the Lansky crime syndicate's drugs and gambling enterprises.

Considering all of this, it was probably inevitable the Bronfmans—moving from their organized crime antecedents into the world of "legitimacy"—would emerge as key players in mobbed-up Time Warner.

What follows is a representative (although far from complete) list of the more eminent holdings in the Time Warner octopus. And although some of the specific holdings have, over the years, varied, this initial listing typifies the extraordinary nature of the wide-ranging media elements that have been controlled by the Bronfmans over the years:

- Home Video: Time-Life Video; HBO Video; Warner Home Video;
- Cable Franchises reaching 11.7 million subscribers;
- Turner Broadcasting, including all of the CNN holdings, including TBS Superstation, CNN International, CNN radio, Headline News;
- Magazines: *Time*, *People*, *Sports Illustrated*, *Sports Illustrated for Kids*, *Life*, *Fortune*, *Money*, *Vibe*, *In Style*, *Parenting*, *Baby Talk*, *Martha Stewart Living*, *Sunset*, *Health*, *Hippocrates*, *Asia Week*, *President*, *Who*, *Entertainment Weekly*, *Cooking Light*, *Southern Living*, *DC Comics* (50% holdings), and *American Lawyer* (83.25% holdings); and,
- Book Publishing: Oxmoor House, Sunset Books, Little, Brown & Co., Time-Life Books, Warner Books, Book-of-the-Month Club.

And although Time Warner was very much a Bronfman-dominated operation through the Time Warner shares held by the Seagram company, Seagram became a major media conglomerate on its own. Edgar Bronfman's son, Edgar Jr., operated Seagram as his personal plaything after Seagram bought control of Hollywood talent agency-turned-studio giant, MCA. This brought MCA subsidiaries—such as Universal Studios and the Universal Music Group, the largest music firm in the world, along with Polygram, a major music company, as well as TV channels throughout Europe and Latin America—under Bronfman control.

(Later in our chapter on the literature on organized crime, we'll find out much more about MCA and its role in the rise to power of one of America's most respected political leaders—and it's a shocker.)

That the Bronfmans should have ended up in control of MCA, with its own ugly history of mob connections, is no surprise, considering the longtime Bronfman link to the Jewish crime syndicate and its connected elements in the mass media and the global Zionist movement.

In more recent years, the Bronfman media empire—like all major media conglomerates—has gone through many changes, but the fact remains that this powerful Jewish family has been one of the foremost forces in the media world today.

Another particularly influential Jewish family in the mass media is that of S. I. "Si" Newhouse and his brother Donald who are among the wealthiest people in America today. They are the sons of the late Russian-born Samuel Newhouse, the founder of the Newhouse media dynasty. As readers of my previous work, *The Caiphas Complex*, will perhaps recall, the Newhouse family bought control of a fine little rural weekly

in the small community in Central Pennsylvania (near the capital in Harrisburg) where I was raised. However, my concerns about the Newhouse empire go far beyond my own personal interest in their affairs, for their gigantic publishing dynasty reaches far and wide across the American republic and they control some of the most important media in America today. Newhouse holdings, in recent years, have included such publications as the following:

NEWHOUSE NEWSPAPERS:

Alabama • *Birmingham News* • *The Mobile Press* • *The Mobile Press Register* • *The Mobile Register*

Louisiana • *The New Orleans Times-Picayune*

Michigan • *The Ann Arbor News* • *The Flint Times* • *The Grand Rapids Press* • *Kalamazoo Gazette* • *The Saginaw News* • *Times* (Bay City)

Mississippi • *Mississippi Press* (Pascagoula) • *Mississippi Press Register* (Pascagoula)

New Jersey • *Jersey Journal* (Jersey City) • *Star-Ledger* (Newark) • *Times* (Trenton)

New York • *Herald-American* (Syracuse)

Ohio • *Plain-Dealer* (Cleveland)

Oregon • *The Oregonian*

Pennsylvania • *The Patriot-News* (Harrisburg) • *The Juniata Sentinel* • *The Perry County Times* • *The Duncannon Record* • *The News-Sun* (Perry County)

NEWHOUSE MAGAZINES:

- *American City Business Journals* (28 local weekly business newspapers) • *Parade* magazine (the famous Sunday supplement) • *Allure* • *Architectural Digest* • *Bon Appétit* • *Bride's* • *Condé Nast Traveler* • *Details* • *Glamour* • *Gourmet* • *GQ* • *Mademoiselle* • *Vanity Fair* • *Vogue* • *The New Yorker*

There are two key books on "Si" Newhouse who is the driving force behind the Newhouse conglomerate today and, interestingly, both of these books are quite negative in their assessment of Newhouse and his enterprises. The first book is *Newhouse: All the Glitter, Power and Glory of America's Richest Media Empire and the Secretive Man Behind It* (Johnson Books, 1997). The author, Thomas Maier, spares nothing in detailing the nature of this media monopoly.

Another book is *Citizen Newhouse: Portrait of a Media Merchant* (Seven Stories Press, 1998) by Carol Felsensthal whose book was described, in part, by *Publisher's Weekly* as "an often penetrating look at the Machiavellian politics that lie just beneath the ultra-sleek facade of the Newhouse empire."

The story of how the Newhouse family grabbed control of *The Harrisburg Patriot*, the daily in the Pennsylvania state capital, is interesting, to say the least. The longtime publisher of the paper was a man of the classic liberal and populist persuasion, an old-fashioned progressive who was opposed to newspaper monopolies of the type represented by the Newhouse dynasty. He was also, apparently, somewhat anti-Semitic. In fact, the publisher told his wife that, upon his death, he wanted her to make sure that no Jewish publishing barons would step in and seize the paper. That was the last thing he wanted, but that is precisely what happened.

Old Samuel Newhouse—the aforementioned founder of the Newhouse dynasty—arranged for a Gentile front man to come in and purchase the Harrisburg daily on his behalf. And the former publisher's widow was, needless to say, quite taken aback to learn how she had been had through Newhouse trickery.

And it's probably worth noting that when Sam Newhouse bought control of the distinguished *Times-Picayune* newspaper in New Orleans, he bragged "I just bought New Orleans."

Later, in these pages, we will come across the Newhouse family and its media empire in our review of organized crime and the published books relative thereto. These details will likewise prove most revealing.

In *The Julius Goats* I examined the strange history (and influence) of the media empire of Rupert Murdoch, sponsor of much of the neo-conservative pro-Zionist propaganda that is so prevalent in the mass media today. Through his Fox News, Murdoch has been largely responsible for the rise of such media icons as Sean Hannity and Bill O'Reilly, but his media outlets (which seem to be growing in number) have also given voice, in one form or another, to such other conservative figures as Rush Limbaugh, Glenn Beck, Laura Ingraham, Anne Coulter, etc. The list of those in the Murdoch sphere of influence is immense.

Beyond question, Fox has emerged—perhaps even more so than the three "liberal" networks—ABC, CBS, and NBC—as one of the most dangerous and divisive forces operating in our world today. Let's take a quick look at just what this formidable media empire constitutes:

- *The Weekly Standard* magazine, run for Murdoch by "neo-conservative" William Kristol, son of the "ex-Trotskyite" neo-conservative godfather, Irving Kristol. This magazine is one of the most loudly—not

quietly— influential publications in America today. It was the virtual foreign policy bible of the "Dubya" Bush administration, and the one publication that can truly claim credit for laying the propaganda groundwork for the American debacle in Iraq. More recently Murdoch sold the magazine to a like-minded non-Jewish publisher, but Kristol and the neo-conservatives remain in the saddle at the journal;

- 175 different newspapers including *News of the World*, *The Sun*, *The Sunday Times*, and *The Times*, published in Britain, and, perhaps most notably, *The New York Post*, the latter being one of the foremost voices for Zionism in America, and now *The Wall Street Journal*;

(And, as this is written, there are rumors Murdoch may soon move to take control of *The Los Angeles Times* and *The Chicago Tribune* which are now controlled by Jewish billionaire Sam Zell. Stay tuned.).

- Twentieth Century Fox motion picture studios;
- Fox Television stations, in major metropolitan markets including: Washington, D.C., Chicago, Philadelphia, Boston, Minneapolis, Detroit, Atlanta, Baltimore, Orlando, Cleveland, Phoenix, Denver, St. Louis, Milwaukee, Kansas City, Salt Lake City, Birmingham, Memphis, Greensboro (North Carolina), Austin, and Ocala (Florida);
- Direct broadcast satellite television, spanning five continents—notably Foxtel;
- Fox News (cable) Channel and other cable outlets, reaching 300 million subscribers;
- Major publishing houses, such as HarperCollins Publishers (which now controls such renowned publishing companies as William Morrow & Company, Avon Books, Amistad Press and Fourth Estate) as well as ReganBooks, and Zondervan

Clearly, this is a major media empire. How it emerged to have such power and influence, even dictating American affairs, is an instructive story. However, in order to review the Fox phenomenon, we must go back to the mid-to-late 1960s.

During that time frame, many Americans began to perceive a determined "liberal" slant in news coverage by the three major television networks (ABC, CBS and NBC) with CBS and its anchorman-of-long-standing, Walter Cronkite, often considered the most "liberal" of the three.

Americans detected much liberal propagandizing in the content of daily television programming, with blatant political messages being broadcast in the content of television dramas, situation comedies and made-for-television movies.

What's more, the content of the programming began to focus on what can best be described as "sleaze"—and that's putting it lightly. Traditional American values became the target of vulgar bathroom

humor and the Christian faith was constantly upheld as somehow being a virtual form of evil, responsible for the tragedies of the past. America's Founding Fathers were painted as evil and counter-culture figures were held up as role models for American youth. The list of very valid complaints about the three major networks, their "news" coverage and their programming could go on and on.

As Americans became more and more aware of the filth and the "liberal" propagandizing, many people—but not enough, sad to say—began to take a closer look at the "who"—rather than the "what"—of the three major networks. That is, Americans began to recognize that the three major networks were tightly-controlled mega-corporations held in the hands of a tiny clique of interlocking families and financial groups who were largely of Jewish origin.

What's more, the Jewish influence in the editorial and management levels in the "news" divisions of the three major networks was also becoming increasingly more obvious. In short, people began to recognize that the "liberal" networks were effectively the media voices of a Jewish elite whose values—and interests—did not, in any way, shape or form, represent those of the vast majority of the American people.

As a consequence, there began to emerge a distinct dissatisfaction with the three major networks, but a growing talk in the heartlands about "Jewish control of the media." To be sure, many folks were not so vocal about discussing the Jewish aspect of the problem with the networks, but this remained a constant (if quietly spoken) phenomenon.

And on occasion, some big names in American life—ranging from former Vice President Spiro Agnew to General George Brown, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff and even Hollywood giants such as Robert Mitchum and Marlon Brando and famed author Truman Capote—actually dared to say publicly that there was an inordinate Jewish influence upon (or control of) the major media outlets in America.

In the end, this disillusionment with the broadcast industry and its machinations actually set the stage, in many respects, for the rise of Ronald Reagan and his election to the presidency in 1980. Americans were looking for a change and while Reagan promised a "new conservatism," in the end it proved to be something entirely different. But Americans were eager for an alternative to the "liberal" media—and along came Rupert Murdoch to the "rescue"—or so it seemed.

Americans fed up with the "liberal" media now had a self-appointed savior, a colorful foreign-born media tycoon who seemed to share their dissatisfaction and who seemed to provide a real "alternative." But that "alternative" is not what most Americans were really looking for, and many folks don't realize they've been conned—in fact, conned big-time.

Although already well-established in Australia as a growing media power on his own, Murdoch quietly received the international sponsorship and financial backing of some of the world's most wealthy and powerful Jewish families: the Rothschilds of Europe, the Bronfmans of Canada and the Oppenheims of South Africa. With their firm support, he began expanding his empire into Britain and around the planet.

In short order, Rupert Murdoch became the "hottest" item in the global media, and soon was on his way to achieving vast wealth beyond his wildest dreams and immense political power through the rise of his News Corporation empire and the lucrative advertising industry. It is thus no wonder that Murdoch himself came to be counted, along with the Rothschilds, Bronfmans and Oppenheims, as part of a group quite correctly described as "The Billionaire Gang of Four."

And incidentally, although it is an "established fact"—if you believe everything you see on the Internet—that "Murdoch is Jewish" there's a little bit more to the story than meets the eye.

Although Murdoch's critics often point to his mother's maiden name—which was "Greene"—as "proof" of Murdoch's Jewish antecedents, it is my understanding—from a highly-placed Australian source who was, for many years, closely associated with Murdoch—that while Murdoch does have Jewish antecedents from his mother's lineage, the Greene family itself was not Jewish (as the name, which is often Jewish, might suggest). However, there was Jewish blood within the Greene family due to intermarriage at one point in its history.

In any case, the truth is that Murdoch was sponsored by powerful Jewish interests and remains their very powerful front man today.

Now well established, Murdoch's media voices, particularly Fox News, press "hot button" issues—such as abortion, gay rights, prayer in schools—that stir up animosities between the so-called "Christian Right" organizations and the groups to which they stand in opposition.

Meanwhile, ironically, other Murdoch media outlets, such as Fox Television, are responsible for promoting some of the worst garbage ever to appear on American television screens. Yet, for some reason, the Christian Right folks who revel in Fox News' "conservative" slant seem to miss the point that Rupert Murdoch's media conglomerate is raking in advertising billions by selling sleaze.

All the while, of course, the Murdoch media is busy promoting the interests of the Zionist movement. And that, above all, is the most important point that needs to be recognized.

Although Murdoch and his media play the game of providing an "alternative," they are, in fact, providing a "controlled opposition," keeping the "conservative" and "traditional" American ranks in line, touting

the Zionist cause as an "American" one, a cause that is fully in line with not "making America great again" (in the imagery of Ronald Reaganesque rhetoric) but, in reality making America into their engine of empire—and one that is ruled by the Zionist elite.

In other words, Fox News is loudly—and proudly—promoting the theme that America is the world's voice for sanity and democracy and that it is, quite simply, America's job to rule the world.

And that is the Zionist agenda today. America's capital and resources, its military men and women, its massive arsenal, are to be used for the establishment of a global imperium to advance the agenda of the well-heeled Jewish plutocrats and their international network of allied corporate interests and ideological soulmates.

While there are many good Americans who believe the Fox News (that is, Zionist) propaganda line that America must use its power for good, —even at the sacrifice of the thousands of lives of Americans and others—there are many more Americans (and others worldwide) who don't share that philosophy.

However, Fox News—and other elements in the Zionist propaganda network—have begun to advance the theme that anyone who stands in the way of this global agenda is somehow "anti-American" and certainly "anti-Semitic" (and also, even, anti Christian").

Legislation such as the so-called Patriot Act and other mechanisms of control are being put into place in order to suppress dissent against the Zionist agenda. And Fox News is on the frontlines promoting these Orwellian schemes.

Americans must surrender to the winds the idea that "well, Fox says many good things," and to abandon the rationale that such voices from the Fox stable (or should we say "gutter") as Glenn Beck, Bill O'Reilly, Sean Hannity and others are "often right." Fox and its adherents are dangers to America and they are dangers to the world.

While Fox presents the "conservative" side of the coin—ostensibly—the other major media forces in America join Fox in promoting the Zionist agenda through and through.

And this brings us full circle, for there is absolutely no question that it is through the control of the major media in America that these powerful Jewish families have gained such a foothold in the American political arena.

In the meantime, though, suffice it to say, families such as Bronfman and Newhouse and Murdoch are all part and parcel of that rarified world of big money and big money—especially when it is connected to media power—that does make the world go round.

CHAPTER THREE

Bushes, Clintons, Rockefellers, Roosevelts: Some Other Powerful American Dynasties

So while there is a distinct Jewish flavor to the "new elite" in America, there are still certain (apparently) non-Jewish families who bear examination, if only because of the political (if not financial) power that they have accumulated.

The terms "philandering," "bootlegging," and "wheeling and dealing" are almost synonymous with the legend of the late Ambassador Joseph P. Kennedy and his sons, Jack, Bobby, and Ted. However, according to one veteran American author, the terms "arms deals," "clandestine operations," "money laundering banks" and also—appropriately—"cover-up" are virtually synonymous with one of America's prominent political dynasties—the Bush family.

In his devastating—even daring—expose, *American Dynasty* (Viking/Penguin, 2004), prolific writer and commentator Kevin Phillips laid bare much of the truly sordid story of the intrigues and corruption of not only President George W. Bush and his brothers and their father but also of several generations beforehand. (Earlier, on pages 41-42 we reviewed some of Phillips' other significant writings on the nature of the American plutocracy. Truly, all his books are very much of interest.)

Subtitled "Aristocracy, Fortune, and the Politics of Deceit in the House of Bush," *American Dynasty* is a quite fascinating 397-page history of the Bush family that is, in a sense, also a history of many of the most shattering political and financial scandals that have engulfed America during the past 100 years.

What Phillips has written—and which is based on a wide-ranging array of sources coming from a variety of points of view—suggests that while the Kennedys were engaged in raucous self-satisfaction, often at the expense of conventional moral standards and in contravention of the law, the Bushes were hardly different at all and certainly even more broad-ranging (and dangerous to the world) when all is said and done.

Unlike the Adams dynasty—which produced a bevy of public-spirited (albeit sometimes mean-spirited and even personally contentious) political figures such as Presidents John Adams and his son John Quincy, along with writer and philosopher Henry Adams and diplomat Charles Francis Adams—the Bushes (from the beginning) have largely been money-oriented all along, using the political arena as a means to enrich their personal wealth and that of their elite cronies. And in the process of so doing, Phillips reveals, the Bushes have—as a consequence—subjected the American political process (and our nation's place in the world) to a series of events, even upheavals, that have set the United

States on a disastrous course that threatens to undermine the Constitutional foundations upon which this nation was built.

Pointing out that—despite their claim (real or not) of being related to the royal family of the British empire, the Bushes are “the not-quite royal family” of America and that “through four vice presidential and presidential terms, two emblematic wars with Iraq, and an unknown number of covert operations, the fortunes of the United States in the world’s principal cockpit of diplomacy and religious fervor would be significantly swayed by a single family’s entanglements, mistakes, financial alliances, and commitments.” A mouthful for certain—but quite factually correct indeed.

Over the years—widely scattered in reports in the major media—there have been hints regarding this pattern of Bush misbehavior, but only independent media voices such as *American Free Press* have dared to give direct and sustained focus to this “hidden history” of the Bush dynasty.

In fact, while reading *American Dynasty*, you may find yourself thinking: “This sounds a lot like what I’ve already read in *American Free Press*,” (if you happen to be a reader of that newspaper, and you should be) and—chances are—you have indeed read it there, plus lots, lots more. Phillips’ catalogue of Bush family shenanigans is by no means complete, but it puts much of it on the record all between two covers.

In that regard, it’s really no coincidence that—nearly a decade ago—some of AFP’s editors were responsible for publishing (in the now-defunct *Spotlight*) a brief but telling overview of the first Bush presidency frankly addressing the rather controversial question “Is Your President a Crook?” Not only does Phillips book answer that question conclusively but it establishes, beyond question, that such tendencies are widespread within the Bush family through successive generations.

The BCCI scandal, the secret arming of Iraq, the corrupt Panamanian dictatorship of the CIA’s favorite dictator, Manuel Noriega, the Iran-contra arms smuggling and money-laundering debacle—all of this and more directly involves the Bush family and its longtime involvement in the underworld of intelligence intrigue, all of which, in turn, is linked to the predatory practices of the international banking and oil industry cliques of which the Bushes have long been a part, ranging back to the earliest days of the 20th century.

The modern-day Enron and Halliburton corruption scandals that were swirling around the “Duby” Bush administration were only the tip of a very large iceberg and simply part—as Phillips noted—of a pattern that was becoming all too clear.

Citing economic policies pursued by both Bush 41 and Bush 43,

Phillips charged that the Bush clan favored “the small rich group of rich Americans” at the expense of the vast portion of the American population. Phillips—a veteran writer with a host of informative books under his belt (see pages 41-42)—is no conventional “left wing” critic carping at Republicans. In fact, as noted earlier, Phillips is widely recognized as the philosophical architect of the GOP’s famed “Southern Strategy” that brought Ronald Reagan to the White House and laid the groundwork for GOP dominance in Congress for much of the last quarter century.

However, Phillips has come to recognize—although many of his former GOP stalwarts have not—that the Republican Party’s policies are anything but “populist”—although they claim to be—and have, instead, enriched (to an increasingly greater and ever-escalating degree) an ever-more smaller portion of the American population.

In previous books he produced, Phillips brooded upon this phenomenon and predicted, more than once, the emergence of a genuine, grass-roots populist rebellion against a top-heavy, money-mad, power-grabbing plutocratic elite. Phillips’s blast—aimed at the Bushes—focused on one elite family in particular, one that remains highly influential in the political machinery of the Republican Party.

Phillips also treaded on “dangerous” ground by delving into the fact that President George W. Bush (even in contrast to his father) was guided in many of his initiatives in the conduct of U.S. involvement in the Middle East by a particular Christian religious fundamentalist tradition that places Israel’s security at the center of American foreign policy making. In fact, Phillips revealed that Bush’s chief speech writer, Mark Gerson, a college theology major, had thoroughly mastered a technique that one analyst, cited by Phillips, says is the art of “double-coding” the president’s speeches so that Bush “could relay one message to secular listeners and another to the faithful awaiting their reassurance.”

Considering this, it’s no wonder then that pro-Israel hard-liner and Republican Party operative Gary Bauer said (during the “Duba” reign of terror) that junior Bush was, at least at that point, the “leader” of the so-called “Christian fundamentalist right” in America. And that also explains why Dubya Bush geared his policies in the fashion he did.

All of this—and much more—appears in the pages of *American Dynasty*: a carefully and thoroughly documented book that lays out a record of Bush family misdeeds as they have been intertwined with a history of America that few Americans know about, but should.

In regard to the Bush family, as a footnote, it should be mentioned that (as bad as they truly are) there is also an incredible array of outright balderdash, utter nonsense, relating to the family circulating on the Internet. And much of it is viewed as gospel truth by many “patriots.”

For example, allegations that the Bush dynasty played a part in helping bring Adolf Hitler to power are so far from the truth that they hardly bear commenting upon, but because these rumors have gained such currency, I will digress for a moment to simply point out that, like other American investors in other American corporations, the Bush family during the 1930s had connections (financial, social and political) to a variety of financial groups that had interests in German corporations (or in American subsidiaries of German corporations) which—contrary to the legend—had only what were largely peripheral roles in providing various forms of support to a variety of German political parties, including—but not limited to—the Nazi Party.

American banks and corporations did work with the Hitler regime, usually a continuation of previous financial arrangements with German governments going back decades, but this was not part of any grand conspiracy to bring Hitler to power. In short, the claim that the Bush family was integral to the rise of Hitler is just a myth.

Kevin Phillips—an admirer of the Bush dynasty—examines the actual circumstances surrounding the Bush-Hitler scenario in his book, and puts the facts in proper perspective.

There are others who claim that "Jewish bankers financed Hitler." Many of those who worship at the altar of this nonsense cite a flagrantly-fraudulent document of shadowy origins entitled *Hitler's Secret Bankers*, ostensibly written by one "Sidney Warburg," one of those "Jewish bankers." But this document, as we've said, is a fraud. And the truth is that those who cite this fraud as proof of Jewish bankers having backed Hitler have clearly not even read the document which—by the way—states emphatically that it was *not* Jewish bankers who financed Hitler, but, instead, that it was a collection of *non-Jewish* bankers and financial interests. In other words, the volume that many "patriots" cite as proof of Hitler's Jewish support says precisely otherwise!

But more importantly—and note this carefully—even the suggestion that *any* bankers of *any* ethnic persuasion had *any* substantial role in financing Hitler is also a myth.

The late Antony Sutton's *Wall Street and the Rise of Hitler* has promoted this theory, based in part on the Warburg travesty, and has given further institutionalization to this mythology—the truth be damned. In fact Sutton's aforementioned book, which also hints at Rockefeller backing for Hitler, exploring the topic at some length over several pages, actually concludes with the assessment that there is, in fact, no real proof of even Rockefeller support for Hitler!

It is as simple as that. There was no big conspiracy by the Bush family, or the Rockefellers or any Jewish financial interests to advance Hitler

and the Nazi Party. And anyone who is interested in the truth about who financed Hitler, they need only refer to the foremost study on the topic, *Who Financed Hitler: The Secret Funding of Hitler's Rise to Power*, by James and Suzanne Pool (first published in 1978 and subsequently republished in a variety of editions).

The Pools make it clear that most of the Nazi Party's revenues came from small contributions and—believe it or not—from the sale of party uniforms, booklets and literature, badges and other memorabilia.

Large contributions from corporations were relatively few and far between and, despite the ever-present myth that "Jewish bankers financed Hitler," the truth is that the one definite contribution from a Jewish financier, one Paul Silverberg, to anyone associated with the Nazi Party was actually provided to Gregor Strasser, who was actually one of Hitler's rivals inside the Nazi Party, such donation having been given to stop Hitler rather than to support him!

For the moment, however, we must make a critical digression, to explore the much-discussed relationship between Nazi Germany and the Zionist movement. This has been the subject of so much misinformation and deliberate disinformation, much of it spread by well-meaning folks who don't understand the "big picture."

While there are those who eagerly point out that—during the early years of the Nazi regime—the German government collaborated with elements of the Zionist movement, this point has been largely misunderstood and misconstrued. Some more naive and excitable folks have declared this as proof "Hitler was a Zionist" and actually contend that the entire purpose of the creation of the Third Reich was to effect the Holocaust so that, ultimately, a Zionist state could emerge from the ashes of the dead. This lively (and foolish) thesis relies on a lot of imagination coupled with a fanciful dependence upon a wide variety of forces and events—not necessarily connected—falling into place in order to achieve the final goal: a Zionist state.

While National Socialist Germany did initially form some loose tactical arrangements with Zionists in Europe and Palestine, seeing this as a way to usher Jews out of Europe, these ties soon disintegrated as the Germans recognized that collaboration with the anti-Zionist Arabs in North Africa and the Middle East was far more productive for German goals. Thus, the facts of the matter have been wildly over-stated by persons who are unwilling and evidently incapable of looking at the much-larger—and far more important—fact-based geopolitical picture.

Let it also be said that many of those who have adopted the stance that "Hitler was a Zionist" often tend to be individuals—however well-meaning—who use that term to "prove" that they aren't "anti-Semitic," as

if to say "Well, even though I'm a critic of Israel, I'm not 'like Hitler' since, after all, it was Hitler who helped bring about the state of Israel."

Those who tout this line fail to understand that the Jewish Power Elite and the Zionist movement scoff at this stance and consider anyone who even flirts with this theory to be just as bad as those others who are outright, open critics of Israel, Zionism and the Jewish Agenda.

The most responsible studies of German-Zionist collaboration are found in the work of Lenni Brenner, an Orthodox Jewish-born American Marxist, whose *Zionism in the Age of the Dictators* (Lawrence Hill, 1983) and his later volume, *51 Documents: Zionist Collaboration With the Nazis*, (Barricade Books, 2003) correctly put the matter in context. However, this has not stopped sensationalists from twisting the truth.

Another nonsensical claim—that Hitler and most of the top Nazis were Jews or part Jewish—has its primary origin in a virtually impenetrable and quite bizarre work entitled *Adolf Hitler: Founder of Israel*. Yet, sadly, in the age of the Internet, this volume, which most of those who quote it have never actually read, has been widely touted, even by a handful of otherwise responsible souls who want to believe, it appears, that Hitler was part of "the Jewish conspiracy."

For those who are genuinely interested in the facts, there is probably no more comprehensive a volume available today than *Warwolves of the Iron Cross: The Ustos Jackals*, compiled through the collaborative efforts of Wilfried Hejok and Veronica Clark.

While primarily devoted to a review of the Jewish imperialism (personified by the Rothschild family) conducted through the egis of what has been called the "British" Empire—although "Yiddish" is more appropriate than "British"—this volume also covers some pivotal ground and blasts to oblivion some outlandish claims (particularly of recent years) that have received an extraordinary amount of attention on the Internet. The book raises and answers these questions, among others:

Was Hitler Jewish or part Jewish? No.

Was Hitler related in some way to the Rothschild family or some other prominent banking family? No.

Was Hitler a tool of the Rothschilds or otherwise backed by powerful banking interests (Jewish or non-Jewish)? No.

Here's the truth at last. That's only the beginning. The efforts of Veronica Clark—one of the foremost and energetic young scholars working today—are inestimable. Her website at veraiconapublishers.org cannot be more heartily recommended. There readers can find access to other important works by Clark and her associates, providing factual information on Hitler's life and times and other related subjects that have been so thoroughly distorted by the controlled media today.

In addition, a talented American writer, Martin Kerr, has written an authoritative study, "The Myth of Hitler's Jewish Grandfather," which can be found on the Internet. Kerr examines all of the theories and meanderings on this topic and lays the theory to rest.

But, again, that doesn't stop the sensationalists from saying 'it must be true' Hitler was a Jew and a Zionist.

Now despite the very accessibility of these facts, this has done nothing to prevent a lot of rumor-mongers from spreading the falsehood that "the Rothschilds" or "the Warburgs" or other Jewish money kings brought Hitler to power. However, far too many self-styled "patriots" and "truth seekers" (led by Internet icon Alex Jones, perhaps the most notorious and egregious among them) have latched on to these legends and have, by repeating them relentlessly and with free abandon, have practically made it appear as though they are facts written in stone. But nothing could be further from the truth.

While all of this has been a distinct digression, it's been a necessary one, precisely because there is so much misinformation and deliberate disinformation regarding the relationship between Adolf Hitler and the Nazis and the Zionist and Jewish Agenda that has littered the Internet and published works throughout the last half century. And now even the indubitably bad Bush gang have been dragged into the picture!

So, unfortunately, in order to bring history into accord with the facts, it is critical to address the nonsense.

Now what about that other powerful American political dynasty—namely the Clintons? Very few folks are indifferent to Hillary Clinton and her husband Bill and there are two books from "mainstream" publishers about this celebrated power couple that contain material about their rise to wealth and power that are very much worth noting.

The first book is *Partners in Power: The Clintons and Their America* (Holt, 1996) by former Nixon era National Security Council staff member Roger Morris. This volume is an in-depth exploration of this couple that examines their careers in the context of the manner in which the two moved in circles of influence—often secret circles, in some respects—both in Arkansas and internationally.

This book makes it ultimately clear that both of the Clintons have longtime ties to the CIA going back to their years in college (at least in Bill's case) and in law school at Yale, such connections that they parlayed into their respective political and business endeavors.

So while there have been more than a few folks running around saying that Bill Clinton was a "communist" and maybe even a "Soviet agent," the Morris book makes it clear that, quite the contrary, Clinton was a CIA asset, certainly in England as a Rhodes Scholar and when he traveled to

the Soviet Union. Hillary's own intriguing connections are also outlined in this work. And it's clear that, again, contrary to what a lot of frankly foolish "conservatives" and "patriots" claim, Hillary is, if anything, a corporate and intelligence agent, even including had a hand in matters relating to the Iran-contra affair that are most commonly ascribed to the likes of George H.W. Bush and Colonel Oliver North.

So in 1992 when Bill Clinton challenged Papa Bush and unseated the Bush dynasty—at least temporarily—it now becomes clear the election was, in essence, a "family fight," between two CIA men, and explains why the two former presidents are quite good friends, a point confounding native Democrats and Republicans who don't understand the behind-the-scenes antics of their national leaders who posture as "liberal" and "conservative" but who are loyal to the power elite.

Another interesting work from a mainstream author dealing with the controversies surrounding Bill and Hillary Clinton is *The Secret Life of Bill Clinton* (Regnery, 1997) by British journalist Ambrose Evans Pritchard. Among other things, the author explores some of the strange deaths linked to the Clinton, as well as certain aspects of the Oklahoma City bombing which took place during the Clinton administration and, in this regard, the author endorses the likelihood that mysterious German immigrant Andreas Strassmeir was—as I repeatedly reported in *The Spotlight* and later in *American Free Press*—some sort of intelligence operative. In any case, this book provides an "alternative" view of Bill Clinton that has been largely un-reported in mainstream accounts of this enigmatic figure.

Now although the important three-volume series *Hillary (and Bill)*, compromised of the provocatively titled *Sex, Drugs, and Murder* volumes by *American Free Press* correspondent Victor Thorn certainly do not constitute "mainstream" works, so to speak (and that is to their credit!), they do bear mentioning here because of their importance. *Hillary (and Bill)* says an awful lot about the two, alone and together. And the word "awful" is applicable when you consider some of the revelations about the life—and crimes—of Hillary (and Bill) outlined here.

Some "conservative" writers have cranked out books attacking Hillary, but they consistently miss the big picture, boxed in by their own Republican bias, unable to grasp the fact that Hillary (and Bill) are very much a part of the establishment elite and tied in directly to many of the sneaky backstage intrigues of the bipartisan New World Order.

Thorn makes it abundantly clear that Bill and Hillary had been groomed for power going back to college and their days at Yale Law School—harking to the behind-the-scenes patronage both have received for reasons obvious to those who dare to tackle Thorn's eye-opening

work. The longtime ties of Hillary (and Bill) to the intelligence community have been little noted (with the exception of the work by Roger Morris, mentioned earlier) but Thorn dares to focus on this important aspect of the Clintons' rise to power.

(And, frankly, as an aside, I have to claim some bragging rights on this issue: independent journalist Daniel Brandt, a former "New Left" figure and no conservative, by any means, has credited *The Spotlight*—including a number of articles written by me—with having been one of the early voices to point out the Clinton's covert CIA connections.)

Yes, Hillary (and Bill) are radicals and Hillary's feminism and devotion to leftist causes are real, but there's a lot more to the story of the Clintons and their ties to the power elite that many people don't seem to understand. But Thorn explains it—and explains it well.

This three-volume series is a lively and well-written (even riveting) assembly covering a sordid—but still fascinating—record, a dual biography that also serves, uniquely, as a "secret history" of many events of recent times. There's no question but that this is the only accurate and complete exposé of this dangerous team.

A few other points about the Clintons worth mentioning. Contrary to a lot of misinformation circulating on the Internet, Hillary Clinton is not—I repeat NOT—Jewish or otherwise of documentable Jewish origins. One story that circulated widely—that Hillary's father, Hugh Rodham, was descended from English Jews (of Polish origin) whose name was originally "Rodamski" was an absolute fabrication conjured up by an Internet provocateur (who happened to be a erstwhile acquaintance of mine) who took great pleasure in "faking" stories and putting them into circulation to see how far they would go.

The other more widely-circulated claim about Hillary's ostensible Jewish origins arose from the fact that, during her campaign for the Senate in New York in 2000, Hillary often charmed Jewish audiences by mentioning her "Jewish grandfather." Now a lot of good folks jumped on this story, but they failed to look at it as closely as they should.

The truth is that after Hillary's mother's non-Jewish father (Hillary's real grandfather) died, Hillary's mother's mother (her grandmother) got married again, this time to a Jewish man whose name was Rosenberg.

This is the "Jewish grandfather" that Hillary was quite disingenuously referring to; in fact, he was not really her "grandfather" at all—but her step-grandfather.

For my own part, when my own grandmother remarried (after the death of my real grandfather, whom I never knew), I fondly referred to her second husband as "grand-dad," but, as in Hillary's case, he was not my real grandfather at all.

Amazingly, I once patiently explained these facts about Hillary to someone who had told me that he had heard that "Hillary is Jewish," and then, after hearing what I had to say, he responded: "Well, I still think she's Jewish." So much for the facts.

In regard to the Clintons, again, I cannot help but recall a recent experience that I had. Opening up my email I found an email from a lady with whom I had been associated for several years—although I had never actually met her in person—and about whom I had written several supportive articles when she and her family were involved in a conflict with the authorities. In fact, my articles had helped her raise a not inconsiderable amount of money that they utilized in their legal defense, none of which came to me, nor was any expected.

Now knowing that this lady and her husband (who was now deceased) were rather well read and that they were vehemently not only anti-Zionist but, frankly, anti-Jewish, I was surprised to find that this lady was sending me an email saying that Secretary of State Hillary Clinton was conspiring with "the Muslims" against America.

Now this, of course, is all part and parcel of the Zionist-Jewish campaign to villainize Islam and the Muslim peoples of the world and I proceeded to send a response to this lady, asking her, "Why in the name of God would you send out an email promoting the Zionist propaganda against the Muslims?"

Now this was a good lady, well-intentioned, and—or so I thought—pretty responsible politically. But she wrote me back, saying, "Well, it sounded logical to me." What she meant by that was that since she did not like Hillary Clinton that it seemed logical to her that Hillary Clinton would be conspiring with the Muslims.

But what strikes me as being so extraordinary is that here was a woman with considerable anti-Zionist credentials who had somehow fallen into the trap of villainizing the Muslims since, after all, the Muslims have become favorite targets of the very Zionist- and Jewish-controlled media whose propaganda this lady had otherwise rejected!

Well, all I can say is that if Hillary Clinton has indeed been conspiring with the Muslims in some fashion, then God bless her!

During the Clinton era, as I pointed out in my book, *The Golem*, the truth is that the Clintons themselves were never actually as popular among the Jewish community as many were wont to think and that Hillary just barely won the Jewish vote in New York when running for the Senate in 2000, even as Democratic presidential candidate Al Gore was winning 80% of the Jewish vote statewide in New York.

Later, in *The Confessions of an Anti-Semite*, I featured an extended dissertation revealing that—in the midst of the Monica Lewinsky

affair—both Bill and Hillary Clinton privately admitted to a gentleman (with whom I was acquainted and with whom the Clintons had been friends for some 20 years) that they agreed with the conclusion of a series of articles that I had written for *The Spotlight* (and which this gentleman had shown them) which contended that Zionist elements were, in fact, using their media influence to stoke up the Lewinsky scandal in order to undermine the Clintons who were viewed as being insufficiently supportive of Israel.

In fact, that is why I predicted as early as 2004 that Hillary Clinton (by then serving in the U.S. Senate) would not be the Democratic presidential nominee in 2008 as so many people insisted.

"You fool," said some to me, "How could you not think Hillary would not be the Jews' choice for the 2008 Democratic presidential nomination? Don't you know Bill and Hillary have been doing the work of the Jews for years? Look at all the Jews in the Clinton cabinet!"

But I would always respond: "No, if you look back you will find that the Clintons, in some respects, took positions in opposition to the hard-line Zionists and had put themselves in the Zionist line of fire and therefore were never really guaranteed another term in the White House."

In fact, in 2008, we did see a major push against Hillary's presidential ambitions and the elevation (over her) of Barack Obama.

My personal theory in this regard is that the media powers—controlled by the Zionist Jewish families and financial interests—built up Obama as a "blocking candidate" to knock Hillary out of contention (with the ultimate intention of arranging the nomination of some other candidate more to their liking), but that Obama ended up emerging as her chief rival and was therefore able to slip in as the Democratic nominee, but not without a serious, down-to-the-wire fight against Hillary.

That more nuanced view of the 2008 election won't satisfy those who like to believe "the Jews" control everything that happens, but the bottom line is my assessment of Hillary's 2008 prospects was correct.

So much for the Clintons. Their future in political affairs remains to be seen, but, as I've said here in these pages and elsewhere, sometimes things are not so cut and dried as they may appear.

What about the Rockefellers? Aren't they the most powerful family in America? Aren't they rivals to the Rothschilds? Aren't they fighting for control of America and the world? Well, a lot of people *think* that.

There is a lot of literature out there about the Rockefellers—from the mainstream media and from American dissidents. But I'm not going to review any of it, for the simple reason I believe that the Rockefellers have reached their zenith—or rather, that they did, a long time ago. They have a lot of money and power, but they are in their effective decline.

However, I will comment on one matter that has always been of interest to a lot of folks and that is the story that "the Rockefellers are Jewish." In fact—contrary to what you may have heard—there is no solid information in the public arena indicating that the Rockefellers are of Jewish extraction, although there has been much speculation and rumor for over a century.

Now this will disappoint many people, but here are some facts: The often-touted "proof" that "the Rockefellers are Jewish" is not proof at all. The rumor about the Rockefellers being Jewish stems from the fact that author Stephen Birmingham—in his 1971 Harper & Row book, *The Grandees*, a profile of the history of America's Sephardic Jewish elite (descended from Spanish and Portuguese Jewish families)—mentioned that the name "Rockefeller" can be found in a rare 1960 genealogical study, *Americans of Jewish Descent* by Malcolm H. Stern.

Although some sources jumped on that information and began circulating the story that this was "proof" that the Rockefellers are of Jewish descent, a close and careful read of the *entire* commentary by Birmingham will demonstrate that the Rockefellers who do have Jewish blood in their veins stem from the line of Godfrey Rockefeller who married one Helen Gratz, who was Jewish. Their family members and heirs, by the way, were raised in the Episcopal Church and have had little—if anything—to do with Jewish or Israeli affairs.

Godfrey Rockefeller, in fact, was from a separate line of the Rockefeller family, descended from one of the brothers of John D. Rockefeller, Sr., and was a second cousin to the famed Rockefeller brothers—Nelson, David, Laurence, and John D. III. Thus, any traces of Jewish blood in Godfrey's heirs cannot be ascribed to the better-known branch of the Rockefeller family.

This, of course, is not to suggest that there is not *any* Jewish blood in the veins of the "famous" Rockefeller brothers, but any charges to that effect should be based on facts, not misinterpretation of a passing reference in a book. While there have been a number of undocumented claims over the years about alleged Dutch or Spanish Jewish ancestry in the John D. Rockefeller line—and they may well be accurate—the most widely circulated story (referenced above) is just not proof at all.

It is no pleasure to sink the popular myth that "the Rockefellers are Jewish" that has been widely circulated by many well-meaning people, but the facts about the origin of this rumor speak for themselves.

As far as the Roosevelts family is concerned, there has been widely published information suggesting that the Roosevelt family did indeed have Jewish forebears, that the original family name was "Rossocampo," a name borne by Sephardic Jews who were among those expelled from

Spain in 1620. The name, it is said, was ultimately changed as various family branches settled elsewhere in Europe. Descendants of the Dutch-based members of the family—evidently named Rosenvelt—emigrated to the United States and ultimately the name evolved into the name "Roosevelt" that we know today.

In the meantime, within several generations, there was inter-marriage with non-Jews and by the time Franklin and Eleanor Roosevelt—cousins who became husband and wife—were wealthy young members of the American elite, the family had shed its Jewish religious practices.

During the Roosevelt era, a widely-circulated Roosevelt family genealogical chart, which was circulated both in Europe and the United States, purported to claim that the original family name was "van Rosenvelt" and subsequently changed to "Rosenvelt" and that another Jewish family strain—namely that of the "Samuels" line—was introduced into the ensuing Roosevelt bloodline.

However exciting this information may have been at the time to many of FDR's critics—and there's no doubt that FDR was acting, in many respects as *a tool of the Jews*, the provenance of this information is murky at best, however much many may have wanted to believe it.

Yet, for perhaps a more immediate source of data in regard to possible Jewish heritage in the Roosevelt family—according to a Jewish source—we may turn to the February 5, 1982 issue of *The London Jewish Chronicle* which featured an article entitled "FDR had Jewish great-grandmother!" The article, by Leon Hadar, read, in part, as follows:

The late American President Franklin Delano Roosevelt had a Jewish great-grandmother, it was stated last week by Mr. Philip Smonovitz, the editor of *The Detroit Jewish News*, who released a letter sent to him 15 years ago by the late Rabbi Dr. Steven Wise, a former chairman of the World Jewish Congress.

In his letter, Rabbi Wise described a luncheon his wife had with Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, the late president's wife (and a distant cousin of his) who said: "Often cousin Alice and I say that the brains in the Roosevelt family come from our Jewish great-grandmother," whose name was Esther Levy.

The letter added that Mrs. Roosevelt had told [Mrs. Wise] that "whenever mention is made of our Jewish great-grandmother by cousin Alice or myself, Franklin's mother gets very angry and says, 'You know that is not so. Why do you say it?' According to Rabbi Wise, Mrs. Roosevelt also told his wife, 'You must make no use of this. I think it is best to let the matter lie down now.'

So while although FDR's anti-Semitic critics may have been right, it should be pointed out that both Franklin and Eleanor Roosevelt were known to make private anti-Jewish utterances even though they were evidently of Jewish extraction—a point that will surprise many, needless to say. Despite this, both became icons in the Jewish world view. However, this phenomenon has seemed to fade during the last years of the 20th century (and the opening years of the 21st Century) as aggressive Jewish writers are now contending FDR—despite his bloody worldwide war against Hitler—"didn't do enough to stop the Holocaust."

In any case, it should be noted for the record that this author does recall reading, many years ago, in *American Heritage* magazine, that a researcher had found information suggesting FDR's maternal forebears in the Delano family were of Jewish origin, an interesting detail considering that FDR's mother was herself known to make anti-Jewish remarks. The author would be pleased if some researcher might be able to locate this valuable historical tidbit from the archives of *American Heritage*—unless it has been relegated to the Orwellian Memory Hole.

Later in these pages, when we explore the literature surrounding World War II, we'll have much more to say about FDR.

Meanwhile, there's another American president who is largely ignored by today's students of intrigue—although he was the president at that critical juncture in 1913 when the Federal Reserve System was ushered into being—and that is, of course, Woodrow Wilson.

While some patriots today often refer to a purported quotation of Wilson in which he asserts regret for the part that he played in the creation of the Federal Reserve, I must advise my dear readers with all sincerity (and with a certain amount of apology) that I believe that this quotation is a fabrication and I can never recall ever seeing a distinct citation for the origin of the quotation.

Now although it is entirely possible that I am wrong about this matter (but I don't believe I am), I am open to input from any readers who can supply me with the exact, first-ever original source for this remark supposedly made by Wilson, either orally or in writing. I urge those readers who have cited this remark to diligently seek out its origin, for the truth is that these are precisely the kind of fabrications (created—perhaps—with good intentions) that do discredit otherwise good causes.

Sometimes those "great quotations" sound good and "prove a point," but my philosophy has always been that we—honest truth-seekers—have enough genuine facts, easily-cited as to their source, available to us and we don't have to rely on fabrications to win our argument.

That having been said—and I have said it time and again in my writings and in my broadcasts—I can refer readers to an important book

about Woodrow Wilson and that is the provocatively titled *Woodrow Wilson: Disciple of Revolution* (Paisley Press, 1938) by author Jennings Wise whose work on Wilson I've cited in my own book, *The Caliphate Complex*. The Wise book is what I believe to be the most authoritative volume on Wilson ever published. If you refer to the standard works on Wilson, they are all exorbitantly laudatory, painting Wilson as a high-minded, if perhaps too idealistic, world-saving global statesman. Wise doesn't buy that position and from my perspective, the Wise book is the final word on Wilson, whom I believe to have been certainly one of the most dangerous trouble-makers ever to occupy the White House.

However, since Wise's book was published, there have been a number of works that have come forth that have provided us new revelations about various aspects of history that have not only confirmed the foundation of Wise's research but which have made Wilson and his fellow war-mongers and internationalists look all the worse.

Specifically, I refer to the book *Lusitania* (Walker & Co., 2002) Dianna Preston's engaging account of the sinking of the British liner, the *Lusitania*, by a German submarine, a sea tragedy somewhat eclipsed by the sinking of the *Titanic*. Not only is the book a well-written account of the actual disaster, but, more importantly, it underscores the intrigues within the Wilson administration and in the higher circles of the British establishment that led up to the disaster and certainly those machinations by the masterminds of mischief that followed. So inasmuch as the loss of the *Lusitania* was a pivotal event during the Wilson administration—and for world history—the Preston book is one that should perhaps be read in conjunction with Wise's important volume.

There is much more that could be said about other prominent non-Jewish families and political figures who have had quite a bit to do with American affairs—and I've read quite a bit about a lot of them—but it's appropriate to wind down this course of discussion, at this juncture, and proceed to examine the wide-causing literature that addresses the manner in which our political elites have used their power against the American people in order to maintain their stranglehold of control. And that, of course, is an important subject in and of itself.

The Government vs. The People: A Sordid History of High-Level Corruption

In recent years, American patriots and those in the truth movement have become conscious of the fact that there are elements in the United States government that would like to clamp down on civil liberties and institute a police state in the name of "national security," in the name of "democracy," or fighting racism and anti-Semitism and all other manner of evil.

Yet, ironically, many of those self-styled patriots who are concerned about the rise of the police state are among the first to rush forward to proclaim the need for a Republican president to assure a Supreme Court majority of Republican justices to "save America," despite the fact that the historical record shows that the Republicans serving on the court have been among the first and foremost to place their names and judicial reputations in favor of the very police-state actions that so many of our patriots are concerned about. And these same patriots are also among the first to condemn the American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU).

Now while it is true that the ACLU, over the years, with its preponderance of Jewish attorneys, has been responsible for lobbying in support of many laws and court decisions that have been contrary, in some respects, to traditional American culture and values, however defined, by whomever, the truth is that the ACLU has often been leading the vanguard in the fight against many of these police-state style decisions by the Supreme Court and other courts that have concerned patriots. I would remind patriots that the Bill of Rights (which protects the liberties of Americans) is, in fact, as a whole, the first ten amendments to the U.S. Constitution.

And while there are those who will argue that the Constitution doesn't need any further amendment, those first ten amendments are the bedrock of what does represent liberty in America and do need to be preserved, at least in my opinion. That brief commentary aside, there are quite a number of interesting books that have come from mainstream publishing houses that do provide us some interesting accounts of how the government and its law enforcement and intelligence agencies have monitored—that is, spied upon—and worked to suppress dissenting political movements in America.

One of the earliest worth mentioning is *The American Police State: The Government Against the People* (Random House, 1976) by David Wise. While this is a book that is perhaps dated in that it focused on some of the more obvious outrages by the Nixon administration and the Johnson administration that preceded it, this volume is a well-written

examination by a straight-shooting author giving us a good solid background on the kind of high-level machinations that laid the groundwork for more recent maneuvers against liberty, most notably by the Dubya Bush administration in the wake of 9/11.

Frank Donner's *The Age of Surveillance: The Aims and Methods of America's Political Intelligence System* (Vintage, 1981) is a must-read book that covers the antics of the CIA, the FBI, the IRS—you name it. The author has covered it all, discussing case histories, reflecting on the public debates that have accompanied revelations of government agency misdeeds. It's a book that stands the test of time and is as fresh reading today as when it was first published so many years ago.

In 1992 Praeger Books published *Spying on America: The FBI's Domestic Counterintelligence Program* by James Kirkpatrick Davis. This is a most comprehensive account of the FBI's infamous "COINTEL PRO" operations about which you can find details, incidentally, in my own book, *The Judas Goats*.

Now the Davis book is a good one, but—like many establishment-published books on COINTELPRO—has that consistent flaw in that it seems to suggest that the COINTELPRO operations against so-called "right wing" organizations were somehow acceptable, philosophically, morally and politically, if not necessarily legal, whereas those operations against "left wing" groups are portrayed as being outrageous in every sense possible. But, that having been said, the Davis book is a generally reliable account of COINTELPRO. And it's probably worth noting that, in fact, COINTELPRO was effectively rejuvenated by the Dubya Bush administration in the name of "homeland security."

So, in the past, while there were some conservative Republicans—though not too many; it might be added—who expressed concerns about such operations, once they were instituted by a GOP regime the Republicans thought such tactics were quite dandy especially if aimed at Arab-Americans and Muslims and critics of the Zionist War Party and its neo-conservative allies in high-ranking policy positions in America.

In 1996, Scribner's published *Above the Law: Secret Deals, Political Fixes, and Other Misadventures of the U.S. Department of Justice* by David Burnham. The book tells of precisely what its title suggests and this is a frightening overview of our "Justice" Department and its enforcement arm, the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

My book, *Target Traficant* (published by American Free Press in 2005) detailed one such later case: the set-up and take-down of populist Rep. Jim Traficant (D-Ohio) who is today—by the way—a regular weekly correspondent for American Free Press. My book on Traficant also featured a lengthy appendix detailing the equally invidious Justice

Department campaign to destroy former Pennsylvania State Treasurer R. Budd Dwyer, resulting in his tragic public suicide. However, Burnham's book provides a good background of the history of such outrageous behavior, covering a wide array of cases of this type.

Burnham's earlier book, *A Law Unto Itself: Power, Politics and the IRS* (Random House, 1990), dissected the Internal Revenue Service in equally-devastating fashion—and it's worth noting that the aforementioned Trascan was an outspoken critic of both the Justice Department and the IRS—and demonstrated that this government agency has a sordid history of being used for heavy-handed political purposes, targeting individuals and organizations that have not only crossed the IRS itself, but who have stood up in some way to challenge the powers-that-be.

John A. Andrew III's Power to Destroy: The Political Uses of the IRS from Kennedy to Nixon (Ivan R. Dee, 2002) covers much similar ground and is also well-worth adding to one's reading list.

And—not incidentally—if you're interested in reading some IRS-related fiction, I can't fail to mention one novel, written by my friend and fellow *American Free Press* correspondent, Pat Shannan. His book, the absolutely fast-reading and vastly entertaining *One in a Million*, tells the story of one American—his family was victimized and devastated by the IRS—who decided to take action in response. You'll laugh and you'll cry and you'll cheer "right on" as you read Pat's account of how the hero of his story, in league with other like-minded citizens who were "up to here" with Federal Reserve funny money, confiscatory taxation and the destruction of American liberty, launched a no-holds-barred Second American Revolution. Quite a book. What a shame that more writers from the American dissident movement haven't successfully (or effectively) used fiction to make the important points that need to be made.

One book about a particular case pursued by the Justice Department —along with the Food and Drug Administration—against a respected physician who roiled the medical establishment by researching and experimenting with cancer treatments that were not officially approved (and which threatened the medical monopoly's profit-making control over medicine) is particularly recommended.

Entitled *The Burzynski Breakthrough*, by Thomas Elias, published in 2000 by Lexikos. This is the remarkable story of Texas-based Dr. Stanislaw Burzynski who was proving effective in the fight against cancer, only to find the medical elite standing in his way, resulting in his eventual prosecution on criminal charges, even as his satisfied cancer patients—survivors all—took to the streets to demonstrate on his behalf. The prosecution collapsed, but the circumstances surrounding his travails are outlined in this shocking book.

(In regard to the matter of homeopathic and natural remedies and alternative study in this realm—and of which I am a strong advocate and practitioner—I cannot overemphasize the importance. The Internet has become a valuable resource in these matters and will provide anyone interested with valuable leads.)

(My own newspaper, *American Free Press*, is a regular source of information on these topics and often makes available the latest, cutting-edge research and books related thereto. To even attempt to explore the wide realm of material regarding alternative health would require a full book in and of itself and there are many such books available today.)

There are three books, in particular, that focus on the CIA's intrigues in terms of infiltrating and influencing public policy in America by manipulating cultural and political publications and organizations, not to mention the mass media itself.

The first is *The Cultural Cold War: The CIA and the World of Arts and Letters* (The New Press, 2000) by Frances Stonor Saunders, originally published in Britain in 1999 under the title *Who Paid the Piper?* (a turn of phrase which I have always especially appreciated). This volume explains the extensive role that the CIA played in funding and directing a diverse array of well-known writers and social critics—a whole host of big names—in their much-published and widely-touted literary efforts and notable among those exposed is the now-infamous Irving Kristol, one of those "ex-Trotskyites" who, with his son, William Kristol, became a major force in the Zionist neo-conservative movement that now plays such havoc with America and the world today.

In a similar vein we find *The Mighty Wurlitzer: How the CIA Played America* (Harvard University Press, 2008) by Hugh Wilford. The book description appearing on amazon.com is instructive and demonstrates the wide-ranging nature of this fascinating volume:

In 1967 the magazine *Ramparts* ran an exposé revealing that the Central Intelligence Agency had been secretly funding and managing a wide range of citizen front groups intended to counter communist influence around the world. In addition to embarrassing prominent individuals caught up, wittingly or unwittingly, in the secret superpower struggle for hearts and minds, the revelations of 1967 were one of the worst operational disasters in the history of American intelligence and presaged a series of public scandals from which the CIA's reputation has arguably never recovered.

CIA official Frank Wisner called the operation his "mighty Wurlitzer," on which he could play any propaganda tune. In this

Illuminating book, Hugh Wilford provides the first comprehensive account of the clandestine relationship between the CIA and its front organizations. Using an unprecedented wealth of sources, he traces the rise and fall of America's Cold War front network from its origins in the 1940s to its Third World expansion during the 1950s and ultimate collapse in the 1960s.

Covering the intelligence officers who masterminded the CIA's fronts as well as the involved citizen groups—émigrés, labor, intellectuals, artists, students, women, Catholics, African Americans, and journalists—Wilford provides a surprising analysis of Cold War society that contains valuable lessons for our own age of global conflict.

And a third book worth considering is *Cloak and Gown: Scholars in the Secret War 1939-1961* (Harvill Press, 1987) by Robin Winks, an eye-opening account of how the World War II-era Office of Strategic Services (OSS) and the CIA that followed played a major part in placing its own assets into the ranks of historical writing, particularly at such scholarly institutions as Yale, essentially charged with the writing of "official history" as seen by the power elite.

That great Revisionist historian, Dr. Harry Elmer Barnes (after whom Willis Carto, his longtime friend, named *The Barnes Review*, at my suggestion) called these elite writers of history "the Court Historians" and this important book explains the role they played in telling us what to think (and why to think it) about World War II and the Cold War.

So if you want to have a comprehensive "who's who" of the intelligence operatives who knew the truth (but bent it), this is the book you need to read. You will be astounded at the number of intelligence operatives—former propaganda specialists—who proved that, in terms of writing history after wartime, to the victors belong the spoils.

Perhaps the most authoritative work examining the CIA's activity in the infamous realm of mind control is *The Search for the Manchurian Candidate*, subtitled "The CIA and Mind Control: The Story of the Agency's Secret Efforts to Control Human Behavior." Certainly no "extremist tract," the book was first published in 1979 by a subdivision of no less than the prestigious *New York Times* and in 1991 was re-issued by W.W. Norton. The author was John Marks, best known as the co-author, with flamboyant former high-ranking CIA official Victor Marchetti, of *The CIA and the Cult of Intelligence*, the first book ever censored prior to publication by the CIA.

(Marks' book title was a play on the title of a famous 1958 Richard Condon novel—later a popular motion picture—*The Manchurian*

Candidate. In Condon's horrifying scenario, an American soldier is brainwashed by the communists during the Korean War, falsely set up as a "war hero," and later manipulated in an assassination plot upon his return to the United States.

(It turns out that the hero's own mother is actually a secret communist agent—despite the fact that she is one of the best known "anti-communists" in America—and is using her son as part of a communist plot to seize control of the United States in the guise of fighting communism. The mind-control victim never knows he is being manipulated—until it is too late. Read the Condon book and see the original version of the film. Both are worth your while.)

Marks's book was not a novel. Instead, Marks' study was based largely on some 16,000 pages of documents that Marks pried out of the CIA through the Freedom of Information Act.

Several years before Marks' book came out, the first details about the CIA's adventures in this bizarre field reached the pages of daily newspapers in the wake of a controversial series of Senate hearings conducted by Sen. Frank Church (D-Idaho) into the activities of the CIA. Until then, Americans believed that only "the Communists" and "the Nazis" had engaged in unpleasant experiments to manipulate human behavior.

In truth, the CIA had delved into mind control beginning just shortly after its creation in 1947. The CIA's mind control project was initially known as "Bluebird" and then later expanded into "Artichoke" by 1953. The overall code name for the operation became known as MK-ULTRA.

There are, all told, many books about the intrigues of the CIA and other intelligence agencies, but, in a closing note, one important point should be stressed: the absolute fact is that (contrary to what many otherwise well-meaning patriots tend to think) there are many good people in the CIA, the FBI, the National Security Agency—and, yes, even in the IRS—who are honest, dedicated Americans and, over the years, they have actually been in the forefront of a variety of efforts (working behind the scenes) to dislodge the sordid influence of Zionism and other New World Order forces so dangerous to American survival.

This is a concept difficult for many to grasp, considering the malign nature of much of what these agencies have been involved with, but it is the absolute truth. And that is why I continue to speak and write about the topics that I do, knowing there are good people behind the scenes who share my concerns. They need to know there are people out there in "the real world" who support their efforts 100%.

In the meantime, though, there are other evil influences at work in our world today, and foremost among them is the Jewish crime syndicate, which is the subject of our next chapter.

An Overview of the Underworld: The Truth About Organized Crime

Inasmuch as we've already introduced the name of Jewish crime lord Meyer Lansky in these pages, it is probably thus appropriate to then proceed and discuss those many books relating to the topic of organized crime and how it has impacted upon the American system. And if you haven't already figured it out, you will soon see the topic of organized crime—that is, the Lansky Crime Syndicate—is tightly interconnected with that of the role of the Israeli lobby in America.

Thus, we should note up front, for the record, that while the image of "the Mafia" is highly popular in the American imagination, thanks to the Hollywood film, *The Godfather*, and other extravaganzas of that type, all serious evidence indicates that organized crime, while indeed having a certain Italian-American taint, has, in fact, been dominated at the highest levels by people of non-Italian origin, that is, Jews.

Historically, those figures were grouped around Meyer Lansky, the best known and most powerful of them all. Born in a portion of Poland which is now in Russia, Lansky grew up in New York and later came to be associated with gambling in the Caribbean, particularly Cuba, and through other venues, not the least of which was Las Vegas, conducted in association with his longtime friend, Benjamin "Bugsy" Siegel.

There have been three biographies of Lansky published. Only two are worth mentioning. The first is *Lansky*, by Hank Messick, first published in 1973 by Robert Hale, Ltd. Messick's work, the first full-length book devoted to Lansky, is the most objective and most accurate. A specialist in crime reporting, Messick was accused, over the years, of being "anti-Semitic" for daring to point out the large Jewish contingent in the crime syndicate, exemplified by Lansky and his many Jewish associates. The Anti-Defamation League (ADL) of B'nai B'rith was particularly exercised by Messick's book because early promotional efforts for the book emphasized that while the mob ruled America, Lansky ruled the mob, pointing out that Lansky was Jewish.

Messick wrote an array of fine books on organized crime but among the most notable is Messick's colorful *The Silent Syndicate* (MacMillan, 1967), an account of Lansky-allied Jewish criminals, originally based in Cleveland, who ultimately came to play a major role in Las Vegas, with the infamous Morris "Moe" Dalitz, perhaps the most distinguished of them all. In his later years Dalitz was hailed as a "philanthropist," and was even recipient of the aforementioned ADL's coveted "Torch of Liberty" award, perhaps no real surprise since figures from the Lansky Crime Syndicate have long bankrolled the ADL.

Another major biography of Lansky came from three Israeli writers, Dennis Eisenberg, Uri Dan and Eli Landau. Published in 1979 by the Paddington Press, *Meyer Lansky: Migrant of the Mob* was written in collaboration with Lansky and is quite revealing, although shaded, of course, by Lansky's own personal considerations. The three writers cemented their working relationship with the Jewish mob chief when he moved to Israel and sought refuge when facing possible prosecution in the United States in the latter days of his long career. (In fact, in the end, Lansky was not prosecuted. The case was thrown out, no doubt due to blackmail or bribery, but not because Lansky was innocent.)

Some critics of my book, *Final Judgment*, have pointed out—in regard to my thesis that the Lansky Syndicate, in collaboration with elements of the CIA and the Mossad, orchestrated the JFK assassination—that when Lansky sought refuge in Israel that the fact that the Israeli government denied him the opportunity to live in exile there—despite his long years of service to Israel in terms of gun-running and money laundering—was iron-clad refutation of my thesis of a close link between Lansky and Israel. Critics said that if Israel had indeed played a part in JFK's assassination that they would hardly risk rejecting Lansky if he had been instrumental in such a conspiracy.

That's hardly the case at all. In fact, it was not in Israel's interests—as a nation representing the Jewish people—to give refuge to this one man. After all, Israeli rabbinic authorities have asserted that even war in defense of the Jewish state is permitted so long as "no more than one-sixth of the nation be killed." So the effective sacrifice of one Jewish man—even Meyer Lansky—was no great loss in terms of Jewish ideology. Thus, the fact that Israel denied Lansky residence is proof of nothing does not refute my thesis in *Final Judgment*.

The *Migrant* book is particularly interesting since it delves in detail into the relationship between Lansky and Rabbi Tibor Rosenbaum. A Jewish hero of World War II who engaged in daring escapades rescuing Jews from the Nazis—which ventures have been commemorated by the anti-Nazi Simon Wiesenthal Center in a video documentary entitled *Unlikely Heroes*—Rosenbaum's post-war activities were equally interesting but are not so widely heralded by the Jewish community.

As a Swiss-based banker Rosenbaum not only functioned—though the Banque de Credit Internationale (BCI) he founded in Geneva—as the chief money launderer for the proceeds of the Lansky Syndicate's drugs and gambling operations, but he was also a high-level arms procurement officer for Israel's Mossad, using BCI to advance Israel's arms manufacturing and international arms trading, as well as its top-secret development of nuclear weapons of mass destruction.

Above all, it should be noted, Rosenbaum and his BCI were intimately involved in the affairs of a shadowy European-based operation known as Permindex. The founder of Permindex was another anti-Nazi Jewish hero of World War II, Ernest Mantello, and the chairman of its board of directors was Montreal-based Jewish Zionist banker and attorney Louis M. Bloomfield.

A longtime close associate of the Lansky Syndicate-connected Bronfman family (discussed earlier on pages 64-66), Bloomfield was also one of the earliest financial backers of Israel's nuclear weapons program and—note this—a legal representative of the interests of Judaism's royal family, the Rothschilds of Europe.

Serving alongside Bloomfield on the Permindex board was a New Orleans trade executive (and CIA asset), one Clay Shaw (not Jewish) who was unsuccessfully prosecuted by New Orleans District Attorney Jim Garrison for his at-least-peripheral involvement in the JFK assassination conspiracy. Not, I'm sure, by coincidence, Shaw's defense was funded by his Jewish friends in New Orleans, the wealthy Stern family, who were among the shareholders in the NUMEC nuclear plant in Apollo, Pennsylvania that was linked (at the time) to the illicit smuggling of American nuclear material to Israel's nuclear weapons program.

Now here is where the Permindex connection gets interesting. While many JFK assassination researchers do believe the Permindex link is relevant to the circumstances surrounding the president's murder, they claim—and I kid you not—that Permindex (despite all its high-level links to Jewish and Israeli intrigues) is actually "proof" that surviving remnants of the Nazi Third Reich were actually behind the president's murder! Again, I kid you not.

And it is worth noting that the original promoter of this claim was a famed "conspiracy theorist" named Mae Brussell who—it just so happens—was the daughter of Rabbi Isaac Magnin, the spiritual leader of the powerful Jewish movie moguls in Hollywood.

So despite the evidence to the contrary, some folks claim Permindex is a "Nazi" link to the JFK assassination when nothing could be further from the truth. But, then again, the truth has never been something of concern to those who refuse to discuss Jewish and/or Israeli connections to the JFK assassination, the Oklahoma City bombing, the 9/11 tragedy or to any others intrigues where such links can be found.

In any case, having been a correspondent for *The Spotlight*, I was particularly delighted to read in the Lansky biography by the Israeli writers that Lansky was aware of *The Spotlight's* extensive coverage of his activities. In one of the closing paragraphs of the book, Lansky reflected on his career. His biographers wrote:

He talks a bit about his long war with the press, and it is apparent that he still cares a lot about what is said about him. "Anti-Semites have used my name to attack Jews," he believes. "They've always tried to find reasons to attack me and point out my Jewish background."

Yes, he had seen the far-right newspaper *Spotlight*, published in Washington in July 1978, describing him as the reigning chairman of the National Crime Syndicate.

Lansky, it said, had even penetrated the Carter Administration, and he was given the title he and Luciano had laughed at so long ago: "Boss of all the Bosses."

In regard to the American Mafia, while many have heard of the late Italian American mob icon, Charles "Lucky" Luciano, and perceived him to be the Grand Old Man of the crime syndicate, *The Last Testament of Lucky Luciano* (Little, Brown & Company, 1975), authored by Martin A. Gosch and Richard Hammer in conjunction with Luciano before his death, is especially interesting, to say the least, particularly because of the that one thing is made clear: It was Lansky—a Jew—who came to dominate American organized crime, with its tentacles reaching far and wide, beyond American shores.

Although Lansky and his friendly Israeli biographers scoffed at *The Spotlight's* reference to Lansky being the "Boss of all the Bosses," the former purported Boss of all the Bosses, Luciano, seemed to concur with the foundation of *The Spotlight's* assessment.

In his *Last Testament*, Luciano reflected upon the uproar within organized crime over the possibility that a film might be made of Luciano's career and noted:

When I realized that Meyer Lansky was right in the middle of this, that's when I knew he had us all by a string. Why should Lansky, bein' a Jew, give a shit whether or not some fuckin' movie had a bunch of Italian names in it? Because he was pullin' the wires and everybody was dancin' to his tune on the other end, like a bunch of puppets.

Lansky held the purse strings, too; he was the treasurer and he was really tryin' to be the boss of everythin'. He was so hungry for power behind the scenes he'd kiss anybody's ass and do anythin' he had to do so that in the end, he—Meyer Lansky, my old partner and a Jew—would wind up the real boss of bosses of all the Italians and the Jews—and without a single fuckin' vote on the [organized crime syndicate] council.

So while the book *Meyer Lansky: Mogul of the Mob* doesn't necessarily admit to all of the truth, this book is still, a realistic and accurate assessment of the pivotal role the Jewish crime syndicate, and Meyer Lansky in particular, played in shaping the history of organized crime.

Now the gambling mecca of Las Vegas has become synonymous with organized crime. And there are two books about the history of Las Vegas that tell us not only about organized crime and its influence in America, but around the world—and especially its ties to Israel. In particular I refer to the book by the husband-and-wife team of Sally Denton and Roger Morris entitled *The Money & the Power: The Making of Las Vegas and Its Hold on America* (Vintage, 2002).

Morris, a former officer on the National Security Council under Richard Nixon, and Denton are forthright in their examination of the Lansky syndicate, which played a considerable part in the development of Las Vegas, and in regard to the fact that Israel and Israeli-connected elements, along with the CIA, have always had a very big hand in the Las Vegas gambling operations of Meyer Lansky and his satellites.

Contrary to the popular image of "the Mafia" being in control of Las Vegas, the book makes clear that it was Lansky and company who were very much in charge, often operating in tandem with elements advancing the cause of the Zionist state. And bear in mind that this is a book by a respected team of writers published by a distinctly mainstream publisher. This is not some "anti-Zionist" or "anti-Semitic" screed.

The career of a highly respected conservative Republican U.S. Senator, Paul Laxalt of Nevada (former governor of the state) who was a close friend and possible vice presidential running mate of Ronald Reagan are examined in rather disturbing detail in the book, delineating Laxalt's close ties to the Jewish crime bosses.

And lest anyone think that the authors have an axe to grind with Republicans, they also explore the mob connections of that liberal Democrat from Minnesota, Sen. Hubert Humphrey, who served as vice president under Lyndon Johnson. Likewise, the authors point out that it was Lansky Syndicate-controlled Democratic Party political machines around the country who—in an effort to stop crime busting Sen. Estes Kefauver from getting the 1952 Democratic presidential nomination—aligned together to hand the party's nod to then-Illinois Gov. Adlai Stevenson. While no front man for the mob, Stevenson did serve its interests by taking the nomination in order to displace Kefauver, whose own interesting story is outlined in the book.

Another interesting aspect of the book is the description of the famous "takeover" (or so it was publicly perceived) of Las Vegas by the eccentric billionaire Howard Hughes. In fact, as the authors explain,

while Hughes thought he was taking over when he bought control of the Lansky syndicate casinos, although Hughes was, on paper, the official owner, the Lansky crowd remained in control and those casinos were not only utilized for the legal profits therefrom, not to mention the illegal skimming of profits, but also for the laundering of other syndicate funds and—note this—the mobsters permitted the CIA to utilize the casino for laundering funds for its own covert activities.

The Money and the Power is a book that will provide you some eye-opening insights into the realities of power politics in America today.

In regard to the Jewish control of the Las Vegas gambling casinos, as recently as 1995, two professors of criminal justice at the University of Nevada-Las Vegas, Ronald A. Farrell and Carole Case, dared to put forth the controversial contention, in their book *The Black Book and the Mob: The Untold Story of the Control of Nevada's Casinos* (The University of Wisconsin Press), that enforcement of gambling laws and regulations in Nevada has largely been targeted against relatively small-time Italian Mafia figures. In contrast, they noted, the "regulatory reaction to Jews" has "been somewhat at variance with that to Italians."

In short, the primary big-time casino owners and controllers—many of whom were Jewish and tied to organized crime—were relatively unhindered by law enforcement. This, Farrell and Case suggested somewhat gingerly, may have to do with the fact that political interests were, as they put it, "becoming sensitized to the persecution of Jews."

Farrell and Case also added an interesting twist to the picture. They note that the strong Mormon religious influence in Nevada may have something to do with the bias in favor of Jewish gangsters and against Italians since, they say, "Mormons doctrinally identify with Jews" and that "Jews may thus be buffered from the more negative assessments that members of out groups face more generally." The Jews—Farrell and Case—seem to have not only avoided being censured "but also to have obtained major interests in the [gambling] industry."

So although we have organized crime, we also find the biggest, baddest lawman of them all—longtime FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover—had a very unusual relationship with the Lansky crime syndicate and some of its ostensibly "respectable" allies in the world of business and finance.

The aforementioned crime writer, Hank Messick, disturbed many people (particularly conservatives) when in 1972 the David McKay Company published his book *John Edgar Hoover*, subtitled "A Critical Examination of the Director and of the Continuing Alliance Between Crime, Business and Politics." When the book was published, most Hoover critics were from the "liberal" community, taking the FBI director to task from a civil liberties standpoint (and rightly so).

However, at the time, other than Messick's book, there were none that explored Hoover's ties to the underworld. In more recent years there have been a number of books that have broached the topic, but none so directly and forthrightly as the Messick book which is a particularly revealing volume in a number of startling respects.

As in his previously-mentioned work on Meyer Lansky, Messick's book on Hoover does delve in some detail on the upper-level Jewish control of the crime syndicate, even to the extent that Messick includes excerpts of secretly-recorded FBI wiretaps of Italian-American crime figures who speak of Lansky's preeminent role in jockeying over the mob.

Messick also describes how Hoover deliberately promoted the theme of "La Cosa Nostra" (that is, Italian-American or "Mafia") control of crime, perpetuating the stories told by a relatively low-ranking and insignificant Italian-American criminal, Joe Valachi, who became almost a legendary figure in the lore of "the Mafia" and organized crime, but who was not the supreme source Hoover and others touted him to be.

Another important part of the Hoover book explores the story of the late Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy (R-Wis.). And while this is most disturbing to many people who revere the memory of McCarthy, it should be pointed out that Messick's book explores a critical portion of the background of McCarthy's rise to prominence that is not widely known—but should be. And while in *The Judas Goats* I related some of that for my readers, some details are worth repeating here.

Messick wrote about the founding of a group known as the American Jewish League Against Communism, which played an important role in establishing Sen. McCarthy as America's premier communist hunter, demonstrating that there was actually much more to the story than what might otherwise meet the eye and that there was an unusual, shall we say, "Jewish twist" to the whole affair. Messick wrote:

Varied were the motives of the League's founding, but one of them was self-protection. . . . Many of the intellectuals in America were Jewish. During the New Deal some had achieved high position. Moreover, Karl Marx himself was the son of a Jew who later became a Christian. To adopt the same position, to resist unfair smears and the attempts of bigots to portray the Jew as pro-red, might only make people mad. Better to go on the offensive against the Communist menace itself. Such was the attitude of some Jews—or at least the excuse they offered their friends—as national hysteria built up in 1948.

The possibility of the anti-Communism attack turning into a persecution of the Jews was very much on the minds of the

government officials charged with prosecuting the alleged atom bomb spies, Julius and Ethel Rosenberg. For that reason a Jewish judge was chosen, and the prosecuting staff selected to try the case was composed of Jews. One . . . was Roy Cohn.

More than concern for the Jews was involved in the formation of the League, however. Anti-Communism offered both political and business opportunities.

The League was formed at the home of Eugene Lyons, a right-wing author of note. Taking part in the first meeting were other right-wingers, including Louis Waldman, Lawrence Fertiz, Isaac Don Levine, and George Sokolsky. The prime mover was Alfred Kohlberg who, along with Lewis Rosenstiel, supplied most of the funds.

According to Messick, Kohlberg had long had business interests in China and now, as leader of what came to be known, in part, as "The China Lobby," hoped to stoke up a war against China—in the name of "fighting communism"—in order to win back his lost source of lucre.

Rosenstiel, a liquor baron with long-standing ties to the Lansky syndicate, had his own interests in mind. Rosenstiel had procured big supplies of liquor prior to World War II and then profited immensely (when, during the war, government limits on the production of liquor, effectively gave him a quite profitable monopoly on liquor supplies). So, with the possibility of a new war against China (or even Russia or both), Rosenstiel evidently dreamed of repeating his previous success.

As such, Rosenstiel and Kohlberg and their Zionist allies initially lined up behind 1948 Republican presidential candidate Thomas E. Dewey—who had long been quietly allied with the Lansky Crime Syndicate, Dewey's reputation as a "gang-buster" notwithstanding—who was challenging President Harry Truman for the White House.

Although, of course, President Harry Truman is largely remembered as the American president who recognized Israel upon its founding in 1948, there were many "insiders" in the Truman administration, including Truman, who were not quite so enthusiastic about giving the nod to Israel, recognizing the dangers of setting up a Zionist state on land stolen from the native Christian and Muslim Palestinian people. As a result of this, the Zionist movement was less than enthusiastic about Truman and was quietly working on behalf of Thomas E. Dewey.

However, to the surprise of virtually everyone—with the possible exception of Truman—Dewey did not defeat Truman. And this set the stage for the virtual "creation" of no less than Joseph R. McCarthy as the unwitting voice for the Zionist elements. Messick fills in the details:

The unexpected defeat of Dewey in 1948 upset a good many people, and made it necessary for the American Jewish League Against Communism to revise its program. It needed a new political figure behind whom it could rally. Coincidentally, the league had come into possession of a one-hundred page FBI report on Communist influence on government. The report was originally leaked to an intelligence officer in the Pentagon with instructions to pass it on to leaders of the league . . . We have the word of none other than Roy Cohn that the secret FBI document was read, and conferences held, in New York and Washington. As Cohn put it, "a small group" took "upon itself the responsibility of getting the story across to America."

The League decided it should approach a senator rather than a representative. At a meeting in Washington in November 1949, a special committee of the league "sifted carefully through the roster of United States senators for one who might successfully undertake the task of educating his fellow Americans." They narrowed the list down to four possibilities, all Republicans. In turn, each senator was given a look at the FBI report. Each was urged to go on the warpath. Each was promised financial support. The first three men on the list refused. The fourth took the document home and read it carefully. Next morning he called a member of the League and told him he was "buying the package." That fourth senator was Joseph McCarthy.

Not long afterward, on February 9, 1950 McCarthy spoke before the Ohio County Women's Republican Club in Wheeling, West Virginia and announced that there were 205 "security risks" in the State Department. And so it was that the Trotskyite Zionists launched the "McCarthy Era"—which the Jews today so hypocritically denounce when, as we've seen, the McCarthy "witchhunts" were actually orchestrated by the anti-Stalinist communist elements of the Trotskyite tradition.

And although McCarthy was correct in saying there were "communists in the government," it is probably safe to conclude that the war fought out on Capitol Hill during the McCarthy hearings was actually more of an overflow, into the United States, of the long-standing war between the Russian Nationalist Communist elements in the Soviet Union (formerly led by Josef Stalin) and their bitter enemies in the Jewish-Zionist-Trotskyite movement now ensconced on American soil.

All of this, of course, is not to say that McCarthy was not sincere in his motives, but he was very clearly being manipulated by forces that were far beyond his comprehension. So all told Messick's revelations

about McCarthy and those forces surrounding him provide us heretofore little-known facts that have been otherwise suppressed. And I should mention, for the record, that my book *The Jaded Goats* provides additional disturbing information from other sources underscoring what Messick wrote about the origins of "McCarthyism."

The fact McCarthy's chief "advisor" was the ubiquitous, aforementioned Roy Cohn—who, in years to come, would emerge as a major Zionist political "fixer" (at the same time functioning as lawyer for the crime syndicate)—points precisely toward those forces that were guiding McCarthy toward ultimate destruction.

A close friend of J. Edgar Hoover, Cohn was also a close associate of ex-CIA man William F Buckley, Jr. and, alongside Buckley, was a major behind-the-scenes player in the modern "conservative" movement. In many respects, Cohn represents a perfect case study of the intersection between the Israeli lobby and organized crime and power politics in America, in this case, within that very conservative movement now controlled lock-stock-and-barrel by Trotskyite pro-Israel interests.

And in that regard, Cohn's name popped up in most interesting connection relative to the Israeli lobby and the American media when Cohn's friend Buckley sued our national weekly newspaper, *The Spotlight*, for libel, a case that resulted in a devastating defeat for Buckley in federal court in Washington, DC. During the trial it came out that—during the early 1950s—Cohn had made a secret deal with the Anti-Defamation League on Buckley's behalf, ensuring good newsstand distribution of Buckley's then newly-launched magazine, *National Review*.

Nicholas von Hoffman wrote a revealing biography of Cohn, *Citizen Cohn* (Doubleday, 1998), examining Cohn's widely-varying personal and political contacts in both the upper world and the underworld, including, perhaps most significantly, Cohn's closest friend, billionaire publishing tycoon S. I. Newhouse, Jr., whose media empire we examined earlier on pages 66-68. Among other things, Von Hoffman revealed that Cohn used his association to influence the reporting by the Newhouse press, quoting a Cohn associate who said:

[Cohn's] connection with Si Newhouse was a very important connection. . . . Roy once told me that . . . in those towns where there was a Newhouse newspaper, it was the only newspaper in town, which means the editor of that newspaper is quite influential. So if anyone ever got into trouble in any city in which there was a Newhouse newspaper, Roy could go to Si and Si could go to the editor and there you have a leading member in town who could do a favor.

According to von Hoffman, the result of Cohn's manipulations was that: Given the long, public association of Roy with the Newhouse name was to turn over to Roy the political power which such wealth and the ownership of such media properties bring."

Von Hoffman also revealed that: "When Jesse Helms, the conservative Republican senator from North Carolina, found himself in a close and expensive race for reelection, he approached Roy about switching the flow of Jewish campaign contribution money from his opponent to himself. Roy said he would set up a meeting with Si Newhouse."

This demonstrates that Newhouse is very much a key player in the Israeli lobby. And so although many did recall how Helms reversed his long-standing America First policy and became a two-listed devotee of Israel, it was von Hoffman who filled in the behind-the-scenes story of who "fixed" the deal with the Israeli lobby on Helms' behalf.

But there's more. John Klotz wrote an intriguing piece for the now-defunct *Spy* magazine for its March/April 1995 issue, asserting flatly that "For more than 30 years Newhouse and his media empire have played a unique role in the controversy surrounding events at Dealey Plaza."

The article cited several instances in which Newhouse publications and subsidiaries such as Random House Publishing (since sold by Newhouse) had played a part in suppressing dissident voices about the possibility of conspiracy in the JFK assassination.

Klotz specifically cited the widely-heralded book by Gerald Posner, *Case Closed*, that rehashed the Warren Commission's claim that a lone assassin killed JFK. The article concluded by asking the question: "What has driven Newhouse's devotion to Kennedy cover-ups? The questions should be asked: What does Si Newhouse know and when did he know it?" This allegation regarding a Newhouse role in covering up the truth about the JFK assassination is interesting for at least two reasons:

- Random House is known to have published several books on behalf of the CIA which has been implicated in the JFK assassination. As we've seen, several responsible "mainstream" books cite how the CIA has secretly collaborated with journalists and publishing companies.

- The aforementioned Newhouse collaborator Roy Cohn, was an investor in the Israeli-connected Permindex operation (discussed on page 96) on whose board CIA asset Clay Shaw served. When New Orleans District Attorney Jim Garrison prosecuted Shaw for involvement in the JFK conspiracy (as described earlier) Garrison was relentlessly attacked by *The New Orleans Times Picayune* which was then (as today) published by the Newhouse empire.

In truth, the intrigues surrounding the Newhouse family and Cohn very much reflect the realities of America's dark political underbelly. The

"JFK Connection," however, is intriguing indeed. The biography of Cohn by von Hoffman tells much about how the world really works and about the corruption found even in "respectable" circles.

And as far as the intersection of the upper-world and the underworld, there is, frankly, perhaps no one who represents that any better than beloved former President Ronald Reagan.

In 1986 crime writer Dan Moldea upset quite a few folks with his book *Dark Victory: Ronald Reagan, MCA and the Mob* (published by Viking). MCA refers to the Music Corporation of America. Founded by Jules Stein, a Jewish optometrist-turned-music promoter, MCA became a major Hollywood talent agency and then assumed ownership of Universal Studios, ultimately coming under the control of the Bronfman family whose intrigues we've examined earlier in these pages. A key figure in MCA was Lew Wasserman who—along with Stein—sponsored Ronald Reagan's rise in Hollywood and later his political career.

The Moldea book makes it demonstrably clear that Reagan's rise to political power was made possible largely by mob-connected MCA showing how Reagan was personally enriched through such associations. In fact, Reagan barely escaped indictment by the Kennedy Justice Department at a time when he was president of the Screen Actor's Guild. Ostensibly representing the interests of his fellow union members, Reagan was actually working behind the scenes in underhanded dealings on behalf of the studio kingpins and their mob allies. While Reagan's admirers would prefer this be forgotten, the shocking facts outlined by Moldea say much about this major figure in American history.

Interestingly, though, before Moldea came along, there was a book entitled *The King Maker*, published in 1972 by David McKay & Company, which told the MCA-Reagan story in the form of a *roman à clef*—that is, a novel based on real-life characters and events, in this case, not so thinly disguised. Written by Henry Denker, a well-known New York-based Jewish writer, producer and director with wide "inside" knowledge of show business, it was well-known that the book was about the behind-the-scenes story of Reagan's questionable dealings with MCA that helped bring Reagan to the governorship of California.

In *The King Maker*, Reagan is "Jeff Jefferson," a has-been former actor catapulted into the California statehouse through his association with Dr. Irwin Cone, founder of the mob-connected Talent Corporation of America (TCA), which emerges a political force in its own right. Denker's "Dr. Cone" is the real-life Dr. Jules Stein, and TCA is, obviously, MCA. Evidently the book was too much on the mark. Dr. Stein's associate Lew Wasserman, described the novel as "a piece of garbage" although Wasserman wasn't even characterized in the novel at all.

The book is not easy to find. That may well be because—if you read between the lines (or not even between the lines)—you'll discover some unpleasant things about Reagan and the sordid figures who made Reagan into the American political powerhouse of the 20th century. In fact, when Denker died in 2012 not even *The New York Times* mentioned this controversial book in its otherwise-detailed obituary of Denker, illustrating the fact that even Ronald Reagan has become one of the "untouchables" as far as the Jewish-controlled media is concerned.

I should mention that a longtime friend of mine, the late DeWest Hooker (profiled in part in different contexts in my books, *Final Judgment*, *The Judas Goats and Confessions of an Anti-Semite*) had been a talent agent at MCA and, for a time, was involved in managing the Reagan account, a point left out of "mainstream" reports on Reagan's MCA association for reasons which, in a moment, will become obvious.

Hooker, you see—despite his Hollywood Jewish connections—was an American nationalist and a highly colorful figure who ultimately broke with MCA, in large part because of the fact that Hooker was frankly anti-Jewish, a point that (naturally) rubbed Lew Wasserman the wrong way. However, in *The King Maker*, one of the characters in the book, "Carl Brewster" is modeled on the amazing Mr. Hooker whose own life story would be the stuff of a larger-than-life novel all its own.

In any event, the truth about the organized crime syndicate in America goes much higher and deeper and in directions the mass media has consistently ignored. This point has been well made—if nonetheless unreported by the Jewish-controlled media—in *Supermob*, a fascinating and disturbing fact-filled book published in 2006 by Bloomsbury.

Crafting his much-larger story in the framework of a biography of infamous mob fixer, attorney Sidney Korshak—a functionary of the Jewish-controlled Chicago mob who rose to become a key figure in the national crime syndicate intimately involved in the film industry and in the life of Ronald Reagan—the author, veteran investigative journalist Gus Russo, assembled a remarkable study of this "Kosher Nostra" unveiling some little-known facts worth recalling for the historical record:

- That (as we have already seen in part) Ronald Reagan owed his early career in the entertainment industry and later his political career in California to a group of gangsters (many of them of Russian Jewish—not Italian-American—origin) who started out in Chicago and in other Midwestern cities such as Cleveland and Detroit. Russo tells the story, delineating Reagan's close and career-long association (and friendship) with Korshak and a host of other criminal intriguers.

- That this group of gangsters and their associates, including union officials, attorneys, real estate developers, construction tycoons, hotel

kings and military contractors—among other wheeler-dealers—played a major role in the development of the casino industry in Las Vegas and in the rise of the motion picture industry as we know it today. Russo tells the story of the wide-ranging (even "legitimate") connections of this sordid group Russo's book refers to as "America's Hidden Power Brokers."

- That during World War II—and in the years that followed—this tightly-knit clique utilized its contacts in the federal Office of Alien Property to grab control of vast amounts of real estate and other assets that belonged to Japanese-Americans who were taken into custody by the Franklin Roosevelt administration and put in concentration camps on American soil. At the end of the war, one of the Supermob's "inside" men, David L. Bazelon—later a said-to-be "distinguished" federal judge—was responsible for steering this confiscated property—now worth billions of dollars—into this hands of this Jewish crime network.

Once you've read Russo's account of what happened to the Japanese-Americans, you'll find it difficult to continue listening to the complaints about the confiscated properties of the Jews of Europe during World War II without recalling Russo's exposé of how Jewish gangsters and their "respectable" Jewish associates (many of whom emerged as key supporters of the Israeli lobby in the United States) managed to amass billions of dollars in confiscated Japanese-American property.

Russo's book demonstrates how this Jewish crime syndicate branched out into the complex and inter-connected worlds of finance and industry with the Jewish mob always lurking in the background. And as Russo points out, the deeds of this Jewish crime family resulted in repercussions that "were felt by practically every American of their era," not the least of which was the rise of Ronald Reagan to the presidency, setting the stage for much of the intrigue across the planet today.

While in the public realm, Italian-American names predominated in accounts of organized crime, the truth, as Russo makes clear is that this Supermob—this small handful of Jewish figures of Russian origin—"often pulled the strings of the visible power brokers" and yet, ironically, "most Americans never heard of any of them." Russo writes:

Through deplorable, often arm's-length associations with the roughneck Italian and Irish mobsters imprinted in the popular imagination, the Supermob and the hoods shared a sense of entitlement regarding tax-free income.

This "Kosher Nostra" stressed brains over brawn and evolved into a real estate powerhouse, an organized-labor autoocracy and a media empire. If power does, indeed, corrupt, then the Supermob corrupted absolutely.

Through methodically nurtured political ties, the Supermob effectively insulated itself from prosecution. They were above the law... They propelled the making of the movies we watched, the music we listened to, the politicians we voted for, and the hotels and resorts we frequented.

In a similar realm, an eye-opening book, *Double Deal: The Inside Story of Murder, Unbridled Corruption, and the Cop Who Was a Mobster* (William Morrow, 2003) bares new facts about the secret history of the famed Chicago "Mafia," revealing certain significant never before-told details that further confirm high-level Jewish domination of "the Mafia" and—although the authors don't say it directly—the likelihood of Israeli Mossad involvement in the JFK assassination.

The book's author, Michael Corbett—the mobbed-up former police chief of a Chicago suburb—joined writer Sam Giancana—nephew of the legendary Chicago Mafia figure by the same name—in producing a startling exposé that unveiled, for the first time, the surprising identity of the little-known "mystery man" who was the real "power behind the throne" in organized crime in Chicago and whose influence reached all the way to Israel, Panama, Iran, Las Vegas and Washington, D.C.

Despite his famous "Mafia" name, Corbett's co-author, Giancana, was never involved in the family business and earlier wrote *Double Cross* (Warner Books, 1993) an account of the life and crimes of his late uncle, who was murdered in 1975. Now Giancana told "the rest of the story."

Giancana and Corbett dare to report something that had never been published anywhere before: that a shadowy Jewish, Mossad-connected gangster named Hyman "Hal" Larner was the real, continuing behind-the-scenes force guiding the Chicago mob for over thirty years.

Despite the media-ballyhooed "revolving door" of Italian-American Mafia bosses such as Giancana and others who were alternately jailed or "whacked," it was Larner who was continually in charge. Beyond that, the authors reveal much of Larner's criminal activity was conducted not only in concert with the CIA, but also, in particular, with the Mossad.

Not just a major figure in Chicago crime, but on the international scene as well, Larner was a longtime associate of crime chief Meyer Lansky and essentially Lansky's successor when Lansky died in 1983. In fact, Larner and Lansky were particularly close. The authors say the two master criminals were "Zionists—passionate defenders of the divine right of Jews to occupy the Holy Land of Jerusalem... But Hy Larner and Meyer Lansky weren't just Zionists, they were also mobsters who believed the end justifies the means. Put organized crime and the U.S. government at their disposal and you've got a very powerful force..."

According to Corbett, he learned early on, during his mob days, of Larner's existence, although Larner's presence so high up in the mob was something neither government investigators nor the media (otherwise fascinated by the mob) wanted to focus on. Corbett writes:

All the other Outfit guys were in the papers every day, their pictures plastered all over the front page of the *Tribune*. But when Hy Larner's name was mentioned in the papers, he was described only as an "associate" or "protégé" of some gangster and nothing more than that. Nobody knew how deep his contacts went or how high up. Reporters called him a "riddle" and a "mystery man."

As Corbett advanced in organized crime circles under the patronage of Larner's man, Giancana, Corbett ultimately began to learn the secret of how and why the Chicago mob was able to operate so freely. It was the partnership with the Mossad—running guns to Israel—that gave the Chicago mob its "get out of jail free" card as far as Israeli sympathizers high up in the Justice Department were concerned. Corbett writes:

At the insistence of Meyer Lansky, [Giancana] and his pals started working with the Israeli Mossad, smuggling weapons in the Middle East. Everything was coming in and out of Panama, which meant that everything was being handled by Hy Larner.

Larner was without a doubt Sam Giancana's most trusted financial advisor. He had everybody who was anybody in Panama—from bankers to generals—eating out of his hand. Once they started running guns to Israel, Larner also had the U.S. military and its airstrips at his disposal.

Contrary to legend, the authors say it was not Giancana nor another famed Chicago mobster, Johnny Roselli, who cemented the now-infamous CIA-Mafia plots to kill Castro. Instead, it was Lansky and Larner. The authors reveal that Larner was also deeply enmeshed with Lansky's high-level lieutenants—Carlos Marcello in New Orleans and Santo Trafficante in Tampa—who engaged with Larner in lucrative guns and drugs smuggling operations in the Caribbean, and in gambling as well.

Larner and Giancana were also tied up in gambling deals with casinos based in Iran, then the fiefdom of the Shah of Iran whose infamous secret police, SAVAK, was a joint creation of the CIA and the Mossad—a major point of contention when Islamic fundamentalists overthrew the Shah and forced him into exile.

Corbitt also reveals the amazing story of how Giancana (with Larner's help) finally got the U.S. Justice Department off his back. It turns out that as much as President Lyndon Johnson and his Zionist advisors wanted to wage war against Egypt and the other Arab states on behalf of Israel, U.S. entanglement in Vietnam made it impossible for Johnson to act. However, Giancana put up a substantial amount of money to help arm Israel for its 1967 war against the Arab countries, but, in addition, Larner and Giancana arranged shipments of stolen weapons to Israel from Panama, an operation conducted in league with the Mossad's Panamanian-based operative, Michael Harari. In return for this service on behalf of Israel, President Johnson ordered the Justice Department to drop its campaign against Giancana.

In the end, though, the arrangement between Giancana and Larner came to an end. Larner was almost certainly behind Giancana's 1975 murder. Larner, however, continued to thrive, even as a series of Giancana's successors were faced with a series of federal prosecutions, widely hailed by the media as "the end of the mob in Chicago."

So once again we see that the myth that "the Italians" controlled organized crime in America is just that—a myth.

In relation to the subject of organized crime and its role in international drug trafficking, the literature on this is interesting indeed, if somewhat a bit censored in certain ways, most particularly in the realm of misdirecting attention away from certain elements that have participated in the illicit trade in narcotics. However, there are a number of writers who have delved into this uncomfortable arena.

First and foremost, above all, students of the global drug trade are indebted to Dr. Alfred McCoy of the University of Wisconsin at Madison for his ground-breaking expose of the real origins of the modern-day drug crisis. First issued by Harper & Row in 1972—despite the strongest efforts of the CIA to block its publication—McCoy's classic work, *The Politics of Heroin in Southeast Asia*, has withstood the test of time.

In 1992 McCoy re-issued the work under the title *The Politics of Heroin: CIA Complicity in the Global Drug Trade* and it has since been updated in a 2003 edition published by the Chicago Review Press. The new edition is an equally remarkable work which not only includes additional findings uncovered in the subsequent years since its initial publication, but also a valuable preface in which McCoy outlines the CIA operations against his research and the publication of the book.

Although the Establishment media has repeatedly pinpointed the late Santo Trafficante, Jr., Mafia boss of Tampa, as the brains behind the Southeast Asian drug traffic, McCoy makes it very clear that Trafficante was simply operating as Jewish crime syndicate chief Meyer Lansky's

underling. McCoy underscored the work of the aforementioned Hank Messick whose biography of Lansky pinpointed the fact, as noted, that Trafficante was ultimately responsible to Lansky, a little detail of history that those who prefer to say that "the Mafia" is behind the drug trade (and organized crime) and avoid the uncomfortable position of noting the preeminent Jewish role in the international criminal underworld.

Following in McCoy's footsteps, the late Alexander Cockburn—quite a writer, and one with whom I exchanged information in the early 1990s at his initiation—and his co-author Jeffrey St. Clair, put forth a remarkable 1997 book, published by Verso, entitled, *The CIA, Drugs and the Press*. The foundation of this fascinating study is based on the authors' eye-opening review of how the American media responded so vociferously in smearing California-based journalist Gary Webb after he penned a series of articles in *The Sacramento Bee* exploring the CIA's connections to the crack cocaine trade explosion of the 1980s.

Needless to say, as the authors make all too clear, the mainstream media did its utmost to cover for the CIA and pain Webb's allegations as some mad conspiracy theory based on shoddy journalism, when nothing could be further from the truth. Cockburn and St. Clair explore the unpleasant early history of the CIA's collaboration in the drug racket (first outlined by Dr. Alfred McCoy) and supplement that record with additional data outlining the whole sordid story. A "must" read which is especially important for its analysis of the manner in which the "respectable" media has covered—or not covered—this story.

Regarding Gary Webb, mentioned above, I would be remiss in not mentioning that Webb's death—some years after the publication of his controversial series of articles—was officially ruled a suicide. But there are many who continue to insist that he was murdered, making their claim on the basis of the fact that the authorities say Webb fired two gunshots into his own head before killing himself.

While there are those who insist a two-shot scenario is unlikely in a suicide, the truth is that such scenarios are common, as many homicide detectives and pathologists can attest. So we will probably never know whether Webb died a suicide or whether he was actually murdered.

There is one thing, though, that I can say about Webb for certain: he most definitely didn't publish everything he knew about the global drug trade, and I am referring specifically to Webb's own knowledge of the pivotal role of Israel's Mossad in that illicit traffic.

As you will see, there is a reason why I can say that with certainty and this story will shock many of Gary Webb's admirers. But it also says a lot about how even otherwise courageous journalists will cower at the thought of daring to say anything negative about the state of Israel:

The fact is that my longtime colleague at *The Spotlight*, the inimitable and hard-driving Andrew St. George—a man who knew where many bodies were buried—had occasion to meet in a New York deli to trade information with Gary Webb.

This was at a time when St. George was working on a series of articles for *The Spotlight* relating to Mossad intrigue in the drug racket. The story of what happened at that meeting between St. George and Webb is remarkable indeed.

In this particular instance, St. George and Webb had hardly sat down for lunch when St. George made specific reference to the matter of Israeli involvement in the drug trade and Webb nervously asserted that he could “never” write about what he knew about Mossad involvement with the CIA in the drug racket or otherwise he would lose his job. Webb fled the deli, refusing to discuss the matter further.

So it was that Webb took his knowledge of the Mossad’s role in the international drug trade—alongside the CIA, which Webb *could* write about—to the grave.

Much of what we have examined in this chapter has been most unpleasant, casting new light on some heretofore highly-regarded American icons and exposing the dark underbelly of American affairs, demonstrating that some of our most respected public figures have been hardly more than well-paid and favored front men for some of the most unsavory elements operating in our world today.

And while political scandal has always been a slice of American life, the truth is that even what we do hear about some of those momentous scandals that have impacted upon the course of our nation’s history is not always necessarily the truth—despite the fact that we hear “the facts” repeated to us over and over again in the mass media and in the history books that our children read in school.

In the chapter that follows, we’ll review the infamous “Watergate” affair that toppled Richard Nixon—and briefly we’ll also touch on Bill Clinton’s “Monica-gate”—and find that what we think we “know” about those events is not necessarily the truth at all.

Again, some unpleasant reading lies ahead, but these are the facts we need to make sound judgments about our future (and our past).

CHAPTER SIX

America’s Most-Publicized Political Scandal: The Hidden Facts About Watergate

Although the Watergate affair has been one of the most-written-and talked-about scandals in American history, it remains generally misunderstood. And because Watergate was such a pivotal event in modern American affairs—the subject of relentless media coverage—it is quite appropriate to examine the literature on Watergate which provides us an “alternative” to what might be described as the “official” accounts of the affair that are so rife in the media today. Like so many other matters of history, Watergate has been so deliberately and thoroughly mis-reported. The example of Watergate demonstrates the need for independent media to challenge the lies and deceptions purveyed by the controlled media in America.

The general perception of Watergate is that a crooked president, Richard Nixon, got caught in criminal misdeeds and was then forced out of office after a massive and very public congressional investigation that was leading toward his impeachment.

Yet, there’s probably only one book that seriously examines the Watergate scandal in a manner that sets that book apart from virtually everything else that has been written about on the topic. That book is Jim Houghan’s *Secret Agenda: Watergate, Deep Throat and the CIA* (Random House, 1984) which explores the subterranean aspects of Watergate and reaches the ultimate conclusion that the Watergate burglary was a proverbial “set-up” by the CIA designed to entrap Nixon and his associates and take down the president.

Now, of course, anything that presents Nixon in anything other than a villainous fashion, or, which, in this case, suggests that Nixon was, in a sense, as much of a victim of Watergate as he was a perpetrator, is not considered quite politically correct.

Especially interesting is Houghan’s analysis of the little-known connections of famed *Washington Post* reporter Bob Woodward—who rose to fame with his reportage on Watergate—to the world of intelligence, pointing further toward the likelihood that Woodward (who, to this day, is much-promoted in the elite media) was acting as a media “cut-out” for the CIA in its efforts to destroy Richard Nixon.

Houghan’s book provides us some interesting perspectives on a lot of the behind-the-scenes machinations taking place, on the part of both Nixon and his enemies inside the CIA, and that makes this book an especially valuable book for those interested in what really did—or didn’t—happen at Watergate and in the months and years that followed.

Another similar book relating to Watergate, reaching similar conclu-

sions, in many respects, is *Silent Coup: The Removal of a President* (St. Martin's Press, 1991) by Len Colodny and Robert Getlin. Of the two books, however, I think Hougham's is far more instructive.

More recently, a new Watergate epic has come to the fore from the pen of Lamar Waldron. Entitled *Watergate: The Hidden History Nixon, the Mafia and the CIA* (Counterpoint, 2012). A massive volume which is, in many respects, more a rehash of other material relating to the life and covert dealings of Richard Nixon and elements of the crime syndicate, not to mention Nixon's intrigues with (and against) the CIA. Waldron's book is interesting and is certainly a "must" for those with a penchant for so-called "deep politics."

However, a word of caution is in order. From my perspective, Waldron's book is more puff and fluff than hard history and tends, in many respects, to reflect the conventional establishment media perspective of Nixon and, in a certain fashion, even seems somewhat favorable to the CIA which (again, in my view, seems to be more the villain, than Nixon, in the Watergate affair).

Waldron has also written several books on the JFK assassination which, frankly, are a bit dubious in my mind, tending to reflect the theme that "the Mafia killed JFK," while, of course, carefully misdirecting attention away even from Meyer Lansky, preferring, naturally, to pin the blame on Italian-American crime figures. So Waldron's general body of work is, well, suspicious, to put it lightly, in my mind and does not necessarily come recommended.

One particularly interesting book that touches on Watergate, but which has been widely ignored, even by many intrigued by conspiracy theories, is the book *Katharine the Great*, a critical biography of long-time *Washington Post* publisher Katharine Graham whose newspaper played the preeminent role in publicizing Watergate and destroying Richard Nixon's presidency.

First published in 1979 by Harcourt, Brace, Jovanovich, the book was withdrawn and pulped by its own publisher after only a few copies were sold after Mrs. Graham and her allies (including the CIA) put immense pressure on the publishers.

The idea a publisher would trash its own book naturally surprises many people, but—as we noted earlier on pages 61-62—this is a phenomenon that has happened on more than one occasion, and it is known in the publishing world as "privishing."

However, fortunately, Miss Davis' book was reissued in 1991 by Sheridan Square Press, featuring a fascinating foreword by Miss Davis describing the shocking series of events that led to her book being dropped by her original publisher.

A brief review of the record of Mrs. Graham is worth commemorating here, inasmuch as The Washington Post Company is one of America's most powerful media empires, owning, not only the famed newspaper but also, for many years, *Newsweek* magazine as well as a host of broadcasting ventures all across the United States.

And it should be noted that although Katharine Graham and her family have long held a major share in The Washington Post Company, there is absolutely no question that substantial controlling interest in the newspaper has also been held in the hands of a series of banks and financial institutions in the sphere of influence of the European-based but internationally-influential Rothschild Dynasty. And among those include the noted American financier, Warren Buffett who, though quite wealthy in his own right, has largely functioned as an American operative of the Rothschild empire.

Katharine Graham's father--and the founding father of the modern-day *Washington Post* empire—was Wall Street-based Jewish wheeler dealer Eugene Meyer, who bought *The Washington Post* in 1933—just shortly after resigning as a governor of the Federal Reserve System. Meyer was related to a number of powerful Jewish families, including that of the grand rabbi of France as well as the family in control of the multi-billion dollar Levi Strauss garment giant of San Francisco which remains one of the world's largest Jewish family fortunes today.

In 1940 Meyer's daughter married poor-boy-turned-Harvard lawyer Philip Graham in 1940. In just six years, after Meyer assumed the first presidency of the new World Bank—an outpost of the Rothschild Dynasty's global money manipulations—Meyer named his son-in-law publisher and editor-in-chief of the *Post*, setting the stage for a remarkable series of events that followed.

In 1948, Meyer transferred his actual control of the *Post* stock to his daughter and her husband. However, Katharine received only 30% of the stock. Her husband received 70% of the stock, his purchase financed by his father-in-law who trusted Graham and believed quite simply that no man should have the burden of working for his own wife.

Under Philip Graham's stewardship, the *Post* blossomed and its empire expanded, including the purchase of the then-moribund *Newsweek* magazine and other media properties.

Following the establishment of the CIA in 1947, Graham also forged close ties to the CIA to the point that he was described by Deborah Davis, as "one of the architects of what became a widespread practice: the use and manipulation of journalists by the CIA"—a CIA project known as Operation Mockingbird. According to Davis, the CIA link was integral to the *Post*'s rise to power: "Basically the *Post* grew up by trad-

ing information with the intelligence agencies." In short, Graham made the *Post* into an effective propaganda conduit for the CIA.

Despite all this, there was, by the time of Eugene Meyer's death in 1959, a growing gulf between Graham and his wife and his father-in-law, who was having second thoughts about turning his empire over to Graham. The *Post* publisher had taken a mistress, Robin Webb, whom he set up in a large house in Washington and a farm outside of the city.

A heavy drinker who is said to have had manic-depressive tendencies, Graham, in some respects, was his own worst enemy, stridently abusive to his wife, both privately and publicly.

Later cited by Evan Thomas (a writer for *Newsweek*) as evidence of Graham's emotional instability was that Graham (who was not Jewish) "would make anti-Semitic remarks about his in-laws, his wife, even his children." In this context, the fact that Graham was also a very close friend of some years with President John F. Kennedy who, during the same period, was engaged in a bitter struggle with the leaders of the American Jewish community—who perceived that the president was insufficiently supportive of Israel's interests—was surely not something that went unnoticed.

Deborah Davis pointed out in her book that Philip Graham had also started rattling the CIA: "He had begun to talk, after his second breakdown, about the CIA's manipulation of journalists. He said it disturbed him. He said it to the CIA.... He turned against the newsmen and politicians whose code was mutual trust and, strangely, silence. The word was that Phil Graham could not be trusted."

In fact, Graham was actually under surveillance by somebody. Davis has noted that one of Graham's assistants "recorded his mutterings on scraps of paper."

There are those, however, who have suggested that Graham's legendary "mental breakdown" that developed over the next several years was more a consequence of the psychiatric treatments to which he was subjected than of any illness itself. One writer has speculated that Graham, in fact, may have been the victim of the CIA's now-infamous experiments in the use of mind-altering drugs.

Of no doubt is the fact that the Graham split was a major social and political upheaval in Washington, considering the immense power of the elite newspaper and its intimate ties to the CIA.

In *The Man to See* (Simon & Schuster, 1991) his biography of Graham's friend and *Washington Post* attorney Edward Bennett Williams, Evan Thomas wrote that Graham startled Williams by saying that not only did he plan to divorce Katharine but that he wanted to rewrite his 1957 will and give everything "Kay" stood to inherit to his

mistress, effectively depriving Katharine of what most would perceive to be her birthright with which Katharine's father had entrusted him.

Although Williams kept putting off Graham's demand for a divorce, the will, as Thomas admitted, "was a trickier matter." Three times in the spring of 1963 Graham rewrote his original will of 1957. Each of Graham's 1963 revisions reduced his wife's share and expanded the share he intended for his mistress. Ultimately, the last version cut out Katharine Graham altogether.

A big fight was looming. Katharine knew something was afoot because, as Deborah Davis reports, Mrs. Graham "told [her own attorney] Clark Clifford that the divorce settlement must assign control of *The Washington Post*, and all of the Post companies, exclusively to her."

Matters finally came to a head when Philip attended a newspaper publishers convention in Arizona and delivered a blistering speech attacking the CIA and exposing "insider" secrets about official Washington—even to the point of exposing his friend John Kennedy's affair with Mary Meyer, the wife of a top CIA official, Cord Meyer (no relation to Katharine Graham). At that point, Katharine flew to Phoenix and snatched up her husband who was captured after a struggle, put in a straitjacket and sedated. He was then flown to an exclusive mental clinic in the Washington suburb of Rockville, Maryland.

On the morning of August 3, 1963, Katharine Graham reportedly told friends that Philip was "better" and coming home. She drove to the clinic and picked up her husband and drove him to their country home in Virginia. Later that day, while "Kay" was reportedly napping in her second floor room, her husband died of a shotgun blast in a bathtub downstairs. Although the police report was never made public, the death was ruled a suicide. Deborah Davis described the aftermath:

During probate, Katharine's lawyer challenged the legality of the last will, and Edward Bennett Williams, wishing to retain the *Post* account, now testified that Phil had not been of sound mind when he had drawn up Phil's final will for him.

As a result, the judge ruled that Phil had died intestate. Williams helped Katharine take control of the *Post* with no significant legal problems and ensured that the final will, which left *The Washington Post* to another woman, never entered the public record.

In her biography of Mrs. Graham, Davis never suggested that Philip had been murdered but has said in interviews that "there's some speculation that either [Katharine] arranged for him to be killed or somebody

said to her, "don't worry, we'll take care of it" and that "there's some speculation that it might have even been Edward Bennett Williams."

So the story of the behind-the-scenes machinations surrounding *The Washington Post* is something of immense interest and certainly relative to the story of the corruption of the mass media in America today.

But coming back to Watergate: In *Katbarine the Great* Deborah Davis perhaps provided the real key to Watergate, charging that the *Post*'s famed Watergate source—"Deep Throat"—was almost certainly Richard Ober, the right-hand man of James Angleton, the CIA's counter-intelligence chief and longtime liaison to Israel's Mossad.

Miss Davis revealed that Ober was in charge of a joint CIA-Israeli counterintelligence desk established by Angleton inside the White House. From this listening post, Ober (at Angleton's direction) provided inside information to the *Post* about Watergate that helped bring down the Nixon administration.

And although the aforementioned *Post* reporter, Bob Woodward, has come forth with the claim that ex-FBI official Mark Felt was the famous "Deep Throat," there are more than a few researchers of substance who doubt the claim, suggesting that Felt was but one of at least several sources who provided data used to undermine Nixon.

In *Final Judgment* I included a substantial appendix outlining much of Miss Davis's research and emphasized the point that at the very time the Watergate scandal was erupting, Richard Nixon was at loggerheads with Israel. The truth is, as British journalist Alan Hart has pointed out, Nixon was actively aligning himself (behind the scenes) with King Feisal of Saudi Arabia in attempting to resolve the Israeli-Palestinian conflict once and for all. See Hart's 1984 volume, *Arafat—Terrorist or Peacemaker?*, published by Sidgewick & Jackson.

In that book, Hart described Nixon's efforts (through the good offices of Feisal) to engage Palestinian leader Yasser Arafat in back-channel negotiations for a comprehensive Middle East peace settlement. However, when Secretary of State Henry Kissinger learned of the negotiations (which had initially been conducted behind his back) he intervened and put a kibosh on the Nixon-Feisal peace effort, evidently viewing it as a threat to Israel.

In addition, Hart has noted that Nixon himself told Feisal that if the Israelis and their American lobby continued to frustrate Nixon's efforts to settle the Middle East conflict that he—Nixon—was intent upon tearing up his pre-prepared State of the Union address and go on national television and radio and explain to the American people how Israel and its American lobby were the real obstacle to peace in the Middle East.

All of this was taking place when Israel's loyalist at the CIA, James

Angleton, had his man, Richard Ober, in place at the White House, along with another longtime Angleton ally at the CIA, James McCord, who was among the Watergate burglars and who is believed by many to have played a part in deliberating sabotaging the Watergate burglary for the very purpose of entrapping the Nixon administration.

So, at least in my estimation, it seems that the choice of the moniker "Deep Throat" was some sort of "inside joke" on the part of Woodward and his colleagues at the *Post*.

Angleton, of course, was known as a heavy drinker and chain smoker who was often enveloped in a haze of smoke. "Deep Throat" was also said by Woodward to be quite literary and it was well known that while at Yale, young James Angleton, in fact, was very much the poet and edited a literary magazine.

So the use of the "Deep Throat" code name was obviously a not-so-subtle way of signaling to those in the know in official Washington that the real force behind the leak of information to the *Post* was, in fact, Israel's ally, James Angleton. And thus, anyone in the loop would realize immediately that the "Watergating" of Richard Nixon was a dirty tricks operation being conducted out of Angleton's Israeli desk in the White House. Although Richard Ober appears to have been the actual "voice" for "Deep Throat," Angleton was the ventriloquist behind the scenes.

Former American diplomat, Richard Curtiss, executive editor of *The Washington Report on Middle East Affairs*, and a strong critic of the U.S.-Israeli special relationship, stated frankly in 1995 that "it's long been our opinion that whoever played the role of 'Deep Throat' was in fact only a conduit for information collected by Israel's Mossad and used to discredit Nixon," and that Nixon's attempt to reassess U.S. relations with Israel was "the catalyst that led directly to his downfall."

Was Watergate really an Israeli operation, with tactical assistance from its allies at the CIA? Was it another presidential "assassination"?

What do you think?

I know what I think.

Another book that touches on Watergate, but which, in the bigger picture, explores the hidden underbelly of international intelligence intrigue that plagued America's domestic affairs during the story years of the 1960s and 1970s, is *Spooks: The Haunting of America: The Private Use of Secret Agents* (published in 1978 by William Morrow & Company). A fascinating book, entertaining reading, *Spooks* is a volume you just simply have to read and absorb to appreciate for the powerful and revealing work that it is. The content of the book is somewhat hard to describe for the reader here, but the description posted on the Internet's famed bookseller, amazon.com is worth noting:

Spooks probes the private use of secret agents by multinational corporations, the politically powerful, and the rich. Since the beginnings of the American intelligence community, literally thousands of spies have left federal employment to work for those industries and those individuals that are wealthy enough to afford them. . . . America has become 'haunted' by the spooks its government has trained and then turned loose on the public. Private CIA's and Mission Impossible agencies-for-hire have sprung up in virtually every major commercial center, and within most of the 'Fortune 500,' corporations as well. . . .

Spooks reveals the spooks who haunt this land: who they are, how they work, and what they've done to us. The people in this book—Ivy League bagmen, Mafiosi, mafes, wiremen, counter-intrusion specialists, counter-terrorists, and assassins with perfect manners and private jets at their disposal—are real. As are their *coups d'état* organized for private profit, their surveillance 'colleges,' and their assassination devices manufactured in small shops and "safe houses." . . . In a more general way, *Spooks* presents some startling revelations concerning prominent figures and events.

Making a notably (and typically) colorful appearance in *Spooks*—in fact, he is memorably quoted in the opening line of the book—is my *Spotlight* colleague, the aforementioned Andrew St. George, portrayed in relation to his association with flamboyant arms dealer Mitch WerBell.

Andrew—by the way—was perhaps the very first American media figure to have genuine inside information about Watergate gleaned, in fact, from one of his other friends, no less than Watergate burglar Frank Sturgis whom Andrew had known quite well going back to the time Andrew was a key Time-Life correspondent in Cuba before, during and after the Cuban revolution in which Sturgis played a part—first working with Castro and then against him—a period in which shifting alliances were par for the course in that remarkable episode in history.

Another book in which Andrew figures, once again larger than life, is *The Fish is Red: The Story of the Secret War Against Castro* (HarperCollins, 1981) by Warren Hinckle and William W. Turner, later republished as *Deadly Secrets: The CIA-Mafia War Against Castro and the Assassination of JFK* (Thunder's Mouth Press, 1991). This book is definitely for anyone interested in the subject and explores the wide-ranging array of individuals and interests who were part and parcel of that often-bizarre series of events that played such a major role in the course of modern history.

And as a footnote to Watergate, it's important to briefly mention that other great scandal, the "Monica-gate" affair that disrupted the Bill Clinton era. Despite the common (and inaccurate) perception that the media lionized Clinton during his presidency, nothing could be further from the truth. The record demonstrates that it was the Jewish-controlled mass media which played such a large part in provoking public knowledge of the Lewinsky scandal..

Writing in the Jan. 4, 1999 issue of *The Nation*, Michael Tomasky pointed out it was *The New York Times*—the flagship "liberal" paper—which was foremost in leaking many damaging revelations from the investigation of Clinton by Special Prosecutor Ken Starr. Tomasky wrote: "At every crucial turn and pivot, the *Times'* editorial page has marched in lockstep with the prosecutor and his cheering section." Asking: "Why is this worth remarking on?" Tomasky said that, "on national matters, [the *Times*] serves as more of an ideological budekher, instructing the country's elite as to what constitutes responsible liberal opinion."

In other words, the *Times*—voice of the pro-Israel elite—was telling readers it was "okay" to support Starr's campaign against Clinton. So why was this liberal president the target of the liberal *New York Times*? Simply this: because Bill Clinton was perceived insufficiently supportive of Israel—a point Tomasky did not mention but which point I examined in *The Golem* and later in *The Confessions of an Anti-Semite*.

In 2001, veteran journalist Marvin Kalb produced a remarkable, though-little-noticed work, *One Scandalous Story* (The Free Press) analyzing media conduct during "Monica-gate," demonstrating beyond question it was *The New York Times*, along with *The Washington Post* and its sister publication, *Newsweek*, as well as ABC's "Nightline," that were the primary media voices stoking up the Lewinsky scandal, relying—though Kalb doesn't say it (as I did)—on sources close to that very same neo-conservative pro-Israel networks trying to obstruct Clinton's efforts to force Israel to the Middle East peace negotiating table.

This little-understood reality relating to the Clinton era comes, naturally, as a surprise to those who think they "know" all about Bill and Hillary Clinton, but it once again demonstrates how in matters relevant to the conduct of national affairs—scandals such as "Watergate" and "Monica-gate"—there is often much more at work than meets the eye.

Both scandals, in fact, reflected high-level wars within the American government over the direction of U.S. foreign policy. That's no surprise, since the nature of a nation's foreign policy is, in many respects, central to its very sovereignty. Thus, in the pages ahead, we will explore American foreign policy and the manner in which it has been conducted (or perhaps misconducted). The literature on the topic is immense.

Is it America's God-Given Duty to Police the World?

Heretofore we have discussed the power elites and the nature of their corrupt misrule of America and the world and the troubles that have been of consequence.

And if, somehow, you've missed the point already, the fact is that these New World Order forces are internationalist. They are imperialist. They are anti-nation, anti-nationalist. And that brings us to the important topic of nationalism and, in particular, American nationalism, and the populist precepts upon which it has historically been founded since the earliest days of our Republic.

At this juncture, in this chapter and the one which follows, we will explore what nationalism is and what is isn't and examine not only the writings that put nationalism into proper perspective, but we will also meet some of the foremost figures in the pantheon of American nationalism—profiles in populism.

Nationalism—in its various incarnations throughout history and all across the globe—has always been and certainly always will be a pre-eminent factor in dictating the course of mankind's direction. Nationalism and the counter-force of internationalism together form the axis around which the events of our world today revolve. There is hardly any conflict anywhere on the face of the planet that does not hinge upon the struggle between nationalism and internationalism.

This will be a lengthy chapter and it should be, for the concept of American nationalism is, beyond question, one of the most abused and misunderstood aspects of political discussion in modern times, particularly in the wake of the 9-11 tragedy that gave "nationalism" a new veneer, but one which does not reflect what nationalism really is.

After 9-11, nationalism became equated with flag-waving and "super-patriotism" (in its most negative sense) and confused with unfettered American *internationalism*—imperialism, warmongering and "nation building" in the name of "democratic ideals."

In fact, nationalism is *none* of these things now. It *never* has been and it *never* will be.

For my own part, I've always considered myself an advocate of American nationalism and the concept of "America First" and have never hesitated to say so.

However, when I was visiting Malaysia for the first time in 2004—at a time when America was engaged in the foolish, needless, destructive war against Iraq (in fact, the second such war), I came to realize how the concept of "America First" and that of being an American nationalist was misperceived by people abroad.

In the course of one of my public lectures in Malaysia, I referenced the fact that I did support America First and that I was an unabashed nationalist, and one member of my audience rose and asked the question, "If you are a nationalist, why then are you criticizing the neo-conservatives in the Bush administration who are waging the war against Iraq? How are you any different from those warmongers?"

It was then it dawned on me that not only in the United States but around the world the idea of nationalism is so very much misunderstood and that nationalism had become a dirty word.

The word "nationalism"—and the general knowledge of the history surrounding the concept of nationalism—raises negative images in the minds of those people—even largely educated people, largely politicized people—who actually do bother to think about the subject.

Nationalism is often ranked by the Jewish-controlled media alongside "the evil of Nazism" and "the horrors of fascism"—two popular catch phrases, to say the least.

Taken right from the comics or a Hollywood drama, that in essence, sums up the common-place perception—indeed, really, the more or less "official" definition—of what constitutes "nationalism."

And this is no accident. The writing of both popular and academic history and the authority and power to define "nationalism" was co-opted and has since been dominated—at least throughout the second half of the 20th century, and in the Anglo-American world, in particular—by persons and institutions distinctly hostile to nationalism in all its varieties and forms.

Now while prior to World War II, Germany and Italy were indeed nationalist states in the classic sense, since the years following that stupid war, nationalism has been ranked right up alongside child molesting as one of the great crimes against humanity (along with so-called "anti-Semitism"—said, perhaps, to be the greatest of all crimes).

So with all of this in mind, I had to explain to my Malaysian audience that nationalism had absolutely nothing whatsoever to do with the internationalism of the imperialist warmongers, those neo-conservatives—I call them "Kosher Konservatives"—who reigned over the Bush administration and who dominate the Republican Party today.

In America alone, the word nationalism means many different things to many different people. There are some (albeit naïve) classic "rock-ribbed Republicans" who would call themselves nationalists—however inappropriately—revering the "Big Stick" philosophy of Theodore Roosevelt, reveling in the idea that Uncle Sam should make his presence and his considerable military might felt 'round the globe—America right or wrong. This, to these folks, is "nationalism"—but, of course, it isn't.

Although many remember the first President Roosevelt as an symbol of American greatness, the ugly truth that the controlled media ignores is that it was "TR" who—even before Woodrow Wilson—began calling upon the American people to sacrifice their lives and treasure in the cause of global conquest ostensibly in the name of bringing peace to the planet.

This is not nationalism. It is internationalism, advancing the theme that the United States should act as a world policeman promoting some undefined dream of "democracy" which has now become the rallying cry of the modern Zionist-Trotskyite schemers who are popularly known as the "neo-conservatives."

So TR was *not* a nationalist. *TR was an internationalist.* And no true American nationalist should look to TR as a model of American greatness. Yet, TR's spirit is said to underline what in recent years has been called "American exceptionalism" and, to a lesser degree, "national greatness conservatism."

During the 2012 election campaign, a lot was heard about "American exceptionalism," particularly from the Republican presidential candidates. Newt Gingrich made the concept a centerpiece of his campaign (and his wife—the current one, that is—has produced a documentary on the topic). Mitt Romney's campaign book was entitled *No Apology: The Case for American Greatness*. Sarah Palin's screed had a chapter entitled "America the Exceptional." And former Senator Rick Santorum and Minnesota Governor Tim Pawlenty were also heard touting this internationalist agenda.

But don't be fooled by this rhetoric that does have a lot of patriotic appeal. In fact, the concept of "American exceptionalism"—and the related theme known as "national greatness conservatism"—are really modern-day propaganda masks for old-fashioned Trotskyite communism: rapacious imperialism and internationalism now wrapped in the American flag, but no different from the age-old dream of a world imperium—a global government, the New World Order.

The grand wizards who conjured up these themes are three key figures in the so-called "neo-conservative" movement:

- William Kristol, founding editor of *The Weekly Standard*, long published by Zionist billionaire Rupert Murdoch;
- David Brooks, a former Kristol underling at the *Standard* and now a columnist for *The New York Times*; and;
- Marshall Wittmann, a Jewish Trotskyite-turned neoconservative and regular *Standard* contributor.

Kristol and Brooks began their crusade for "national greatness conservatism" with a September 15, 1997 *Wall Street Journal* article that

urged Americans to "reinvigorate the nationalism of Alexander Hamilton, Henry Clay and Teddy Roosevelt."

And during the 2000 presidential campaign, Wittmann claimed in a lengthy piece in *The Weekly Standard* promoting John McCain, hailing McCain as a tribune of "national greatness conservatism" and as a modern-day Theodore Roosevelt.

Another disciple of "American exceptionalism," Yale Professor David Gelernter—another *Weekly Standard* fixture—promotes the idea that "Americanism" is a modern-day incarnation of Biblical Zionism and that Americans have "a divine mission to all mankind" and that "every human being everywhere is entitled to freedom, equality and democracy."

In a book grandly entitled *Americanism: The Fourth Great Western Religion*, Gelernter expressed the contention that the United States (base of what he has called "American Zionism") is now charged with an imperial (even God-given) duty to remake the world, that "Americanism" is "the Creed" of this global agenda, that this Fourth Great Western Religion is the driving force behind—and which must establish a new planet-wide regime. He wrote:

We are the one and only biggest boy [in the world today]. If there is to be justice in the world, America must create it.... We must pursue justice, help the suffering, and overthrow tyrants. We must spread the Creed.

This is the New World Order. And this is the underlying theme of "national greatness conservatism" and "American exceptionalism." But there is nothing "American" about it. So don't be fooled by what sounds like "patriotic" rhetoric from the Republicans. It isn't.

In marked contrast to these "neo-conservatives," there are many other Americans—who truly are nationalists in the classic sense of the word—who question the very idea that the United States should act as a world policeman, putting out brushfire wars and advancing some undefined dream of "democracy" which has now become the rallying cry of the neo-conservative (that is, Zionist-Trotskyite) schemers.

In recent years there have been a number of writers who have put forth a number of important books warning against the dangers of so-called "American exceptionalism" which, as we have seen, poses as (or is otherwise popularly confused with) nationalism but which is imperialism at its worst.

Notable among those raising warnings about this concept of "American exceptionalism" is Col. Andrew J. Bacevich, a West Point graduate and a retired career U.S. Army officer and professor of internation-

al relations at Boston University, an outspoken critic of the warmongering policies of the George W Bush administration and the neo-conservatives. Ironically, his son, a U.S. Army officer, died in the Iraq war that his father so vehemently opposed. Four of the five books by Bacevich are particularly worth referencing. They are:

- *Washington Rules: America's Path to Permanent War* (Macmillan, USA, 2010)
- *The Limits of Power: The End of American Exceptionalism* (Macmillan, USA, 2008)
- *The New American Militarism: How Americans Are Seduced by War* (Oxford University Press Inc, USA, 2005)
- *American Empire: The Realities and Consequences of US Diplomacy* (Harvard University Press, 2004)

The titles of these books, I think, speak for themselves and I have learned more from Bacevich than I have learned from many other writers who have addressed similar topics. As a military man who sees the very real dangers of war and the consequences of imperialism, his historical overviews are absolutely devastating counterpunches aimed at those who would have America reign as a global empire, forever engaged in wars and international meddling.

Another writer who ranks alongside Bacevich is the late Chalmers Johnson who was a longtime consultant for the CIA and who served as a professor of international relations at the University of California - San Diego. He authored three books on the topic of "American Empire" and his works are tremendous. They are:

- *Blowback: The Costs & Consequences of American Empire* (Metropolitan Books, 2000). Johnson writes of the consequences of "blowback," saying that, blowback "does not just mean retaliation for things our government has done to and in foreign countries. It refers to retaliation for the numerous illegal operations we have carried out abroad that were kept totally secret from the American public. This means that when the retaliation comes—as it did so spectacularly on September 11, 2001—the American public is unable to put the events in context. So they tend to support acts intended to lash out against the perpetrators, thereby most commonly preparing the ground for yet another cycle of blowback."

• *The Sorrows of Empire: Militarism, Secrecy, and the End of the Republic* (Metropolitan Books, 2004) explores the consequences of perpetual American military bases (and deployments) all across the planet.

• *Nemesis: The Last Days of the American Republic* (Metropolitan Books, 2007) explains the dangers that face America as a consequence of its global meddling and military engagements.

• *Dismantling the Empire: America's Last Best Hope* (Metropolitan Books, 2010) is a forward-looking exploration of how America can reverse its harmful imperial impetus—before it's too late.

Perhaps one of the most important books of recent times, and one which is most definitively representing the nationalist point of view, is the profound (and even inspiring) book written by former CIA official Michael Scheuer, *Marching Toward Hell: America and Islam After Iraq* (Free Press, 2008) which is a must read for anyone concerned about the hellish misdirection of U.S. foreign policy.

Now right up front, before examining Scheuer's book, I will mention for the record that many 9-11 conspiracy theorists distrust Scheuer because, from 1996 to 1999, he was chief of the CIA's division monitoring Osama bin Laden, the alleged 9-11 "mastermind," and then, following the events of 9-11, was called back to the CIA and served until 2004 as a special advisor to the new chief of the bin Laden unit.

Scheuer's critics among the 9-11 conspiracy theorists would contend—without even reading his book—that Scheuer is not credible precisely because he headed the bin Laden desk at the CIA and (at least publicly) accepts the official government claim that bin Laden was behind 9-11. Such suspicious critics contend, among other things, that bin Laden was a CIA operative all along and that bin Laden carried out 9-11 on behalf of the CIA, George W. Bush, the Illuminati, the Council on Foreign Relations—the list goes on and on.

However, that's a simplistic view of the world (but one which many conspiracy theorists are content with) and they will probably never be dislaimed of their general thinking that "all CIA types are bad and are part of The Conspiracy."

That having been said—for the benefit of those who will rush forward to denounce me for daring to say something nice about Scheuer (and there will be those who will do so, saying my endorsement of Scheuer's book is "proof" that "Michael Collins Piper is somehow "covering up the truth," whatever that "truth" may be)—the fact is that Scheuer's book is one of the most level-headed, honest and well-written examinations of the bankruptcy of modern American foreign policy that's been produced in the last 30 years.

Now while I personally believe that 9-11 was orchestrated by Israeli intelligence—a point I have written and spoken about, literally since Day One of the tragedy—I remind the skeptics that the big and overarching importance of Scheuer's book is that, even while he accepts the thesis that angry Muslim militants were responsible for 9-11, Scheuer says in no uncertain terms that the anger in the Muslim world against the United States—which is very real, no matter how much some 9-11

conspiracy theorists would like to say that it's all part of some grand stage play—was stimulated precisely by the power of Israel's lobby in America in bending and misdirecting American foreign policy and the reaction to that phenomenon by Israel's enemies in the Muslim world. Scheuer reflects upon this reality:

Bin Laden and other Islamists believe that because of the American public's unwarranted emotional guilt over the Holocaust, the wealth and resultant political influence of pro-Israeli figures and organizations in U.S. domestic politics and Israel's superb covert action inside the United States—which has created a situation where Americans damn other Americans for questioning the U.S.-Israeli relationship and try to limit their willingness to speak out by slinging the anti-Semitic slur—U.S. foreign policy is all but welded to support Israel without limit.

In fact, for writing and frankly speaking out about such issues in a number of controversial press interviews, Scheuer has been accused of being an "America hater," and a "rank anti-Semite who wanted to abandon Israel." But Scheuer has refused to back down, despite the attacks, and of his critics, Scheuer writes that:

[Their words] clearly say that their fellow Americans cannot be patriots if they use their right to free speech to question any aspect of the U.S.-Israeli relationship; that U.S. citizens should not be allowed to work at CIA—or presumably anywhere else in the U.S. government—if they are not Israel-firsters and a pogrom is needed to remove critics of Israel from federal employment, and that any American who claims that the impact of unqualified U.S. support for Israel in the Muslim world is unreservedly damaging to U.S. interests is . . . a *Alein Kampf*-reading Nazi.

I have never accepted and will forever reject the idea that to intensely dislike the nature of the relationship the U.S. government has fabricated with Israel, and to believe that that relationship is not only a burden but a cancer on America's ability to protect its genuine national interests—which I do believe—equates to either anti-Semitism or a lack of American patriotism.

Indeed, my own view would be that those Americans who are quickest to wield the debate-silencing anti-Semitism sword are either the most suspect in the realm of loyalty or simply resolute liars who champion the fantasy of identical U.S. and Israeli national interests.

Scheuer pulls no punches in laying out his forthright nationalism and patriotism which only a fool (or a Zionist) would question:

Let me be clear: the only country I care about is the United States. I care not a whit whether or not Israel survives.

I likewise do not care if Zambia, Saudi Arabia, Bolivia, Papua New Guinea, Spain, or most any other nation survives.

Foreign nations are important only insofar as they can benefit America, and our relations with them should be predicated on that consideration and not on emotion, irrational guilty.

Pollyanna-ish ideas about democracy, or the political influence bought by corrupt and corrupting lobbies, be they supporting Israel, Saudi Arabia, Armenia, Greece, or Lebanon. America should associate with those nation-states that benefit America, steer clear of those that do not, and run as fast and far as possible from those that seek to involve us in fights in which we have no stake, particularly fights between religions.

Scheuer does have some general exceptions: Great Britain, Canada, Australia and New Zealand, to each of which, he says, "we owe a debt of honor due to our collective, bloody, and successful efforts to prevent the triumph of tyranny in the 20th Century." (For my own part, I would disagree with Scheuer's enthusiasm for Britain.) At any rate, Scheuer says to his pro-Israel antagonists:

In sum, let me bluntly say to the Israel firsters, in the words of Franklin Roosevelt, used to defy the New Deal opponents he called Economic Royalists: 'They are unanimous in their hatred for me—and I welcome their hatred.'

In discussing George Washington's Farewell Address—which warned of the United States becoming entangled too closely in a "passionate attachment" with a "favorite Nation" granted special "concessions" and "infusing into America" the "enmities" of that nation—Scheuer said that Americans today should decide if America's current relationship with Israel is in America's national interests:

Is there a better description of the danger America faces because of its governing elites' "passionate attachment" to Israel? Is not our adversarial relationship with the Palestinians and Muslims generally an example of the "infusing into America" of the "enmities" of Israel?

And what better definition of the double standard that our Islamist foes cite is there than the "concessions to the favorite Nation" of privileges denied to others in the form of the constant U.S. veto of any U.N. resolution condemning Israeli actions.

Scheuer says that his criticism is "not for Israel but for U.S. governments that have knowingly put America at risk on Israel's behalf," adding candidly that "Nothing in America's relationship with Israel rises to the level of a U.S. national interest...." He writes:

Given this reality, it is dangerous and ultimately self-defeating to confuse the tremendous emotional attachment some U.S. citizens and most of the American governing elite have for Israel—with campaign contributions of many of the former often cementing the support of many of the latter—with the actual existence of a genuine U.S. national security interest in the survival of Israel.

No such interest exists, and what substantive ties do exist hardly justify the contribution they make to what is becoming an endless war between the United States and the Muslim world. Much of the unreality in U.S. attitudes toward Israel is a result of ahistorical arguments that Israel has "the right to exist."

Clearly, no nation has the "right" to exist; Darwinian logic applies to nation states as well as to the other components of the animal kingdom.

If there was such a right, the nations of the world would be working to resuscitate the Soviet Union, Sparta, Hannibal's Carthage, and the Latin kingdom of Jerusalem.

Nations exist as long as they can defend themselves, contain internal societal rot at non-fatal levels, maintain economic viability, and do not gratuitously make a constellation of more powerful enemies.

This truism applies equally to all: the United States has no more right to exist than does Israel, Palestine, Bolivia, Saudi Arabia, Belgium, or Russia. "You form your country and you take your chances," is a pretty good synopsis of history over the past several millennia.

In regard to Israel, the U.S. governing elite—especially its neo-conservative and liberal elements—have compounded the right to exist doctrine with the demand that Israel's enemies accept that right to exist before there can be talks or negotiations.

Supporting Israel's "right to exist" is especially ahistorical when it is advocated by Americans, as it is a "right" they have never insisted on for their own nation. If they had, we would never talked or negotiated with the Soviets after Premier Nikita Khrushchev promised that the USSR would "bury" the United States—surely a failure to acknowledge America's right to exist if ever there was one.

Scheuer takes a broad historical look at the recent misadventures in Iraq and Afghanistan and puts the blame for the state of American foreign policy squarely in the lap of our foreign policy making elite:

Without exception, U.S. political leaders, Republican and Democratic, approached the wars with Cold War assumptions: America was the sole superpower, undefeatable, and was fighting on behalf of the civilized world; the wars would be localized, short, and minimally bloody; precision weapons would intimidate and eliminate a transnational enemy that was not a nation-state, small in number, lacking in popular support, and therefore not a life and death national security threat to the United States; most of the fighting and bleeding would be done by U.S. proxies; and liberated populations would joyously welcome invasion, occupation, and the installation of secular democracy.

Our bipartisan governing elite was wrong on every count. They were also ignorant of the malodorous foreign policy baggage they brought with them to the wars in the Muslim world and, as important, the fact that those policies had been used masterfully by Osama bin Laden to lay a trap for the United States among Muslims and martial their support.

Bin Laden's frequently repeated six-point indictment of U.S. foreign policy—U.S. presence on the Arabian peninsula; military presence in Muslim lands; unqualified support for Israel; support for Russia, China, and India against Muslims; theft of Muslim oil; and protection of Muslim tyrannies—was known by few American leaders and was largely dismissed, when read, as a madman's irrational ravings.

Thus, U.S. leaders launched their wars with burdens that were both terrific substantive handicaps and virtual unknowns to themselves and, especially to American citizens. The arrogance, hubris and risk-aversion of America's governing elite set the stage for self-imposed tragedies of unplanned-for length and Shakespearean proportions.

He scores those warmongers who attempted to convey the lie that Bin Laden and Saddam Hussein were collaborating against America—an idea that some naive folks still hold near and dear to their hearts:

Intelligence officers who had been working against Sunni extremism since the late 1990s understood that the looming Iraq war was certain to destroy two of our most important and reliable de facto allies in that anti-Islamist struggle: Iraq and Syria. And they were the best kind of allies, in that Washington did not have to arm, coerce, bribe or cajole them into acting in the most murderous manner against most Islamists. In fact, Saddam's Iraq and Hafez and then Bashir al-Assad's Syria were in a permanent war footing against them....

Both the Baghdad and Damascus regimes viewed the Islamists as a significant threat to their hold on power. Neither state allowed Islamist groups bent on attacking the United States to establish permanent training camps or safe havens on their territory and their security services dealt summarily with Islamists who overstayed their welcome or became involved in inappropriate activities while visiting.

Each state tended to deal even more harshly with its domestic Islamist militants. In short, Saddam's Iraq and al-Assad's Syria were inherently helping the United States by standing as very effective bulwarks against any easy and secure westward movement of the Sunni Jihad's main base in South Africa, toward the Levant, Israel and Europe.

Scheuer also has some tough words for those who simply could not see the ultimate consequences of the American intervention in the Middle East and the occupations that followed.

While so many Americans (particularly Republicans) still hold on to the idea that the United States is "bringing democracy to those people," a real authority such as Scheuer says otherwise:

Generally speaking, history shows that most nation-state populations, with the possible exception of the French, do not like to be invaded and occupied, even if the invaders hand out MREs to families, candy to children and fistfuls of greenbacks to all and sundry.

History's list of unwelcome and ultimately vanquished occupiers is far lengthier than history's list of successful occupations. Iraq and Afghanistan were not Panama and Grenada.

Ironically, in a sense, the Muslim-hating fanatics in America, who enthusiastically followed their leader—"General" George W. Bush—into Iraq and Afghanistan seem to have ended up strengthening the hand of those very Muslim fundamentalists that they were so worried about in the first place. Scheuer writes:

Not a flick of classified intelligence information was needed to know what repercussions the invasion of Iraq would cause. All that was needed was to read the words of our Islamist enemies, know a bit about Islam and its history, and ignore the advice of politically-motivated experts . . . and the rest of that pro-war media lobby that helped sink U.S. interests in the sands of Iraq . . . Once U.S. and Western forces set foot in Iraq, bin Laden's predictions were validated.

Scheuer warns Americans not to be fooled by the power elite when the finger-pointing and the blame game for the disaster in Iraq, in his words, "becomes clear and unquestionable."

Most of this blather will emanate from the Democratic Party which will argue that the use of military force against the Islamists has been unsuccessful and then urge the spending of untold billions of U.S. dollars on a "New Deal" Deal for the Middle East. This, they will contend, will de-radicalize Muslims and make them peaceful, moderate, prosperous democrats; in short, al-Qaeda and its allies will be made into a slightly more aggressive version of the Rotary Club.

Scheuer adds that: "[A]t the level of federal elections a candidate who demands major changes in these policies—or in the case of Israel, even minor ones—knowingly takes the risk of fatally handicapping his or her chances of victory."

He points out that, fully a decade after 9/11, only a single member of America's governing elite, Rep. Ron Paul, has publicly indicated that he has caught on to the reality that our enemies are motivated by U.S. foreign policy. Instead, he notes:

U.S. government officials and the leaders of both political parties simply and reflexively repeat that the Islamists hate American and are waging war against it because of our freedoms, liberty, and gender-equality, not because of what the U.S. government does in the Islamic world.

This claim is a blatant lie, bad for that reason alone but worse because it keeps Americans from clearly gauging the enemy's motivations and intentions, or bin Laden's enormous potential appeal among the world's 1.4 billion Muslims. Frankly, persisting in this lie amounts to a death wish.

Scheuer says that he hoped that "Americans would be relieved to learn that the Islamist threat was not the nihilist and apocalyptic one described by their leaders—the annihilation of American society, all Christians and Jews, Western Civilization, etc—but rather a much more limited one, that focused not on U.S. culture and society but almost exclusively on what the U.S. government did in the Islamic world."

It was better for Americans to know, he thought, "that they faced a smart, thinking enemy, with limited war aims, and not the irrational, inchoate foe President Bush described: 'They hate Christianity, they hate Judaism, they hate everything that's not them.'"

In Scheuer's view, "Americans must begin to do the thinking that their elites have proved themselves incapable of doing." He writes:

Foreign policy must be changed to focus only on genuine national security interests; non-essential political, diplomatic, and military intervention abroad must be stopped; and when the use of military force is mandatory, it must be applied with more ferocity and less discrimination.

Domestically, homeland security must become a reality, and not just a catch-phrase used to justify enormous, non-productive federal expenditures.

And finally, a beginning must be made to return the American political system to the framework of responsible republican government crafted by the founders.

The people themselves must become the engines of their own and their country's survival. And time is running short for them to do so.

According to Scheuer, "The greatest and most dangerous divide in American society is between our governing elites—political, economic, military, and media—and the great bulk of work-a-day Americans on the issues of foreign policy and war." His words are a clarion call for traditional American nationalism—taking care of America's needs first.

Non-elite Americans are slowly coming to confront a reality in which those who govern them are eager to be "citizens of the

world" and are more concerned with affairs outside the United States than they are with fixing such daunting domestic problems as illegal immigration and funding for Social Security.

Ironically, Scheuer points out "Even leading private sector Americans do not seem immune from this aspiration," noting that:

With so much to do in furthering equity, health care and basic infrastructure rehabilitation, our leading and richest citizens prefer to donate their excess funds to foreign endeavors. Bill Gates, Ted Turner, Warren Buffett, and others have adopted an America second attitude and are engaged in large, high-profile and Davos-pleasing donations outside the country that protect, promotes and awards them breath-taking tax deductions.

And now Bill Clinton, the ultimate European-wannabe ringmaster for this circus of aspiring world citizens is strutting about the world seeking donations for humanitarian activities outside America. Even President Bush's multi-billion dollar plan to combat HIV/AIDS in Africa seems an oddly-ranked priority when the District of Columbia has an AIDS problem worse than some countries in sub-Saharan Africa.

Ultimately, says Scheuer, "the most dangerous aspect of the division between the domestic focus of Americans and the international fixation of their elite, however, lies in the elite's easy willingness to sacrifice the lives of the former's sons and daughters in wars meant to install freedom and democracy in the Islamic world." Of the internationalist world-savers he concludes:

These men and women have consciously made the decision that they will steadily spend the lives of our children to bring democracy, women's rights, parliamentary government, human rights, and secularism to those who want no part of them and in the Westernized form that is offered.

And even if they did want them, it is no part of the U.S. government's responsibility or Constitutional writ to spend the lives and treasure of Americans to satisfy the desires of foreigners.

Pointing out that while the foreign policy elite now raises the banner of war against Islamic fundamentalists, the truth is that the efforts by those same elites to dislodge Saddam Hussein and Bashir al-Assad in Syria were foolish and miscalculated campaigns against "strong, ruthless and

reliable U.S. allies in the war against Sunni Islamist militancy who were "the cork in the bottle's neck that prevented the easy westward flow of Islamist fighters from South Africa to the Levant to Turkey, Europe and the Arabian peninsula." Of the secular rulers in Iraq and Syria he writes:

Neither regime needed convincing, arms, or funding from the United States to resist and persecute the Islamists; as is almost always the case, regimes that are scared to death for their survival, as were those of Saddam and al-Assad, make the best allies. Faced with the chance to use this cost-free bulwark, the Bush administration and Congress destroyed it in the name of trying to outdo Woodrow Wilson, a human scourge who is not often enough ranked with the 20th Century's top bloodletters.

In short, Scheuer puts forth an America First, nationalist agenda — one for genuine "homeland security"—that has never been so eloquently and simply outlined by any "mainstream" writer as Scheuer has done.

Noting that "the world's best and most expensive military is fully deployed overseas and losing Wilsonian wars meant to install the secular democracies that Muslims are resisting to the death," Scheuer denounces "those elected to run the federal government [who] have, for decades, failed completely, knowingly and deliberately to ensure the physical security of U.S. borders." Here is what Scheuer says the United States must do:

Deploy the U.S. Army and Marines along U.S. land borders to prevent the entry of illegals and to an effective network of fences, trenches, water towers, radars, and if necessary, mine-fields can be built in a crash program along the Canadian and Mexican borders.

Scheuer is also candid in his assertion—a classic advocacy of states' rights—in saying that "State and local governments must effectively defy the federal government by working together," adding that "this is the only means by which U.S. domestic security can begin to be protected." The former CIA official pulls no punches:

Defiance will require blatantly refusing to obey Washington's edicts. But in either case, state governors must now be the leading agents of this defiance.

If America is to be protected, the governors must work across party lines and focus solely on the security of their citizens and nation.

The governors should exert their control over the military reserve units that fall under state jurisdiction and refuse to transfer control of them to the federal government.

The governors should then mobilize and deploy these units to staff and administer state-mandated border control regimes to stop the flow of illegal immigration.

Then, says Scheuer, "If federal authorities threaten legal or physical actions against the states, the governors must defy them. Washington will quickly find that the electorate in time of war will rally to governors who act to protect them when the federal government will not." At this point he says, "Washington also will find itself impotent: can any American imagine a U.S. soldier shooting a fellow citizen for defying the federal government in an effort to protect all citizens?"

In the end, Scheuer says, the states—by asserting their sovereignty—will be able to set the stage for putting an end to un-Constitutional undeclared foreign wars:

The governors can also use their control over military reserves to begin to reign in the president's unilateral and un-Constitutional war-making abilities. Nothing in our Constitution is clearer than the requirement for Congress to declare war. By retaining state military units under their command, the governors will provoke a long-needed Constitutional confrontation between the electorate and the federal government that may at last return Constitutional sanity to the issue of making war.

It is no accident that the final chapter in Scheuer's remarkable book is titled simply: "A Humble Suggestion—America First."

Anyone who doubts the sincerity of Scheuer's words or who fails to understand the very real insights that he has conveyed is—quite simply—a fool. Real American patriots can only pray that, in the years ahead, more American politicians heed Scheuer's warnings and put his advice and counsel into effective public policy.

During the past decade we have seen the rise—and rise—of the warmongering internationalists and imperialists (the very forces of the New World Order) in the highest ranks of our nation's policy-making elite. While some call them "neo-conservatives," they are (as we shall see) much more than that.

In the chapter that follows, we will dissect these outlaws and other like-minded enemies of America (and mankind) and examine the important literature that outlines what real American nationalism is all about.

Populism & Nationalism vs Internationalism & Imperialism

In fact, the genuine American nationalists—as opposed to the “neo-cons” (who truly are “cons”)—are the modern-day heirs of a traditional American (and, ironically, largely Republican-based) philosophy heralded by the late Sen. Arthur Vandenberg (R-Mich.) when he affirmed: “Nationalism—not internationalism—is the indispensable bulwark of American independence.”

In his now long-forgotten, but still quite timely, volume, *The Trail of a Tradition* (G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York, 1926), Vandenberg sought to define the American nationalist tradition in the context of U.S. engagement with the world at large—from the days of our Founding Fathers through the era of Woodrow Wilson and the attempt to enforce a world regime through the engine of the failed League of Nations.

In the end, of course, Vandenberg himself underwent a remarkable transformation—thanks largely, it appears, to having been blackmailed and otherwise “influenced” by British intelligence operatives—and shifted into the internationalist camp, acting as an outspoken advocate of free-wheeling U.S. involvement in global affairs.

However, in his early years, Vandenberg was indeed very much a part of what we might rightly call the genuine “nationalist” camp—one that occupied quite a large bit of territory in the land of American political thought and in the ranks of both major political parties.

But let's digress for a moment and talk about imperialism—the antithesis of nationalism and the foundation of the New World Order.

In my early years of political research and delving into the writings of American conservatives and Republicans, I came to find that the terms “imperialism” and “imperialist” were generally perceived as being “communist” terms of political art. In fact, nothing could be further from the truth. Imperialism is what the New World Order is all about. It's what internationalism is all about. And imperialism stands firmly against nationalism. And *real* nationalism stands *against* imperialism.

There is one book, not widely circulated, that is devoted to the topic of imperialism and contains a diverse selection of writings from international authors commenting on the topic from a wide variety of viewpoints. That book is *The Imperialism Reader: Documents and Readings on Modern Expansionism* (D. Van Nostrand, 1962), edited by Louis L. Snyder. Studied carefully, this volume demonstrates precisely what I've said about imperialism. Every patriot in every nation around the world who stands up for his nation is a nationalist and is thus anti-imperialist, as he should be.

The term “imperialist”—while common in the rhetoric of international communism—is not, as some might think, a term of art particular to the communist ideology.

And the fact that so many people think that those who denounce imperialism are “communists” demonstrates how the term has been so thoroughly misunderstood by American nationalists. And then, ironically, there are those American conservatives—the neo-conservatives—many of whom no doubt consider themselves “nationalists”—who are, in fact, internationalists and therefore advocates (most of them unwittingly) of the New World Order imperialist agenda.

There is an author who has written two excellent works that are highly recommended for understanding the fact that nationalism and anti-imperialism are very much a part of the traditional American—and Constitutional—point of view. The author is Bill Kauffman. His first work, *America First: Its History, Culture and Politics* (Prometheus Books, 1995) and his second work, *That'll My America: The Long Noble History of Anti-War Conservatism and Middle-American Anti-Imperialism* (Metropolitan Books, 2008) are lively, entertaining, colorful, fact-filled and easy-to-read volumes that explore this tradition in the United States going back to the earliest days of the Republic, on through to those days when American nationalists rose up to challenge the drive for war in Europe against Hitler that Col. Charles A. Lindbergh memorably declared was being so energetically pushed by “the British, the Jewish and the Roosevelt administration.”

Kauffman's books explore the America First Committee and the wide-ranging array of personalities, liberals and conservatives, Democrats and Republicans, populists and even elitists, who joined together to fight for America and against imperialism and internationalism and war-mongering.

So while Kauffman's books commemorate the history of the nationalist movement, as far as I'm concerned, it has been my longtime employer—and friend—Willis A. Carto who has firmly established himself, through more than sixty years of determined efforts, as having been responsible for maintaining traditional American populism and nationalism as a thriving force in the political debate over the conduct of America's domestic affairs and its role in the global arena.

An early critic of the New World Order (before most people ever even heard of the term) and a no-holds-barred foe of war and imperialism, Carto has been responsible for the publication of literally thousands of books, newspapers, magazines, monographs and other literature with a consistent message of no-holds-barred *nationalism for all peoples*—he calls it “international nationalism.”

Nothing—absolutely nothing—has ever been “too controversial” for Carto and the publications he’s sponsored. Through weekly newspapers such as *The Spotlight* and *American Free Press* and such widely-read journals as *The Barnes Review*, Carto has been a major influence on the thinking of literally millions of people in the United States and around the globe including many who have emerged as major political figures in their own right.

For example, David Duke—who is perhaps the best known figure on the so-called “far right”—has said time and again, publicly and privately, that his personal world view, in the earliest stirrings of his own political thinking and beyond, was largely shaped by reading books and other publications sponsored by Carto.

So how did Willis Carto come to the position in history that he holds today?

At least twice—while serving in the U.S. Army on the front lines in combat in the Pacific during World War II—Carto came perilously close to dying at the hands of the Japanese. In the first instance, a Japanese sniper wounded Carto. Had the bullet struck an inch further to the left, it would have pierced Carto’s heart. Instead, it struck his arm. In another instance a Japanese soldier threw a grenade at Carto and the grenade exploded, but Carto—amazingly—was not injured at all.

There were, of course, many Americans—including my own father—wounded in combat during World War II, but the fact that Carto was twice spared is interesting, considering the fact that in post-war years this battle-scarred veteran emerged as one of the most outspoken American critics of the needless and senseless American entry into that war and as a foremost voice behind a still-growing and now-more-dynamic-than-ever movement that has forced the American people (and the world) to take a second look at the real causes (and consequences) of that global conflagration that was so much a part of the New World Order’s drive to snuff out nationalism forever.

We can only wonder where we would be today if Willis Carto had been left (like many other American soldiers) a butchered corpse in the jungles of Asia. Would some other individual have come along and laid the foundation for the revisionist movement and nurtured it, as did Carto? We can only speculate.

Unlike many World War II veterans who continued to believe the official war-time propaganda, Carto—who freely admits today that he had been terrified that Adolf Hitler was going to conquer the world—returned stateside and began his own personal journey of investigation, seeking the answers to the “how” and the “why” of American involvement in that genocidal world conflagration.

Ultimately, Carto came to question the necessity of U.S. involvement not only in World War II but in virtually all of the wars of the 20th century. In fact, long before it became politically popular to do so—and certainly unlike many on the traditional “right”—Carto raised questions about the U.S. intervention in Southeast Asia, while conventional “Cold War Liberals” were still pushing for deeper American entanglement in the region, ultimately leading to the Vietnam debacle.

Carto made a conscious effort to draw the lines and distinctions between American “conservatism” of the Republican stripe and traditional nationalism. Rejecting what he considered to be the tired and worn and thoroughly inadequate concepts of “right” and “left,” Carto worked energetically through Liberty Lobby (which he founded in 1955) to develop a thriving nationalist movement, specifically focusing on the dangers of internationalism, placing nationalism as central to the overall framework of an American populist philosophy exemplified by Thomas Jefferson and an approach toward foreign relations (in particular) as laid out by George Washington in his Farewell Address.

Carto insisted that adherence to Washington’s words of wisdom provided not only the means to ensure America’s tranquil relations with its neighbors—near and far—but also a foundation for building a strong nation capable of ensuring its own domestic stability.

Perhaps more than any other American—including Washington himself—Carto utilized the considerable media outreach at his disposal to repeat, time and time again, Washington’s warnings:

So likewise, a passionate attachment of one nation for another produces a variety of evils. Sympathy for the favorite nation, facilitating the illusion of an imaginary common interest in cases where no real common interest exists, and infusing into one the enmities of the other, betrays the former into a participation in the quarrels and wars of the latter, without adequate inducements or justifications. It also leads to concessions, to the favorite nation, of privileges denied to others, which is apt doubly to injure the nation making the concessions, by unnecessary parting with what ought to have been retained and by exciting jealousy, ill will and a disposition to retaliate in the parties from whom equal privileges are withheld; and it gives to ambitious, corrupted or deluded citizens who devote themselves to the favorite nation, facility to betray or sacrifice the interests of their own country, without odium, sometimes even with popularity; gilding with the appearances of a virtuous sense of obligation, a commendable deference for public

opinion, or a laudable zeal for public good, the base or foolish compliances of ambition, corruption or infiltration.

Against the insidious wiles of foreign influence (I conjure you to believe me, fellow citizens) the jealousy of a free people ought to be constantly awake; since history and experience prove that foreign influence is one of the most baneful foes of republican government. But that jealousy, to be useful, must be impartial, else it becomes the instrument of the very influence to be avoided, instead of a defense against it.

Excessive partiality for one foreign nation, and excessive dislike for another, cause those whom they actuate to see danger only on one side, and serve to veil and even second the arts of influence on the other.

Real patriots, who may resist the intrigues of the favorite, are liable to become suspected and odious; while its tools and dupes usurp the applause and confidence of the people, to surrender their interest.

The great rule of conduct for us, in regard to foreign nations, is, in extending our commercial relations, to have with them as little political connection as possible. So far as we have already formed engagements, let them be fulfilled with perfect good faith: —Here let us stop.

It is our true policy to steer clear of permanent alliance with any portion of the foreign world.

In the spirit of Washington, Carto contended that true nationalists—of all nations—believed in developing and strengthening their nation from within, maintaining the integrity of its cultural heritage and historic sovereign borders and placing their own nation's interests first. Nationalists did not start wars of imperialism, he said, but respected the nationalist instincts of others.

Profiteering internationalist plutocrats, Carto charged, condemned nationalism because it interfered with their goal of profit and their aim to submerge all nations in a “Global Plantation” under their domination.

In Carto's estimation, internationalism was a dream of naive idealists that the eradication of all national and racial borders would usher in world peace in which everyone will live happily ever after—a chimerical dream of poets and religious leaders for millennia.

In actual application, Carto averred, internationalism could only produce mass confusion, tension, anarchy and violence. Plutocrats used internationalism to break down national boundaries and promote multiculturalism, an essential step to complete their conquest of the world

and the formal erection of their world super state, a Global Plantation, often called a “New World Order”—by both the nationalists and the internationalists.

Carto put it simply, the concept of a New World Order is no less than the drive for a world government directed by the plutocrats who see it as a way to capture all of the natural resources of the globe and to effectively enslave all of the people under an international bureaucracy chosen and controlled by the financial elite.

Another area where the real nationalists part company with the internationalists is on the critically important issue of trade. And in Carto's estimation, the debate over free trade vs. protectionism cuts to the very core of determining “who's a nationalist and who isn't.”

There, the conflict between real nationalism and the internationalist, imperial perversion of “nationalism” is critical to the debate. Free trade versus protectionism (as advocated by traditional nationalists) presents a very real dilemma for self-styled “conservatives” within Republican Party ranks, for example, who, on the one hand, consider themselves “nationalists” and say they are for America First, but who—on the altar of free trade—are actually working to sacrifice American sovereignty to multinational trade organizations and global financial conglomerates. So there is a very basic divergence between free trade and national sovereignty.

The fact is that free trade has historical ties not only to Rothschild-Dynasty-directed British imperialism and global capitalism, but even with the great bugaboo of American conservatives: communism itself.

In 1848, Karl Marx, the father of communism, advocated free trade because, he said, “it breaks up old nationalities and carries antagonisms of proletariat [workers] and bourgeoisie [small businessmen] to the uttermost point.”

According to Marx, the free trade system hastens the social revolution. In short, modern day conservatives who support free trade are actually supporting a central tenet of Marxism. So, are these “conservatives” truly “nationalist” in the classic sense? It seems not.

Which brings us to the real definition of nationalism—not the phony internationalist and imperialist New World Order-sponsored corruption of the meaning of the word that prevails in so much public discussion in America and the world today.

For a study of the American populist and nationalist legacy—perhaps best represented by Thomas Jefferson himself—there is no better work than Carto's *Populism vs. Plutocracy: The Universal Struggle*, published by Liberty Lobby in various editions. And I should mention the most recent edition includes significant contributions by yours truly.

Although there are many books that focus on "populism," Carto's book is perhaps the only precise and accurate analysis of American populism and nationalism, two distinctly related topics that are so often misrepresented and distorted and otherwise suppressed by the mass media and academia which prefer to focus on the false and out-dated "liberal-conservative" paradigm that never really meant anything in the first place. One succinct review of the book posted on amazon.com summarizes it well:

Many politicians of today claim the populist label; however, as this volume shows few among the Establishment's figures fully understand this political philosophy. Populism is opposed to both monopoly capitalism, high finance, the Federal Reserve banking system, as well as communism and socialism.

Populism also argues for an America First, nationalist and non-interventionist, foreign policy of armed neutrality, as opposed to the internationalist policies of both so called "right" and left wing elites.

Populism also suggests a scientific tariff system, opposing free trade, to reduce unfair competition from foreign industry, as well as restrictions on immigration from the Third World.

Populism also sees the importance of Western civilization (despite its apparent decline into decadence and immorality) against encroaching alien influences and the ever broadening New World Order program of the elite.

And to the extent that the media has dared to mention "populism," it has always strived assiduously to present populism as some sort of variation of "liberalism" (whatever that really is) and as a form of "leftist" political thought, when nothing could be further from the truth. And to the extent that "conservative" writers touch upon populism, they tend—of all things—to echo their ostensible enemies in the liberal media by suggesting that populists are perhaps socialists, if not outright communists, when again, nothing could be further from the truth.

In fact, as Willis Carto makes ultimately clear, the concept of populism (and nationalism) cuts across the political spectrum and incorporates the ideas and principles of what are generally considered to be both part of the "left" and the "right" and has included many political figures of varying stripes among its foremost advocates.

Populism vs. Plutocracy is primarily an assembly of biographical data about a host of leading American populists and nationalists. Many names you may know—but you may not know of the role they played

in formulating the foundation of the populist and nationalist philosophy in America. Other names you may not recognize (and that's unfortunate) but in these pages these remarkable figures come to life. Here are those great populists profiled in Carto's book:

- Thomas Jefferson: The Magnificent Populist;
- Andrew Jackson: Old Hickory, the Bane of the Bankers;
- Thomas Alva Edison: An American Original;
- Sen. Robert LaFollette: Fighting Bob;
- Sen. Thomas Watson: The Voice of the True South;
- William Randolph Hearst: The Populist Press Lord;
- Henry Ford: A New Outlook in Industry;
- Sen. Hiram Johnson: California's Progressive Populist;
- Governor William H. Murray: Alfalfa Bill;
- Col. Robert R. McCormick: Voice of the Heartland;
- H. L. Mencken: The Sage of Baltimore;
- Sen. Burton K. Wheeler: Montana's Maverick;
- Ezra Pound: The Prisoner of St. Elizabeth's;
- Rep. Hamilton Fish: Patriot for a Century;
- Sen. Robert A. Taft: Mr. Integrity;
- Sen. George W. Malone: Engineering American Self-Sufficiency;
- Father Charles Coughlin: Populist Pastor—The Radio Priest;
- Lawrence Dennis: The Populist Intellectual;
- Col. Charles A. Lindbergh: America First and Always; and
- Mayor Frank Rizzo: Philadelphia's "Cisco Kid";

In fact, two of those profiled, Sen. Robert LaFollette, a Wisconsin Republican, and Sen. Burton Wheeler, a Montana Democrat, teamed up as the 1924 Progressive Party candidates for president and vice president. And it's no accident that Wheeler later emerged as an outspoken critic of his fellow Democrat, Franklin Delano Roosevelt, when that great traitor pushed—successfully—to force America into the bloody and disastrous (and totally unnecessary) Second World War. So populism and nationalism, in its true form, has never been relegated to any one political party and Carto's book makes this crystal clear.

The book also features shorter capsule biographies of an equally-colorful selection of other American populists, and they, too bear mentioning, if only for the historical record:

- Senator Theodore Bilbo (D-Miss.);
- Rep. William Jennings Bryan (D-Neb.);
- Sen. Bennett "Champ" Clark (D-Mo.);

- Rep. Ignatius Donnelly (R-Minn.);
- William Hope "Coin" Harvey;
- Sen. William Langer (R-N.D.);
- John L. Lewis (United Mine Workers' leader);
- Rep. Charles A. Lindbergh Sr. (R-Minn.);
- Jack London (famed novelist);
- Rep. Louis McFadden (R-Penn.);
- Sen. Gerald Nye (R-N.D.);
- Rep. John Rankin (D-Miss.);
- Sen. Robert Rice Reynolds (D-N.C.);
- Sen. Henrik Shipstead (R-Minn.);
- Sen. Benjamin Tillman (D-S.C.);
- Rep. James B. Weaver (Greenback Party-Iowa); and

Carto also features a fascinating essay asking the question, "Was Jesus Christ a Populist?" and I think he answers that provocative question in a manner that will intrigue Bible-focused Christians.

Also included in *Populism vs. Plutocracy* is an appendix featuring relevant quotations from a variety of public figures from the pre-World War II era expressing their views in opposition to American involvement in the Second World War. Democrats and Republicans alike—but nationalists all—these statesmen opposed the internationalist warmongers who were scheming to divorce America from her traditional moorings.

Carto's comments regarding the nature of nationalism are particularly important and perhaps, if anything, the thing that needs most to be remembered is his assertion that there is no such thing as a "conservative" foreign policy or a "liberal" foreign policy. There can only be a nationalist foreign policy or an internationalist foreign policy.

Thus, what populism and nationalism really are has been carefully (and deliberately) hidden from the masses of the American people, precisely because as a combined force they represent a very real challenge to the power elite and, indeed, to the New World Order that our would-be rulers would like to see in force. *Populism vs. Plutocracy* thus stands as a guidebook to our world's salvation—if enough people listen.

In any event, Carto's influence in shaping the philosophical foundation of the American nationalist movement was (and is) beyond question. In fact, when longtime Republican Party figure Pat Buchanan—the syndicated columnist—began emerging as a serious, high-profile critic—from a nationalist perspective—of the growing internationalist bent within Republican ranks, major media voices throughout the land acknowledged—albeit grudgingly—that it had been Carto and Liberty Lobby that helped pave the way for Buchanan's ascension.

Readers interested in more of Carto's work are referred to *An Appeal to Reason* (published in 2008 by *The Barnes Review*). Assembled by yours truly at the suggestion of Malaysian attorney-author-diplomat Matthias Chang (a longtime admirer of Carto's work) this is a collection of Carto's writings—ranging from short essays to extended dissertations—on a wide variety of topics including economics, foreign policy, cultural affairs, religion, history and current events.

A special introduction, entitled "Willis Carto: The Man & the Myth"—which I didn't permit Willis to see prior to publication—relates some little-known facts about Carto, his personality, his friends and associates and the controversy that has swirled around him. An appendix gives capsule biographies of some of the wide-ranging and colorful array of individuals with whom Carto has worked over the years.

And another appendix provided a run-down of the hundreds and hundreds of books, magazines, newspapers and other publications launched and published (in literally millions of copies) by Carto over the last 50 years. Once you've seen this list—featuring many books you probably have in your own library—you'll see why Carto laughingly says, "If there is anything certain about my career, no one can deny that I've made many printers and book manufacturers very happy with all the business I've given them."

And, consequently, I am pleased to reprint that list here in the closing pages of this volume—albeit obviously updated, since Carto continues to sponsor publication of many other much-needed works through the avenues of *American Free Press* and *The Barnes Review*. And I include that list because—needless to say—it's a supplement to all of the material that I've mentioned in these pages.

Carto is also the subject of a full-length biography, *Willis Carto and the American Far Right*, published in 2008 by the University Press of Florida. The author, George Michael, Ph.D., is a professor at the University of Virginia's College at Wise and his elite academic credentials as an "exposer" of "right-wing extremists" have been burnished over the years through the publication of a variety of works on that topic.

Yet, despite his obvious distaste for Carto's populist and nationalist point of view, Michael has assembled an interesting, well-written biography that's about as objective as someone so controversial as Carto could expect. Throughout the book can be found Carto's reflections about various and sundry topics and even some longtime friends of Carto have said that they've learned much about Carto and the American nationalist movement that they never knew before.

In fact, Michael's book is more than just a biography of Carto. It is a study of American (and world) affairs over the last 50 years and how

Carto—and the American nationalist movement (in its various and often fractious elements)—have responded to the policies of the power elite who misrule our planet today.

By far one of the most influential books ever to impact upon my political point of view is a book that I picked up when I was about 18 years old and which helped pave the way for my ultimate decision to work for Willis Carto. I have probably read and re-read this book more than 50 times over these many years. That is the book *Prophets on the Right: Conservative Critics of American Globalism* (Simon & Schuster, 1976) by leftist writer Ronald Radosh.

This book features profiles of such—in my mind, "heroic"—figures in modern history as Sen. Robert A. Taft (R-Ohio), publisher Oswald Garrison Villard, Revisionist historian Charles A. Beard, journalist John T. Flynn, and last but far from least, the inimitable Lawrence Dennis, to whom this present volume is dedicated.

The Radosh book not only considered the prophetic warnings of these notable figures who stood against American involvement in World War II but, more importantly, it demonstrated that these American nationalists—of definitively different political stripes, coming from both the traditional "right" and "left"—also (with the exception of Flynn) became critics of the burgeoning Cold War, suggesting that American saber-rattling against the Soviet Union was not necessarily in America's best interests. And these people were certainly not "communists"—either capital "C" or small "c" communists—in any way, shape or form.

So this book—featuring the commentary from these gentlemen regarding the Cold War—made me realize at a time when I considered myself an old-fashioned conservative anti-communist that the anti-communist and anti-Soviet rhetoric that was, in the 1970s and on into the 1980s, popular among conservatives was not necessarily right or good.

Neither are the important writings of the aforementioned Charles A. Beard to be missed, in particular his books *A Foreign Policy for America* (Knopf, 1940) and *The Idea of National Interest* (MacMillan, 1934) both of which present arguments for American non-intervention and self-sufficiency at home—classic nationalism at its best, coming from one of the most respected historians of the 20th Century—respected, at least, until he dared to challenge the international warmongers.

Another book by historian Justus Doenecke, *Not to the Swift: The Old Isolationists in the Cold War Era* (Associated University Press, 1979) is an interesting volume that supplemented much of what Radosh had written in *Prophets on the Right*, exploring, in additional detail, how other figures from the America First movement had become critics of U.S. interventionism and internationalism during the Cold War.

This volume explained to my satisfaction that much of the Cold War rhetoric that prevailed during the earliest years of my political involvement was internationalist rather than nationalist and demonstrated that many of the "conservative" elements with which I initially identified (wrongly, I see now in retrospect) were actually part of the globalist (and indeed, one might say, Zionist) movement, their ostensible anti-communism notwithstanding.

In those days of my youth—prior to the time that I had read *Prophets on the Right* and *Not to the Swift*—I was still (like many other "conservatives" or people who *thought* they were "conservatives") immersing myself in the work of such conservative icons as ex-CIA man William F Buckley, Jr. whose magazine *National Review* (we were often told by the mainstream media) was "must" reading for conservatives.

And frankly, although I was never enamored with Buckley and his writings—I now call them "writhings"—the promotion of Buckley by the media was so prevalent that conservatives like me were more or less told that to be a conservative, it was necessary to worship at the altar of William F Buckley and that is what many conservatives did.

As I pointed out in *The Judas Goats*, among the leading American Trotskyites were many well-known names who ultimately emerged in the 1950s as the leaders of the "new" brand of "conservative internationalism" enunciated in the writings of Buckley and the inordinate numbers of Jews and "former" Trotskyites who were among Buckley's associates at his *National Review* magazine working assiduously, in their words, to "cleanse" the American nationalist movement of what Buckley called "the fever swamps of anti-Semitism."

Foremost among those promoted by Buckley was no less than James Burnham who, at one point earlier in his career, was considered Leon Trotsky's "chief spokesman" within American "intellectual" circles.

Then, of course, when Stalin began moving against the Trotskyites, Burnham evolved into a so-called "anti-communist liberal" which, effectively, was a euphemism for the more dangerous-sounding (and perhaps more accurate) term "Trotskyite." Then, during World War II, Burnham worked for the Zionist- and Trotskyite-infested Office of Strategic Services, forerunner of the Central Intelligence Agency.

Burnham, the much-touted "intellectual," was not just a critic of Stalinist Russia and of those American nationalists and others who wanted to "contain" the Soviet giant.

Instead, Burnham was also calling for all-out war against Russia. But among Burnham's critics was eminent American historian Dr. Harry Elmer Barnes, who once described Burnham's shrill calls for war as being "most dangerous and un-American."

Despite this record—or actually because of it—Burnham the Trotskyite became “Burnham the Conservative Leader” under the patronage of William F Buckley, Jr’s *National Review* magazine, for which Burnham was perhaps the key theoretical writer for slightly more than two decades. Burnham himself died in 1987 but his influence remains critical in the Zionist-Trotskyite-Neo-Conservative circles today.

So it was that those whom we here call “The Buckley Gang” soon proved to be the guiding force within the “conservative” movement, even as old-line American nationalists were being pushed to the sidelines. Today there are more than a few who say that Buckley’s *National Review* was a CIA “front”—from the start.

And certainly it was a front—a font—for “ex” Trotskyite thinking, which was now evolving into what we call “neo-conservatism” today. And all throughout that evolution, a devotion to the Zionist International remained consistent.

In his book, *The Neo-Conservative Revolution: Jewish Intellectuals and the Shaping of Public Policy*, (Cambridge University Press 2005), Murray Friedman points out that although one of Buckley’s associates, Will Herberg, was an Orthodox Jew, Buckley considered Herberg the “theological conscience” of *National Review*, and that “although *National Review* has often been characterized as militantly Catholic and Irish Catholic, five Jews served on the original editorial board.”

And it is probably no coincidence to point out that while the American leftist journal, *Partisan Review*—the presumed “counterpoint” to Buckley’s *National Review*—backed Trotsky, *Partisan Review* rejected liberalism, according to Friedman, “because the magazine’s editors were convinced that too many liberals were pro-Stalinist.”

Friedman notes that another famed ex-Trotskyite, Dwight MacDonald, would later describe this position on the part of *Partisan Review* as a form of conservatism “expressed in a radical language” because the magazine really “had no conservative vocabulary.”

In other words, the Trotskyites had effectively become “conservatives” even though they didn’t use a “conservative vocabulary” to express their newfound point of view; in short, the Trotskyites had now found effective common cause with Buckley’s vaunted *National Review*.

For my own part, however, as I became more and more cognizant of what nationalism really was—and was not—I soon came to realize that Buckley and his ilk were not my cup of tea, nor should they be America’s either. Thus, beginning in 1976 when I came across *The Spotlight* newspaper—published by Willis A. Carto, whom I first came to work for in 1980—I began to understand that Buckleyism was hardly nationalism in any sense of the word.

To this day there are many conservative organizations and even a few ostensibly independent entities such as the John Birch Society which still cling to the old Cold War rhetoric, but as any serious student of history knows well, for all intents and purposes the Cold War was a fraud and that the hard-line Zionists picked up on the rhetoric and used it to perpetuate the claim that “dear little Israel” was “our only democratic ally in the Middle East” and “a bulwark against Soviet expansionism,” etc.

Through such rhetoric, Zionist intriguers—operating through such groups as the Committee on the Present Danger—promoted a U.S. military build-up, ostensibly for the purpose of combatting the Soviet Union and its purported “expansionism” (which, by this point, was, in fact, virtually non-existent and, to the extent that it did exist, was a paper tiger and failing on every front). These provocateurs claimed it was vital to American security to arm Israel and provide that Middle East gangster state with all manner of support (financial and otherwise) in order to stop the Soviets from conquering the world.

In my book *The High Priests of War*, I explored this manipulation of the American system and the pivotal role that the ex-Trotskyite Zionist elements played in this intrigue.

I owed the foundation of this particular work to the literal training I received in this quite esoteric (and until then little-written-about topic) from my late, beloved colleague at *The Spotlight*, Andrew St. George (to whom *The High Priests of War* is rightly dedicated) who was, beyond any question, one of the first writers to pinpoint the destructive operations of the “neo-cons” and to write about them at length in *The Spotlight* beginning in the early 1980s when their activities were largely ignored, under-reported or, at the least, little understood by many others who were nonetheless focused on Zionist intrigues in other realms.

However, there is one volume—echoing what St. George had earlier written—providing some important background information on the behind-the-scenes machinations of these warmongers and internationalists who are now popularly known as the “neo-conservatives.” This was Anne Hissing Cahn’s *Killing Detente: The Right Attacks the CIA* (Pennsylvania State University Press, 1998).

This book described how this network had been operating in the sphere of such characters as the now-infamous Richard Perle, Paul Wolfowitz, Stephen Bryen and others who were integral to this dangerous Zionist power bloc. They rose to the highest ranks of our nation’s policy-making elite and today their satellites are rife within the think tanks, publications and other groups that are particularly influential in the Republican Party. Ms. Cahn described the consequences of the manipulation of America’s national security concerns by these forces:

For more than a third of a century, perceptions about U.S. national security were colored by the view that the Soviet Union was on the road to military superiority over the United States. Neither Team B nor the multibillion dollar intelligence agencies could see that the Soviet Union was dissolving from within.

For more than a third of a century, assertions of Soviet superiority created calls for the United States to "rearm." In the 1980s, the call was heeded so thoroughly that the United States embarked on a trillion-dollar defense buildup.

As a result, the country neglected its schools, cities, roads and bridges, and health care system. From the world's greatest creditor nation, the United States became the world's greatest debtor, in order to pay for arms to counter the threat of a nation that was collapsing.

Now, in the name of fighting "terrorism" and "Islamic extremism," the old ex-Trotskyite Cold Warriors are engaged a new internationalist agenda that is nothing more than a mask for Zionism and its global push for what we call the New World Order.

So we see the Jewish Agenda having transmogrified from Trotskyite ideology into an up-dated, modified variation of its original insidious form, posing as "Americanism" when it is anything but that—and we have the likes of the aforementioned William F. Buckley Jr. to thank for having helped pave its way to power.

Pat Buchanan's *A Republic, Not an Empire* (Regnery, 1999) and his more recent *Where the Right Went Wrong: How Neoconservatives Subverted the Reagan Revolution and Hijaacked the Bush Presidency* (Thomas Dunne, 2004) are two of Buchanan's contributions to the study of the neo-conservative agenda.

While perhaps overly sympathetic to the legacy of Ronald Reagan (for whom Buchanan was a valued advisor), both books are still worthy reads. Buchanan emerged as a free-wheeling nationalist in the late 1990s and came to see the error of many of the conservative ways, abandoning much of the old-style Cold War rhetoric, and can rightly be said to one of the more effective voices—intellectually and politically—for the traditional nationalism in the historic American sense that Willis Carto kept alive during the days when Buckley and the Trotskyites were working relentlessly to sweep the real nationalists into the garbage can of history.

And because Buchanan has been very much a mainstream figure—although a lot has been done to marginalize him—his efforts deserve commendation, if only for the fact he has been able to reach many more Americans with his message than might otherwise be possible.

Clearly, in more recent years, the rise of the Ron Paul Movement (whatever its demerits) has helped perpetuate at least some of traditional nationalism (however muted it may be, often perceived as a form of "libertarianism").

In the realm of political philosophy, there is probably no greater American statesman than Thomas Jefferson, and for a complete understanding of Jefferson, one need refer no further than to the late Dr. Martin A. Larson's *Jefferson: Magnificent Populist* (Devin-Adair, 1985) which is a magnificent collection of excerpts from Jefferson's writings on a wide variety of topics and arranged by subject matter. You cannot understand Jefferson until you read his very words and that is what Dr. Larson provides.

And it should be mentioned that Dr. Larson was a longtime columnist for my own long-time employer, *The Spotlight*, writing on subjects such as the Federal Reserve fraud, honest money and taxation, finance and economics, a good man who actually contributed his column at no cost to *The Spotlight* because, in his successful retirement (which came at an early age due to his own diligence and careful observation of economic trends) he was eager to get his message out to as many Americans as possible and saw our newspaper as the foremost vehicle available.

There are many biographies of Jefferson that do exist, but for our purposes, Dr. Larson's compilation of Jefferson's writings is an outstanding primer for anyone interested in the topic.

Another American philosopher of the first order who, while well-known and controversial during his mid-20th Century heyday, is largely forgotten by American populists today, bears particular mention. That is the late Lawrence Dennis, to whom this book is dedicated and who is among those profiled in Willis Carto's *Populism vs. Plutocracy*.

Even before coming to be associated with Carto, I had already formed an intellectual attachment to the writings of Dennis—having first read in-depth about Dennis in the aforementioned *Prophets on the Right*—so it was quite fitting that I ended up working for Carto whom I was surprised (and delighted) to learn had the honor of having forged a friendship with Dennis whom Carto himself credits with having been a major force in influencing Carto's own world view.

The five books published by Dennis during his lengthy career are all hard-hitting "think" pieces containing gems of wisdom that are as fresh today as when first written. I cannot recommend them enough:

- *Is Capitalism Doomed?* (Harper & Brothers, 1932);
- *The Coming American Fascism* (Harper & Brothers, 1936);
- *The Dynamics of War and Revolution* (Harper & Brothers, 1940);

- A Trial on Trial: The Great Sedition Trial of 1944 (National Civil Rights Committee, 1946);
- Operational Thinking for Survival (Ralph Myles, 1969)

In reading the works of Lawrence Dennis, you'll find yourself both agreeing and disagreeing with what he has to say, but the bottom line is this: he will make you think.

And while there has been much written about Dennis—much of it true, much of it not, much of what is untrue having been written by people who never read a word of what Dennis actually wrote—at long last there has finally been published a detailed biographical overview of Dennis' life and work. Entitled The Color of Fascism: Lawrence Dennis, Racial Passing, and the Rise of Right-Wing Extremism in the United States (NYU Press, 2006), the book—by Gerald Horne—is well-written, carefully and thoroughly referenced, and contains a remarkable array of quotations from Dennis' writings and all told, is a much-deserved and long-needed account of the career of this titanic individual.

Unfortunately, the book is a bit colored—no pun intended—by a certain psychological bias revealed by the writer—who is an African-American academic—who seems overly concerned with the fact that Dennis "passed" for White despite his largely African-American ancestry. That, however, doesn't detract, in the end, from the overall impact of this important book about an individual who very much so deserves to be honored and remembered. Granted, a lot of White-focused individuals may reject Dennis because of his heritage, but that's their problem.

Another contemporary of Dennis was the flamboyant American poet Ezra Pound, who was not only one of the most influential literary figures of the 20th Century but also a foremost voice not only for the populist and nationalist point of view and was a bold and forthright advocate for honest money.

In The Confessions of An Anti-Semite I have included an extended essay which compiles some of the more notable comments by Pound during his infamous days delivering English-language radio broadcasts from Italy (directed to Americans and the British) during World War II.

For having conducted those broadcasts, Pound was incarcerated from 1945 through 1958 at the St. Elizabeth's asylum for the insane in Washington, D.C., standing accused of treason for doing nothing more than speaking his mind, in his own colorful, no-nonsense fashion.

(For a moment I must digress and brag: in my library I have a Bible once owned by Pound, inscribed with his signature, which he kept at the asylum and which his family gave as a gift to a Washington, D.C. bookseller Pound had been friendly with during his imprisonment.)

My late friend Eustace Mullins, the great populist historian, came to know Pound during the St. Elizabeth's sojourn and in 1961 penned a fascinating memoir of his friendship with Pound, This Difficult Individual: Ezra Pound (available via amazon.com in a reprint edition). This book also features an excellent overview of Pound's amazing career.

But for those interested in the entirety of Pound's broadcasting output during his days in Italy, the primary source for the data is the volume Ezra Pound Speaking—Radio Speeches of World War II (Greenwood, 1978) which, edited by Professor Leonard Doob of Yale, provides the reader a comprehensive look at Pound's political philosophy as it was verbally presented by the poet himself.

Pound's broadcasts are the stuff of infamy, although, as noted by Robert H. Walker, an editor for the Greenwood Press: "Thousands of people have heard about them, scores have been affected by them, yet but a handful has ever heard or read them."

This ignorance of Pound's most controversial rhetoric is ironic, inasmuch, as Walker noted: "No other American—and only a few individuals throughout the world—has left such a strong mark on so many aspects of the 20th century: from poetry to economics, from theater to philosophy, from politics to pedagogy, from Provençal to Chinese. If Pound was not always totally accepted, at least he was unavoidably there."

One critic called Pound's broadcasts a "confused mixture of fascist apologetics, economic theory, anti-Semitism, literacy judgment and memory." Another described them as "an unholy mixture of ambiguity, obscurity, inappropriate subject matters [and] vituperation," adding (grudgingly) there were "a few pearls of unexpected wisdom."

Writings by Pound on money—perhaps Pound's foremost area of interest—can be found in Impact: Essays on Ignorance and the Decline Of American Civilization (Henry Regnery, 1960), a book that will be of intense interest to those concerned with monetary reform, the problems surrounding the corrupt Federal Reserve System and the general state of world affairs as it has been impacted upon so deleteriously by the international plutocracy.

Another book featuring Pound's writings on money is The Correspondence of Ezra Pound and Senator William Borah (University of Illinois Press, 2001) edited by Sarah Holmes. A collection of letters between Pound and the populist Idaho senator (who is also, along with Pound, profiled in Willis Carto's Populism vs. Plutocracy), this is a valuable resource for anyone interested in Pound.

One of Pound's regular correspondents and as equally influential (perhaps even more so) as Pound was journalist and social critic, H. L. Mencken, often dubbed the Sage of Baltimore, who happens to be my

own all-time, all-around favorite essayist in the realm of opinion. Mencken was very much an American original—and a populist and a nationalist—and anything by him is very much worth reading, agree or disagree with what he had to say.

Mencken's published works are voluminous, covering all manner of matter and could be the subject of a book in and of itself. And Mencken, too, is profiled in Willis Carto's *Populism vs. Plutocracy*, quite fitting considering the fact that Carto later took over publication of *The American Mercury*, the influential journal founded by Mencken.

If you're not familiar with Mencken, you should be. The best-written, most objective, most recent biography of Mencken is Marion Rogers' *Mencken: The American Iconoclast* (Oxford University Press, 2005). As far as some interesting insights into Mencken's personal and political philosophy, definitely check out *The Diary of H. L. Mencken* (Knopf, 1989), edited by Charles Fecher.

Although Fecher caused a media frenzy upon the release of the diaries, by remarking in his introduction to the diaries, that Mencken was an 'anti-Semite,' that is hardly correct.

Although Mencken had a healthy suspicion—like most intellectuals in all nations of all eras—of Jewish political agitation (and that's putting their behavior mildly), Mencken had multiple close Jewish friends—including his longtime publisher Alfred Knopf and Knopf's wife Blanche, as well as his own business partner, George Jean Nathan—and actually helped advance the literary careers of more than a few Jewish writers. But Mencken was also suspicious of fundamentalist preachers—they are Christians, you know—and of a variety of other creatures.

Fecher expressed shock at certain comments by Mencken in the diaries, suggesting that they reflected a dark side of the famed writer, but this was disingenuous at best since in many of Mencken's earlier writings (which had long been accessible to the public, unlike the diaries) he had made comments that were probably even more provocative than what appeared in the until-then private diaries.

So, for what I think is an objective and more comprehensive an examination of Mencken's writings related to Jews and Jewish affairs, I would refer you to the extended piece that I wrote for *The Barnes Review*, published in its May/June 1999 issue.

In any case, *all* of the writings of Mencken deserve consideration and commemoration, allegations of "anti-Semitism" aside. Mencken was an American Original if ever there was one.

There is another American writer and essayist of more recent years who ranks right alongside Mencken and deserves to be commemorated in these pages: Gore Vidal who just died at age 86 in the year 2012.

Although many people don't realize it, Vidal—a fixture on the talk show circuit, in Hollywood screenwriting, and in the world of literature—had always been a classic nationalist, and even, surprisingly enough, a genuine "populist," despite his aristocratic origins and his ties to elite circles.

Well after he had been hailed worldwide as one of the most respected authors writing in the English language, a producer of highly readable best-selling novels, including several focusing on American history, Vidal started speaking his mind about "controversial" issues and nobody was ever able to stop him.

Articulate and outspoken and with easy, long-time access to the "mainstream" media, Vidal drove both the conservatives and the conventional liberals crazy as an unlikely spokesman for the traditional American populist and nationalist point of view. Always cranky and contentious, Vidal's hard-line public stance against warmongering and imperialism and federal tyranny—not to mention his forthright, no-holds-barred criticism of Israel and its American lobby—mark him as one of the most outspoken figures within the world of modern literature.

The idea that a fiercely outspoken, longtime self-described "liberal" such as Vidal should dare to deviate from the "official" establishment line was something that always confounded Vidal's critics. In fact, Vidal's views on a wide variety of issues were hardly different from those expressed by most writers in *American Free Press* and other independent populist media.

Some readers will be angry that I speak favorably of Vidal because of the fact that he was a self-declared "atheist" and because of his homosexual orientation, but Vidal himself angered many homosexual rights groups by not being a vocal proponent of their social agenda.

However, whatever you might think (or not think) about Vidal's personal life, the truth is that his writings reflect a traditional America First stance, influenced certainly in large part because of his close relationship with his late uncle, the late Sen. Thomas Gore (D-Okla.), a prominent American populist and nationalist.

And it's worth noting, not incidentally, that the late Senator Gore's former secretary, the late Aldrich Blake, was an early friend and mentor to my longtime friend and mentor, Willis A. Carto, who has made publication and distribution of all of my writings possible.

Ironically, most of the "average Americans" who have read Gore Vidal's historical novels have missed the nationalist message of those writings, but the message is very much there. Vidal himself pointed out that his family, historically, were traditional "America First" advocates who questioned the necessity of dispatching American military might around the globe to enforce some ill defined dream of "democracy."

As such, there were a lot of Vidal's critics who rushed to point out that when Vidal was a student at exclusive Phillips Exeter Academy in 1940, he was chairman of the campus unit of the America First Committee, a group to which then—and today—the labels "isolationist," "defeatist" and—horrors—"anti-Semitic"—have often been applied.

Vidal's historical novels have covered a lot of ground, even including the founding days of our Republic, the presidency of Abraham Lincoln and the disputed presidential election of 1876—Vidal called his historical novels his "narratives of empire"—but four of them, in particular are especially worth noting.

Not only are the novels interesting and fast-moving, but they carry a potent political message Americans need to read. The novels feature a continuing series of characters over a period of several generations involved in major historical events. And interwoven in the course of the narratives is Vidal's own philosophy of opposition to internationalism and imperialism and support for old-fashioned Jeffersonian nationalism.

The four volumes of particular interest and the periods they cover are as follows:

- *Empire* (Random House, 1987) - covering the period from 1898 to 1907 (during which time the United States was really beginning to flex its muscles as an imperial power);
- *Hollywood* (Random House, 1990) - covering the period from 1917 to 1923 (and exploring the impact of the motion picture industry on American social and political thinking);
- *Washington, DC* (Little, Brown, 1967) - covering the period from 1937 to 1952 (those years in which the anti-war America First movement flowered and in which—during World War II and the period that followed—the forces of internationalism solidified their influence in U.S. foreign policy making; and
- *The Golden Age* (Doubleday, 2000) - covering the period from 1939 to 1954, tying together all of the events of history that were first explored in Vidal's previous works.

But it's not only been in his novels that Vidal has bared his political soul—to the distress of the warmongers and global troublemakers. In his own non-fiction political writings, Vidal has always been a forthright critic of American imperial ventures and the resulting police-state policies that have emerged in the wake of the rise of the military-industrial complex (which I call "The Caiaphas Complex").

Several collections of Vidal's works in the non-fiction realm include such volumes as the following (and all worth reading):

- *Perpetual War for Perpetual Peace: How We Got to be So Hated* (Nation Books, 2002)

- *Dreaming War: Blood for Oil and the Cheney-Bush Junta* (Nation Books, 2003)
- *Imperial America: Reflections on the United States of Amnesia* (Nation Books, 2005)
- *The Decline and Fall of the American Empire* (Odonian Press, 2002)
- *The Last Empire: Essays 1992-2000* (Vintage, 2002)

These assemblies of Vidal's provocative writings express points of view on topics ranging from Waco and Ruby Ridge, the Oklahoma City bombing, the 9-11 terrorist attacks, federal police-state agencies such as the FBI and the CIA, the military-industrial complex, and the wars in Afghanistan and Iraq.

Virtually all of these articles could easily have appeared in the pages of *American Free Press* (Afp). And, in fact, Afp readers will be delighted to see that in one of his essays on the unanswered questions about 9-11 Vidal, in fact, cites an article from Afp.

Vidal has serious questions about whether Timothy McVeigh really was a "lone nut" bomber in Oklahoma City. He also has serious questions about what President George Bush and others in the administration really knew—and when they knew it—about the impending 9-11 attack on America. On these points alone, Vidal openly defied the thought police and the arbiters of political correctness who said that, under no circumstances, should one question the "official" government line. However, Vidal considered himself a patriot and dared to say that those who would try to silence him are *not* patriots.

And it should be noted that Vidal was also widely accused of being an "anti-Semite" for his outspoken criticisms of the Jewish lobby and some of its more vituperous voices such as ex-Trotskyite-turned-neo-conservative Norman Podhoretz. Vidal caught a great deal of Hell for questioning whether Podhoretz placed Israel—or America—first.

Vidal's remarkable writings helped lay waste to the false premise (and it really was a false premise from the start)—that somehow Americans must either be "liberal" or "conservative" or "Democratic" or "Republican" and that no other point of view exists (or should otherwise be permitted to flourish).

You may not agree with everything Vidal has to say, but you will certainly find that he has an unparalleled capacity to present his point of view (and the point of view of many other like-minded people) in a way that makes sense.

Another equally remarkable 20th Century figure of particular consequence is the late Huey P. Long—the famed Louisiana "Kingfish"—who is also featured in Willis Carto's *Populism vs. Plutocracy*.

There is so much published material about Long, all of it very much opinionated, for, after all, Long was an individual about whom there was much opinion, both pro- and con. There were very few people who were neutral when it came to Long who was gunned down in 1935 at a time when he posed a very real threat to the forthcoming second term reelection campaign of Franklin D. Roosevelt.

However, for the best overview of Long's career, I heartily recommend *Huey Long* (Knopf, 1969) by Professor T. Harry Williams who won the Pulitzer Prize for his effort. There are other books that are far more detailed and far more comprehensive, but for those interested in a good, solid read on the subject, Williams' book is a sure bet.

Long's own memoir, *Every Man a King* and his posthumously published fantasy, *My First Days in the White House* (which title I borrowed, with all due credit, for my own fiction work) are certainly well worth the time for anyone interested in pursuing further study of this preeminent American populist and nationalist.

Some readers may recall that in 2010 *American Free Press* published *Share the Wealth: Huey Long vs Wall Street* (which I edited), an assembly of Long's speeches and writings, coupled with commentary about Long (both pro- and con-) from his contemporaries. This work also features an afterward by yours truly in which I explore some of the famous myths surrounding Long's assassination—the details of which may surprise even some folks who think they "know" the story.

Another volume which features Long as a central figure, but which also brings in some other well-known figures of the stormy days in American politics in the 1930s is the book *Demagogues in the Depression: American Radicals and the Union Party 1932-1936* (Rutgers University Press, 1969) by David H. Bennett. This book provides a good framework for understanding the populist and nationalist opposition to Franklin Roosevelt, particularly on domestic issues.

An interesting book, this delves into the work of not only Long, but such figures as Father Charles Coughlin, the famed radio priest and his National Union for Social Justice, as well as Dr. Francis Townsend, a leader of the movement for pensions for the aged.

After Long's assassination in 1935, Coughlin and Townsend joined with the Rev. Gerald L. K. Smith (a former organizer for Huey Long's Share the Wealth movement) to set in motion the Union Party which offered North Dakota's populist Republican Rep. William Lemke as its candidate for president in 1936.

The aforementioned Smith was once described by H. L. Mencken as America's best orator, bar none—and he was a Hell of a speaker—and his own colorful 1978 memoir, *Besieged Patriot* is an entertaining read.

Glen Jeansson's *Gerald L. K. Smith: Minister of Hate* (Yale University Press, 1988) is a not-so-friendly profile of Smith, but is nonetheless recommended, as is another work by Jeansson entitled *Women of the Far Right: The Mother's Movement and World War II* (University of Chicago Press, 1996), which, as its title suggests, is an overview of the work of some of those great ladies who—alongside Smith and Father Coughlin—worked to prevent America from joining the foolish war against Hitler and National Socialist Germany.

Father Coughlin is the subject of *Father Coughlin: The Tumultuous Life of the Priest of the Little Flower* (Little, Brown, 1973) by Sheldon Marcus, who—despite his Jewish heritage—presents the story of the radio priest with admirable objectivity and restraint, pointing out that the good father also opposed U.S. involvement in Vietnam and expressed support for American youth who stood up in opposition to that war. And like some other great populists mentioned here—Coughlin is also profiled in Willis Carto's *Populism vs. Plutocracy*.

And while there has been much written about the late Francis Parker Yockey, he remains largely a mystery to most people. While it is not accurate to portray Yockey as a conventional "nationalist"—and he was hardly a typical or traditional American nationalist in any sense of the word—his name has often been "linked" to the work of nationalists in America and elsewhere.

However, his fascinating career has been commemorated in a substantial work by Kevin Coogan entitled *Dreamer of the Day: Francis Parker Yockey and the Postwar Fascist International* (Autonomedia, 1999) which, while obviously biased, is a thoroughly interesting volume referencing many of the diverse individuals and political movements here in the United States and abroad with whom Yockey interacted from the 1930s until Yockey's death in 1960.

After Yockey's death, Willis Carto republished Yockey's book *Imperium* and gave it far more distribution than it had ever had before. And yet, although this is a major volume of philosophy that is often mentioned and written about, most of its critics have not even read it.

And although Carto contributed an often-read introduction to the book (which has probably been read by more people than who have actually read *Imperium* itself), Carto is the first to point out that not even he agreed with everything Yockey had to say. Nonetheless, *Imperium* is a work that contains so many penetrating insights about the past—and future—of the West and it is one that deserves far more consideration than it actually has had.

An especially important essay by Yockey—reprinted in its entirety in the March-April 2005 issue of *The Barnes Review*)—is "What Is

Behind the Hanging of the Eleven Jews in Prague?" This 1952 work expressed Yockey's opinion that anti-Jewish forces were coming to the fore within the Soviet Union under Josef Stalin—and throughout Eastern Europe—and surprised many anti-communists of the period.

In fact, what Yockey had written seems to have been underscored by the rise in America—at that same time—of the American Trotskyite "anti-communists" who emerged under the sponsorship of William F Buckley, Jr., a phenomenon described earlier (see pages 149-150).

And it might be said that this provides a foundation for the ever-growing and controversial view on the part of many real nationalists that the "anti-communist" movement in America during the Cold War was being manipulated in large part (through the likes of Buckley and company) by Stalin's Jewish opponents for their own insidious, war-mongering purposes, a point that we will return to later in these pages.

But before wrapping up our discussion of nationalism—and it's been a lengthy one indeed—we would be remiss in not touching on Black Nationalism in America, personified in modern times by Minister Louis Farrakhan of the Nation of Islam (whom I've had the honor of meeting on two occasions, including once during an extended interview conducted with Farrakhan by *The Spottight*) and his mentor, the late Elijah Muhammed.

Many American "White Separatists" and flat-out White racists (and they do exist) and just plain White folks in general—erupt into hysterics at the mention of Farrakhan and shudder at much of his rhetoric, but that is largely, in my opinion, because they do not understand Farrakhan's words and fail to place it in its historical and philosophical context. On the other hand, there are a few more informed folks—including some White Separatists—who have come to appreciate Farrakhan and his followers as valuable allies—or at least potential allies—in the war against the New World Order's Zionist elite.

So for those who would like a better understanding of Farrakhan and his views and his origins, Karl Evanzz's book *The Messenger: The Rise and Fall of Elijah Muhammad* (Pantheon, 1999) is a treatment of the Black Nationalist movement that, I think, provides some valuable information worth consideration.

It's clear that Muhammed, along with Farrakhan and even Malcolm X, were not the "communists" that so many Americans may have perceived and that, in fact, many of the positions they took—particularly vis-a-vis U.S. foreign policy—were quite keeping in line with old-line American nationalism, however bitter a pill that may be for the likes of some White-focused political activists to swallow. But it's the truth—and the truth is what we are seeking, isn't it?

Now when all is said and done, there is one important thing to remember. Although the mass media today is unswervingly internationalist, dominated as it is by Zionist Jewish families and financial groups, there once was a day when the nationalist point of view received wide airing in "mainstream" newspapers in this country. While, today, the nationalist point of view is largely marginalized, relegated to the pages of independent newspapers such as *American Free Press*, it wasn't always that way. There were some very big names in the publishing world who lent their names and reputations and considerable fortunes to promoting the America First cause. And here we will take a look at a few of them as we progress toward our discussion of those wars that they opposed and which wars still reign prominent in our world view today.

One book that I find particularly interesting in reviewing the matter of United States foreign policy during the first half of the 20th Century is *The View From Xanadu: William Randolph Hearst and United States Foreign Policy* (McGill Queen's University Press, 1995) by Ian Mugridge. Examining the foreign policy views of the great American newspaper baron—who is a longtime favorite of mine—Hearst is (unfortunately) most remembered as the subject of Orson Welles's film *Citizen Kane* (which, in fact, hardly portrayed Hearst accurately at all, despite popular perception to the contrary) and then next best remembered as having stoked up public clamor for war against Spain after the explosion of the U.S.S. *Maine* in Havana harbor in 1898.

And the truth is that there have been a few scholars who have suggested that Hearst's role in stimulating the public demand for war was not as pivotal as so widely believed. But that having been said, Hearst, all told, was a classic American nationalist (and a genuine populist, despite his vast wealth) and this book is an excellent overview of his world view. A summary of the book from amazon.com is instructive:

The Hearst newspaper chain, at its peak, one of the largest in the history of American journalism, was a mouthpiece for William Randolph Hearst. He expounded his views on national and world events in editorials, becoming a major and ever-present figure in the political arena. Despise and hate him as they might, American presidents and politicians could not ignore him, even during his later years.

This book evaluates Hearst's attitudes toward US foreign policy issues and the effect of his views on national foreign policy in the first half of the 20th century. Hearst is usually remembered as a flag-waving, jingoistic patriot who was anti-British, anti-French, anti-Oriental—anti-almost everything except the

United States. He was regarded as an admirer of Hitler and Mussolini, and a staunch isolationist who believed that minimizing American contact with the rest of the world was the only way to achieve security.

Using all the journalistic apparatus at his disposal, Hearst trumpeted his views about the conduct of his own nations and peoples and, more particularly about the conduct of his own country in relation to them.

Needless to say, we can perhaps see why Hearst is so not-so-fondly recalled by the major media in America. But he was quite a guy. And for those who would like an accurate, objective overview of his colorful life and times there is no better book than W.A. Swanberg's *Citizen Hearst* which was first published some 50 years ago but which has repeatedly been reprinted since that time.

And speaking of major newspaper publishers of a nationalist bent, there are two others who should be referenced here: Colonel Robert R. McCormick, longtime publisher of *The Chicago Tribune* (which was recently, unfortunately, grabbed up by hard-line Zionist Jewish real estate tycoon, Sam Zell, who also now controls the once-venerable *Los Angeles Times*) and Cissy Patterson, longtime publisher of *The Washington Times-Herald* (and who was also, by the way, McCormick's cousin). Both were fierce opponents of the drive for war in Europe and of the antics of Franklin Delano Roosevelt.

The life of Colonel McCormick is vividly portrayed in *The Colonel: The Life and Legend of Robert R. McCormick 1880-1955* (Houghton Mifflin, 1997) by a fine writer and historian, Richard Norton Smith. And by the way, McCormick (and Hearst) are both profiled in—you guessed it—Willis Carto's *Populism vs. Plutocracy*.

Mrs. Patterson's fascinating story is told in *Newspaper Titan: The Infamous Life and Monumental Times of Cissy Patterson* (Knopf, 2011) by Amanda Smith, a granddaughter of that American nationalist titan, Joseph P. Kennedy, father of President John F. Kennedy. And it should be noted that although Mrs. Patterson was the first major female newspaper publisher in America, she is never commemorated by feminists, precisely because Mrs. Patterson was "politically incorrect" vis-a-vis Jewish power—and that, as you know, is absolutely not permitted.

Mrs. Patterson was such a no-holds-barred critic of Jewish intrigues, to the point that once, when representatives of the Anti-Defamation League (ADL) of B'nai B'rith showed up at her office in Washington and threatened to enforce a boycott of her newspaper by Jewish advertisers, she threw them out of the office and threatened to subsidize her news-

paper with her own money, free of Jewish advertising altogether. She, you see, was one newspaper publisher who refused to be intimidated by Jewish pressure.

It's important to remember these publishers from the mainstream newspaper industry who stood up to the warmongers and the troublemakers in our midst. There were days when there really was a "free" press in America, as hard as it may be today to believe! There really were daily newspapers that opposed the internationalist, war-mongering agenda.

And it is the issue of war-vs-peace that has always separated the nationalists from the internationalists on American shores.

And since World War II—though fought so really long ago—almost seems to be a part of our daily lives today, always made relevant (by the Jewish-controlled media) to our current affairs, it's appropriate to move forward and examine the books relating to that tragic error in mankind's history, a global slaughter traceable directly to the misdeeds of the Jewish elite and their bought-and-paid-for henchmen in the political arena.

The truth is, as we've already noted in other contexts, there is hardly a day—no, a minute—that does not go by that World War II, that the Holocaust and Adolf Hitler are not a part of public discussion as a result of the perpetual focus on those topics by the "mainstream" media and academia, not to mention the un-ending ranting of such "dissident" types as Internet loudmouth Alex Jones who sometimes seems as if he cannot spend even five minutes without ranting about "the Nazis."

The real truth about World War II lies ahead of us in the pages that follow—and it is a remarkable fact, indeed, that there is so much real truth out there that can be found in so many important books touching on this much-written-about topic.

In the future, we can only hope that so-called "truth seekers" such as the aforementioned Mr. Jones, will take the time to read just a handful of the books referenced here and that, thenceforth, he (and they) will confine their commentary to the facts—not the myths—about what is most assuredly *the most misrepresented period in all of history*:

Take a Deep Breath and Repeat After Me: World War II Was a War That Need Not and Should Not Have Been Fought

Whether we like it or not, World War II is indeed a part of our daily lives, and the fact is that America and the world are where we are today as a consequence of that egregious disaster. And World War II itself was a direct outgrowth of World War I, although that war has largely subsided into the realm of almost forgotten history in many respects.

As far as World War I is concerned, there is one volume that stands the test of time as far as summarizing the real causes of that first global conflagration: *America Goes to War* (Little, Brown, 1938) by Georgetown University historian Charles Callan Tansill (who, incidentally, was a friend of Willis Carto, the publisher of *The Barnes Review* magazine, and a prime mover behind our weekly *American Free Press*).

Dr Tansill correctly rejects the theme of "German war guilt" and explores British (and American) intrigues that helped usher the war into being, and with this book established himself as one of the great "Revisionist" historians dealing with the realm of U.S. foreign policy.

Two other works on World War I by Revisionist scholars also present balanced views of that conflict. They are Sidney Fay's *The Origins of the World War*, which has been republished multiple times in recent years, having first appeared circa 1929, and *Road to War: America 1914-1917* by Walter Millis, published in 1935 by Houghton Mifflin.

Likewise, earlier, (see page 87) I cited two other books Jennings Wise's *Woodrow Wilson: Disciple of Revolution* and Dianne Preston's *Lusitania* that provide valuable insights into the causes of World War I.

We should also mention the first major work by the late Belgian Waffen SS General Leon Degrelle, *Hitler: Born at Versailles*. While very hard to find, this stellar work demonstrates precisely the fact that Adolf Hitler's rise to power was made possible directly because of the brutal treatment of Germany in the post-World War I period and his book explores all of the diplomatic misdeeds and other treachery of the times in colorful prose that is equaled by few writers.

Also important is the new book by Degrelle, *Hitler: Dernierit*, released in 2012 by *The Barnes Review* (and of which I am proud to be the author of the introduction). This amazing work—which touches on the author of the introduction). This amazing work—which touches on World War I—is primarily a biography of Hitler but it certainly deals with material relative to the times and must be considered one of the preeminent works on the era, not subject to the biases found in the self-styled "mainstream" works on these matters. Do not miss this volume.

Regarding World War II—and, oh, there is so much on World War II—mentioned earlier was Charles Callan Tansill. His book, *The Back Door to War: The Roosevelt Foreign Policy* (1933-1941), first published by Regency in 1952, is an important catalogue of the Roosevelt administration's outrageous conduct that led to Pearl Harbor and U.S. involvement in the Second World War. The phrase "back door to war"—attributed to General Robert Wood—refers to FDR's efforts to get the United States involved in the war against Hitler (FDR's ultimate aim) through "the back door"—that is, through instigating a war with Hitler's allies in Japan. And FDR succeeded in doing just that.

One of Tansill's better-known contemporaries in academia was the late Charles A. Beard, a well-established historian who inflamed the academic establishment with his own active work in historical Revisionist writing and Beard's book, *President Roosevelt and the Coming of the War* (Yale University Press, 1948) ranks alongside Tansill's work as a prominent exploration of the subject. Beard's *A Foreign Policy for America* (Knopf, 1940) also comes highly recommended, by the way.

An interesting work discussing the role of the Jews in sparking World War II comes from that great British nationalist Arnold Spencer Leese. Anything by Leese is valuable, but his fast-reading book, *The Jewish War of Survival* is pivotal in pinpointing the Jewish intrigues that helped bring about World War II. (As an aside, I would also mention Leese's powerful book *Jewish Ritual Murder*, discussing quite another controversial topic indeed). Leese, by the way, was an animal lover and also happened to be a veterinarian who was ranked as perhaps the world's leading authority on our desert friend, the camel!

Another good overview of the tragedy that was World War II—and of all of the diplomatic and political intrigues that accompanied it—is *Perpetual War for Perpetual Peace*, edited by no less than that great Revisionist historian, Dr Harry Elmer Barnes, whose own prolific writings on that war should be considered an absolute must for any serious student. *Perpetual War* includes a selection of writings by the aforementioned Tansill as well as a variety of other authors, many of whom are forgotten today but who—during their heyday—were revered for their forthright examination of the lies and cover-ups that were so rampant before, during and after the war.

And needless to say, the truth about Pearl Harbor and FDR's foreknowledge of that tragedy is among the topics explored. In fact, there may be no better overall assembly of a variety of diverse writings on World War II than this and it is available in multiple reprint editions.

A slender, highly readable volume that presents an especially notable no-holds-barred challenge to the conventional wisdom on World

War II is Bruce M. Russett's *No Clear and Present Danger: A Skeptical View Of The United States Entry Into World War II* that was republished in a 25th anniversary edition in 1997 by Westview Press.

This is a fast-moving, logically-argued, and well-written work that anyone who has any questions about the futility of U.S. involvement in World War II needs to read. It is especially recommended to those patriots who follow the preachings of those such as bombast king Alex Jones and writer Jim Marrs and other Nazi-bashers who buy the line that the war against "the Nazis" was somehow a "good" war against some bad people who wanted to take over the world.

Perhaps the most rational recent "mainstream" volume on the topic is Pat Buchanan's certainly "controversial" 2009 book, *Churchill, Hitler and The Unnecessary War: How Britain Lost Its Empire and How the West Lost the World*, published by Three Rivers Press. In his own easy-reading and inimitable fashion, Buchanan dissects the war-mongers and explains that, indeed, World War II was a war that need not and should not have been fought, despite the horrified screams of his critics and general daily commentary in the mainstream media to the contrary.

And, of course, British historian David Irving's two-volume work, *Churchill's War* is an important contribution to the literature, elucidating the hard facts about Winston Churchill and his crimes against England, America, Germany and all mankind, making it all too clear that the British icon was hardly the "hero" of the Second World War that he's been portrayed. Irving's prodigious research and massive output on Churchill—not to mention his multiple other volumes on individuals and events relating to World War II—is vital to read and understand.

Irving's genuinely entertaining and even elegant writing is a welcome antidote to the cartoonish and often shrieking bombast that comes from the fevered brains of propagandists who are promoted by the Jewish-controlled print and broadcast media.

For more on the entirety of Irving's amazing array of writings, see his Real History website at fpp.co.uk—always an interesting place to visit on the Internet for not only good history but pungent commentary on the madness of our times.

The works of one quite prolific academic author in particular, Dr. Wayne S. Cole, are all especially interesting and here I will mention four of them which contain so much valuable information relating to the diverse array of individuals (and organizations) that played a front-line role in working to prevent American entry into World War II. The volumes in question are:

- * *Charles Lindbergh and the Battle Against American Intervention In World War II* (Houghton, Mifflin, 1974);

- * *Roosevelt and the Isolationists 1932-45* (University of Nebraska Press, 1983);

- * *Senator Gerald Nye and American Foreign Relations* (Greenwood Press, 1980); and

- * *America First: The Battle Against Intervention 1940-1941* (University of Wisconsin Press, 1953).

Cole has covered so many different aspects of this topic that he may well be ranked as the premier historian of this era and of the personalities involved and because he is so objective and scholarly, there have been more than a few critics who have been concerned that he is too sympathetic to his subjects.

Cole's work on Senator Gerald Nye is important, if only because Nye—the populist Republican from North Dakota who was mentioned earlier (see pages 56-57) for his investigation of "the merchants of death"—is largely forgotten even by nationalists of today, but this statesman from the plains deserves to be commemorated.

Nye not only upset the arms dealers but also inflamed the Jewish moguls of Hollywood by holding hearings investigating their efforts to promote U.S. intervention in Europe through propaganda in their films. Such hearings, they said, constituted "anti-Semitism."

An interesting volume by Stephen Alan Carr, entitled *Hollywood and Anti-Semitism: A Cultural History up to World War II* (Cambridge University Press, 2001) explores the history of Nye's controversial inquiry—and much more. The *Library Journal* commented that Carr:

[H]as written a scholarly history of anti-Semitism in Hollywood. Exhaustively researched, the book examines the key issues behind anti-Semitism in the movie industry and the attitudes of American audiences.

The author explores the way Jews were portrayed in film and the various ethnic stereotypes American moviegoers watched. This stereotyping reinforced the negative view of Jews in society.

Though written in a dry academic style, the book includes extensive notes and a bibliography and is an excellent resource on Hollywood's anti-Semitism. Photographs and cartoons depicting anti-Jewish sentiments enhance the text.

There are numerous examples to validate Carr's thesis, such as Charles Lindbergh's famous remark that "the greatest danger to this country lies in their [Jews] large ownership and influence in our motion pictures, our press, our radio, and our government."

And speaking of Charles Lindbergh, it is impossible to talk about World War II without referencing the role played by the heroic Lindbergh who so valiantly fought against American involvement in that disaster. His famous speeches on behalf of the America First Committee rallied millions of Americans to the cause of non-intervention.

Lindbergh felt so strongly about the necessity of derailing the drive toward war that he felt that it was his duty to step out of his effective self-imposed exile from public life and put his own reputation forward as a voice of reason in opposition to the ever-burgeoning push for war.

He realized, soon enough, that his real views on many issues were being distorted by a hostile media and with this in mind, Lindbergh felt it vital to keep a diary of that stormy period. While he acknowledged that his diary could not cover everything, he felt that, ultimately, it would record and "show the falsity of at least some of the stories told."

In fact, in later years, Lindbergh's concerns were proven correct. When, at the urging of publisher William Jovanovich, Lindbergh read just one of the more than 20 biographies that had been written about him, Lindbergh did so, later sending Jovanovich a document of 76 typewritten pages listing factual inaccuracies in the book in question, a volume largely based upon newspaper stories as the sources.

Ironically, according to Jovanovich, this Lindbergh biography was actually one of the more temperate and even-handed volumes written, yet it too relied upon the very "falsity" that rightly concerned Lindbergh.

In 1970 Jovanovich prevailed upon Lindbergh to publish extensive excerpts from his journals. The final volume, covering some 1000 pages, appeared in 1978 from Harcourt, Brace, Jovanovich, under the title *The Wartime Journals of Charles Lindbergh*, covering the period from March 11, 1938 to June 15, 1945, at the time the war was winding down.

Prior to publishing these diaries, Lindbergh wrote his publisher a letter reflecting on the period that he spent re-reading his journals for the first time after so many years and preparing them for publication at long last. According to Lindbergh:

You ask what my conclusions are, rereading my journals and looking back on World War II from the vantage point of a quarter century in time. We won the war in a military sense; but in a broader sense it seems to me we lost it, for our Western civilization is less respected and secure than it was before.

In order to defeat Germany and Japan we supported the still greater menaces of Russia and China—which now confront us in a nuclear-weapon era. Poland was not saved. The British Empire has broken down with great suffering, bloodshed, and

confusion. England is an economy-constricted secondary power. France had to give up her major colonies and turn to a mild dictatorship herself. Much of our Western culture was destroyed. We lost the genetic heredity formed through eons in many million lives.

Meanwhile, the Soviets have dropped their iron curtain to screen off Eastern Europe, and an antagonistic Chinese government threatens us in Asia.

More than a generation after the war's end, our occupying armies still must occupy and the world has not been made safe for democracy and freedom.

On the contrary, our own system of democratic government is being challenged by that greatest of dangers to any government: internal dissatisfaction and unrest.

It is alarmingly possible that World War II marks the beginning of our Western civilization's breakdown, as it already marks the breakdown of the greatest empire ever built by man. Certainly our civilization's survival depends on meeting the challenges that tower before us with unprecedented magnitude in almost every field of modern life. Most of these challenges were, at least, intensified through the waging of World War II.

Are we now headed toward a third and still more disastrous war between world nations? Or can we improve human relationships sufficiently to avoid such a holocaust? Since it is inherent in the way of life that issues will continue between men, I believe human relationships can best be improved through clarifying the issues and conditions surrounding them.

I hope my journals relating to World War II will help clarify issues and conditions of the past and thereby contribute to understanding issues and conditions of the present and the future.

Although publication of the diaries stirred up new debate over Lindbergh's pre-war views, the book became a best-seller and was actually a semifinalist for the National Book Award.

Among many others, Lindbergh received a fan letter from former First Lady Jacqueline Kennedy Onassis, whose late husband, President Kennedy, along with his brother, Joseph P. Kennedy, Jr. had been avid supporters of the America First movement. In her letter, Mrs. Onassis referred to the Kennedys, saying, "That family—and me—admire you more than anyone," an interesting nugget of history noted in A. Scott Berg's 1998 biography, *Lindbergh* (Putnam, 1998).

Lindbergh's reflections in the published journals provide a fascinating look at not only Lindbergh's wide-ranging private life and travels throughout the United States and Europe and his acquaintances and friendships with some of the most prominent figures of the period.

However, Lindbergh's views on a variety of matters such as history, culture, religion, law, of course, the subject of U.S. involvement abroad, were addressed quite thoroughly throughout the journals, sharply pointed and candid, and quite representative of Lindbergh's thinking at the time. They reflect a deep thinker who—should he ever have achieved the American presidency as many hoped—would have saved our republic from the horrible tragedies inflicted upon the nation (and the modern world, for that matter) under the misrule of Lindbergh's fiercest critic, Franklin D. Roosevelt himself.

Lindbergh emerges in the diaries as a thoughtful, introspective philosopher, guided by a self-assurance and a sense of humor, and a knowledge that he was veering onto a course that could (and did) impact upon his place in history and on the future of the world.

Of special interest are Lindbergh's comments on the impact of the news and entertainment media of the time on shaping public opinion, toward both Lindbergh himself and the views that he put forth in the public arena. Lindbergh was very much aware of—and wary of—what might delicately be termed "news management" and found himself quite occupied with the problem as he sought to make his views heard.

My book *The Calaphas Complex* featured a selection of notable passages from Lindbergh's diaries, but the overall work by Lindbergh is a volume that belongs in the library of every American who places America First and in the library of every citizen of any country who values the kind of nationalism that Lindbergh held dear.

Another of the great foes of U.S. entry into World War II was the late Sen Robert A. Taft (R-OHIO) whose life is commemorated in a wonderful volume, *Mr. Republican* (Houghton, Mifflin, 1972). The author, James T. Patterson, has compiled a highly readable overview of Taft's career which came to an untimely end with his death in 1953.

Patterson demonstrates what a principled man Taft was. He would not be bought by the powers-that-be, essentially turning down an offer from Wall Street to support him for the presidency in 1940 if he would reverse his position and join in the push for war.

In fact, in 1940 when Taft was a front-runner for the GOP presidential nomination and a very real threat to FDR's re-election chances for a third term, Taft was edged out of the GOP nod through a concerted effort by his war-mongering opponents who arranged a convention "fix" for Wendell L. Willkie—a Democrat, no less—to win the nomination.

Willkie's famous "dark horse stampede" of the Republican National Convention was anything but that. Instead, as Dr. Thomas E. Mahl has carefully demonstrated, beyond question, in his book *Desperate Deception: British Covert Operations in the United States, 1939-1941*, (Brassey's, 1999) the Willkie campaign at the GOP convention was essentially bought-and-paid-for by wealthy American interests who were sympathetic to FDR's foreign policy and who wanted to ensure that the GOP nominated a candidate who would not take serious issue with FDR's views. As such, it was vital that Taft's candidacy be destroyed.

In addition, according to Mahl's thoroughly documented research, it's very clear that British intelligence—and persons working with British intelligence--were working both to sabotage Taft and to promote Willkie, and succeeded in both. Bribery, corruption, vote stealing, blackmailing were all part and parcel of the operation.

So Taft was sacrificed within his own party (despite the fact his anti-war position was considerably more popular among GOP voters) and substituted with a candidate who effectively stood with the incumbent president on the matter of U.S. intervention abroad.

Incidentally, the aforementioned work by Thomas Mahl is a "must" read for anyone who wants an in-depth study of the clandestine maneuvers by British intelligence to manipulate America into the war in Europe. Kirkus Reviews assessed the book:

Mahl has convincingly drawn on a variety of sources—including recently declassified FBI and government files, memoirs, personal papers, and little-known official reports—to weave together a portrait of extraordinary schemes and activities. He argues that such conventional sources as the official British history of the war are misleading and inadequate. Britain, lacking the resources to fight Nazi Germany alone, needed the immense production capacities and vast manpower of the US to save itself. But the British government was deeply concerned about American intentions: The nation seemed both unpredictable and unreliable in its support of Britain.

To gain American allegiance, Britain launched a sizable propaganda campaign and a number of intelligence actions, many carried out or managed by William Stevenson ("Intrepid"), Britain's spy extraordinaire.

Mahl asserts that British agents had willing accomplices in FDR's White House, filled with an anglophile elite that identified deeply with Britain. His research reveals that foreign money was poured into some congressional elections to defeat

isolationist politicians, that British agents spent money freely to ease the passage of the Lend-Lease Act, that they planted pro-British articles in interventionist newspapers and magazines, and that some national opinion polls were rigged to reflect a deeper and stronger pro-British sentiment than existed. British agents set up Bill Donovan's Office of Strategic Services and helped run it, and they established or influenced a number of organizations pushing for American intervention.

Their efforts were ingenious and effective. They were also either dubious or downright illegal, but Mahl argues that, given the desperate situation in Europe, Britain had little choice. A carefully researched, engrossing addition to WW II history and the history of covert operations.

You will literally be outraged—and, I warn you—even emotionally exhausted—by this volume, but you will learn a lot.

And it should be mentioned that while Mahl's truly fascinating—and disturbing—book does mention rather prominently a American asset of British intelligence, one Sanford Griffith, what Mahl does not mention is that, at least after World War II, Griffith was known to be a New York-based informant and operative for the Anti-Defamation League (ADL) of B'nai Brith. In fact, if truth be told, it's quite likely that Griffith was actually doubling as both a British asset and an ADL asset even going back to the pre-war and war-time period Mahl has written about.

This is akin to the operations of famed Jewish newspaper columnist and radio personality Walter Winchell whose own biographer, Neal Gabler—in his book *Winchell: Gossip, Power and the Culture of Celebrity* (Knopf, 1994)—has written of Winchell's dual activities as a media shill and operative for both the ADL and British intelligence. And the Gabler book on Winchell is one that should not be missed, but an extensive report on its findings appear in my book, *The Judas Goats*.

Another volume, akin to Thomas Mahl's aforementioned work, published by Fromm International in 1999, is *The Secret History of British Intelligence in the Americas: 1940-1945*. This constitutes a formal reprinting of a theretofore top-secret report from the British Security Coordination outlining British intrigues in America designed to trick the American people into supporting Britain in the war against Nazi Germany. The candid description from amazon.com is revealing:

- In 1940 Winston Churchill dispatched a Canadian industrialist to New York with an extraordinary mission in a neutral country: to set up a secret spy network across both North and

South America to cripple and confound Nazi propaganda and to fan the flames of pro-war sentiment. Sir William Stephenson set up shop in Rockefeller Center to build a vast intelligence network—the British Security Coordination—the full story of which is now told for the first time.

Operating on still-neutral soil, Stephenson's people soon launched an astonishing bagful of dirty tricks: they unmasked Axis spies, intercepted enemy communications, slipped beautiful female spies into the Vichy and Italian embassies in Washington, infiltrated labor unions, and spread British propaganda using U.S. radio stations and such prominent journalists as Walter Winchell and Drew Pearson.

As an admirer of the late Sage of Baltimore, H. L. Mencken, referenced earlier on page 156, I was intrigued to note that the *Secret History* (just described) contains absolute evidence that confirms that Mencken's own publisher at *The Baltimore Sun* was, in fact, operating as an asset of British intelligence. Why this is interesting to me is that when Mencken's "controversial" diaries were finally published, many media commentators expressed horror that Mencken had commented in those diaries that he suspected his publisher was actually working on behalf of the British. Critics were shocked that Mencken would suggest such a thing and, in the end, the publication of the British report confirmed that Mencken was absolutely on the mark in his concerns.

In any event, coming back to Senator Robert Taft. He died in 1953, not long after he had been robbed (once again) of the 1952 Republican presidential nomination through chicanery on the part of internationalist forces supporting ex-General Dwight D. Eisenhower, many of the same elements that had promoted Wendell Willkie over Taft in 1940.

At the time of his death, Taft was serving as the Republican Senate Majority Leader and many speculate, to this day, that he was murdered, perhaps injected with the cancer that killed him. Taft would have been an effective voice in opposition to the "modern" (that is, liberal internationalist) Republicanism of Eisenhower, but his untimely demise took away from the scene one of America's greatest patriots.

Regarding the miserable Eisenhower, while there are no full-length works exploring his multiple misdeeds during his presidency, there are two books that delve into Eisenhower's war-time (and post-war) behavior that are most definitely "must" reading.

The first is James Bacque's *Other Losses*, first published in 1989 by MacDonald & Company which delves into Eisenhower's deliberate decisions that resulted in the deaths of four million German prisoners of war

in the period following World War II during the Allied occupation of that war-torn continent. A chilling exposé that created quite a stir upon its publication, the book shows Eisenhower in his real light and not as the grandfatherly, even bumbling, ex-military "hero" many remember.

The second book is Ladislas Farago's *The Last Days of Patton* (McGraw Hill, 1981), referring, of course, to the late General George Patton, best remembered as a result of George C. Scott's portrayal of that military icon in the famous Hollywood film. And while that film did allude to Patton's problems with Eisenhower, Farago's book makes a number of things quite perfectly clear. First of all, to put it bluntly, the Jews did not Patton and the feelings on Patton's part were mutual. His criticisms of the the Allied treatment of his former enemies, the Germans and his disdain for the attitude and behavior of Eisenhower, are explored in detail in the book. Likewise, it's clear Eisenhower and others in high places did not like or trust Patton either whom they feared could become a major political force in post-war America.

Thus, another volume on Patton, of a more recent date, underscores all of this. *Target: Patton: The Plot to Assassinate General George S. Patton* (Regnery, 2008) by Robert K. Wilcox, demonstrates that it is likely that Patton was murdered.

Readers of my longtime employer, *The Spotlight*, will recall we featured an amazing first-hand interview with Douglas Bazata, a legendary former OSS operative and assassin, who claimed he had been recruited (and paid) to kill Patton by OSS Chief William Donovan. However, Bazata said he had reneged on the deal and told Patton of the plot. Bazata's story was greeted with howls of denial by people in places high and low but it was clear Bazata spoke with inside knowledge.

However, according to Wilcox, the author of *Target: Patton*, Bazata later told him (Wilcox) that he had indeed been responsible for Patton's death. In any event, Wilcox demonstrates beyond question that the official stories surrounding Patton's death are murky at best and that is likely that Patton was murdered in his hospital bed after the failure of the initial assassination attempt which involved a staged automobile accident. In the end, the irony is that this great military figure who played such a critical part in bringing about the German defeat in World War II was almost certainly assassinated by forces working for those who had actually instigated the war against Germany in the first place.

In closing this assessment of material relating to World War II, it would be folly not to mention another of the greatest of all of Franklin Delano Roosevelt's critics vis-a-vis the drive for war in Europe and that is, needless to say, Ambassador Joseph P. Kennedy, founding father of the Kennedy Dynasty. My books *The Confessions of an Anti-Semite* and *The*

Cataphas Complex—which features an extensive profile of this amazing dynamo of a man whom the Jewish media prefers to portray as a monster—have both examined Kennedy's remarkable career.

My essay on Kennedy in *The Cataphas Complex* provides an assembly of evidence suggesting that FDR blackmailed Kennedy with threats of prosecution on criminal tax charges in an effort to not only derail Kennedy's own presidential ambitions but also to stop Kennedy from rising up all-too-publicly in exposing "inside" secrets relating to FDR's efforts to maneuver the United States into the war in Europe.

One of the best mainstream works on Ambassador Kennedy, and, in particular, his relationship with FDR—is the 1987 Harper Collins book, *Kennedy and Roosevelt: The Uneasy Alliance*, by Michael Beschloss. This is an absolutely riveting account that explores the ins and outs of that tactical and quite temporary and tenuous alliance between the two men that ended with Kennedy often calling FDR "that crippled son of a bitch that killed my son Joe," referring to Kennedy's son, Joe Jr., who died in an explosion over the Atlantic as a Navy pilot during World War II (and whose death, I noted in *The Cataphas Complex*, was much more mysterious, so to speak, than conventional accounts would tell us).

However, for real insights into Kennedy's thoughts on the war—and on many other subjects of interest—there is no better work than the book *Hostage to Fortune: The Letters of Joseph P. Kennedy* (Viking Press, 2001), edited by Kennedy's granddaughter, Amanda Smith (also author of the aforementioned biography of nationalist newspaper publisher Cissy Patterson (see pages 164-165). This is a tremendous treasure of Kennedy's unpublished letters (and other writings) that demonstrate what a dedicated advocate of America First he truly was.

Although Joe Kennedy's negative popular image of being a womanizer and a boot-legger and a trafficker with gangsters—and of being, shudders, an anti-Semite and an apologist for Hitler—comes to us from the Jewish-controlled media, this volume gives us an accurate portrayal of this man, a genuine statesman and top-notch geopolitical thinker, who should have been president of the United States.

One memorable passage in the volume describes Kennedy's private meeting with then-Vice President Harry Truman (prior to FDR's death) in which Kennedy recalls Truman complaining about the inordinate number of Jews serving in the Roosevelt administration.

This is a point that will certainly confound Jews and others who have a favorable image of Truman as a consequence of Truman's role, as president, in giving recognition to the state of Israel. Truman did so, despite his own remarkably negative views of Jews that were revealed—as I pointed out in *The New Jerusalem*—when Truman's own diaries

were released publicly for the first time, long after his death. On July 11, 2003 *The Washington Post* cited an entry of July 21, 1947 in the diary. The beloved Truman wrote:

The Jews have no sense of proportion, nor do they have any judgment on world affairs. The Jews, I find, are very, very selfish. They care not how many Estonians, Latvians, Finns, Poles, Yugoslavs or Greeks get murdered or mistreated as [post-war] Displaced Persons as long as the Jews get special treatment. Yet when they have power—physical, financial or political—neither Hitler nor Stalin has anything on them for cruelty or mistreatment to the underdog.

How to summarize World War II—the subject of so many books of considerable importance?

Charles A. Lindbergh said it best. In 1941, in a much-criticized speech before the America First Committee, Lindbergh charged publicly that there were three groups pushing America toward war: "The British, the Jewish and the Roosevelt administration."

And in the pages that follow we will explore the broad-ranging literature relating to one of those groups, in particular: the Jews.

Wars, revolution, communism and capitalism, social upheaval, media, money, munitions—all are integral to the study of this most uncomfortable topic, but explore it we will.

This is, needless to say, a far-ranging topic, but we will begin our examination of the one aspect of what has been called "The Jewish Question" by focusing on the most immediately relevant aspect, namely the involvement of the United States in the never-ending wars of Israel against its Arab and Muslim neighbors in the Middle East and the role of the Jewish lobby in misdirecting American foreign policy.

CHAPTER TEN

Israel, Zionism & the Jewish Lobby: Those Troubling Topics People Prefer to Avoid

Israel, Zionism and the Jewish Lobby—always one of my favorite areas of reading and writing, as my many critics will rush to advise you. But they are topics which cause many otherwise brave and fearless patriots to cower in terror. But if you are interested in pursuing these "controversial" areas, there are many good books out there that you will want to explore and which you need not necessarily be afraid of having sitting on the coffee table.

Obviously, some of the more "extreme" works by authors such as yours truly are not ones you might want to have on display, but many of the works that I will reference are by "respected" writers—and some of them are Jewish.

That's always popular with self-described "patriots" (being able to cite a Jewish writer as a source when discussing "controversial" subjects) as though a writer's Jewishness gives him (or her) some magical authority not assigned to non-Jewish writers by God or by the mainstream media or both.

And while I am considered somewhat "notorious" by many people in the "patriot" and/or "truth" movement—however you want to label it—and even by some in anti-Zionist circles, the fact is that, over the years, I have been personally acquainted—and friends with—some of the most noted Jewish-born anti-Zionist writers and Jewish writers who have been critics of Israel, but who might not necessarily be "anti-Zionist," (in the sense that they do not actually stand in opposition to the existence of the state of Israel, but are only, rather, critics of its policies).

Among those Jewish-born anti-Zionist writers with whom I shared a friendship was the late Jack L. Bernstein, best known for his monograph, *The Life of American Jew in Racist-Marxist Israel*. A New York-born Jew who did, in fact, move to Israel and then return to the United States quite disappointed with his experiences there.

Jack soon became closely associated with yet another of my friends, Jewish anti-Zionist Havy Schieber, born in Poland and then later one of the early Zionist pioneers in Palestine during the 1920s where he actually served for a period as the mayor of Beersheva.

Schieber had long been associated with *The Spotlight*—for which, of course, I was a correspondent at the time—and it was through Schieber that I became acquainted with Bernstein.

All of that having been said, you would be surprised to find out how many people are actually in awe of the fact that I actually knew Jack Bernstein, who was, in truth, a down-to-earth "regular" guy.

What's interesting about Jack is that while his name is often spoken of in almost hushed and reverential terms on the Internet—I've even heard it claimed that he was murdered by the Mossad in order to prevent him from speaking out—the irony is that Jack was "just folks," a very basic human being who (while, in truth, who was hardly noticed during his all-too-short lifetime) would be both honored and amused to know that he has become such an iconic figure of virtual legend.

And he was *not* murdered—I assure you of that. Rather, in fact, he actually contracted a rare tropical disease during a brief sojourn in the Philippines where he had journeyed to meet a potential bride whom he had become acquainted with through one of the classic "mail order bride" operations that still exist today! Jack ended up in the Veterans Administration hospital in West Virginia where he died, but I still treasure a very nice Christmas card I received from him while he was there.

As I said, Jack would be amazed to see what a legendary figure he has become, but, in all honesty, Jack's book was (I've been told) largely ghost-written (by the late Len Martin, with whom I was also acquainted) and influenced in many ways by a certain degree of misinformation about global power politics of the time.

So while many people fall back on Jack's book and, to a lesser degree, on his equally interesting, but not-so-well-known volume, *My Farewell to Israel: The Thorn in the Middle East*, Jack's writings really can't be considered in the realm of "must" reading.

And I say that with all due deference to Jack's integrity and his undoubted sincerity and emphasize that while his work has become oft-quoted and a virtual Internet standard, there are many far better works from other writers (Jewish and non-Jewish alike) that are far more authoritative and are of a nature that is far more palatable in terms of quoting as a reference source.

And in that regard, I refer to the writings of my other anti-Zionist Jewish friend, the late Dr. Alfred Lilienthal who first gained fame with his 1949 *Reader's Digest* article, "Israel's Flag is Not Mine," in which the American-born Lilienthal outlined his personal opposition to the concept of Zionism, suggesting that Jews owed their first loyalty to their homeland. I became acquainted with Dr. Lilienthal through his visits to *The Spotlight* and over the years dined with him on a number of occasions and was a guest in his elegant apartment in Washington where he maintained a wonderful array of souvenirs from his worldwide travels.

I was quite honored when Dr. Lilienthal asked me to collaborate with him on his memoirs, but, unfortunately, I did not have the time to do so. Those memoirs never actually materialized but he did work with a writer who crafted a one-man play reenacting events from his life.

But while Lilienthal was the author of several books regarding his experiences relating to Israel and Zionism and the power of the Jewish lobby in America, his culminating work came with *The Zionist Connection* published in 1978 by Dodd, Mead (and which was later re-issued in an updated edition entitled *The Zionist Connection II*).

This paramount masterpiece by Lilienthal was an edited compilation of—and expansion upon—much of what had appeared in his previous books, *What Price Israel?*, *The Other Side of the Coin*, and *There Goes the Middle East*—all superlative volumes in and of themselves.

Generally available through Internet booksellers, the massive *Zionist Connection* is a comprehensive overview of the Middle East conflict, written from Dr. Lilienthal's witty and articulate and very principled point of view. It is most definitively "must" reading and is the pre-eminent work by an anti-Zionist Jewish writer (and perhaps by any writer on US-Israeli relations). Well-written, carefully-documented, this is a book that should not be ignored by anyone who wants a serious understanding of the Middle East conflict.

Lilienthal was notable in that he dared to attack the burgeoning phenomenon which has been accurately called "the Holocaust Industry" and which he, Lilienthal, earlier described as "Holocaustomania," referring to the penchant by Zionists to use the memories of World War II to explain away Israel's crimes and misdeeds against the Palestinians and others who stood in the way of the Zionist agenda. Lilienthal also explores the role of the Jewish lobby in America and the collaboration with that lobby by the American mass media. To say any more would belabor the point.

Another volume which has become a staple among those who take a dissident stance against Israel and Zionism is a small pamphlet which has become viral on the Internet, purporting to be an interview with an American Jew, Harold Wallace Rosenthal, who was apparently a staff aide to the late Sen. Jacob Javits (R-N.Y.), a hard-line Zionist and internationalist of long-standing.

Now please note: This is *not* a publication I am recommending, under any circumstances and the only reason I am mentioning it is that so many people have asked me for my opinion regarding it and since my opinion is so negative, I am compelled to mention it for the record.

While apparently Rosenthal did exist and while it is said that Rosenthal died in an accident alleged to have actually been an assassination by the Mossad, I am here to say that this volume is an outright fraud, a rather flimsy (and I might add, a bit amateurish) concoction purporting to place in Rosenthal's words a series of extravagantly flamboyant declarations of Gentile inferiority and Jewish superiority but which

I am firmly convinced were the product of the fertile and fervent mind of the late Walter White who was responsible for issuing the book in the first place and which he claimed was the transcript of an interview White had ostensibly conducted with Rosenthal.

Personally, I never knew Walter White nor have I heard anything about him that would leave me to have a negative opinion of him. However, since this volume is so clearly a fabrication, I thus find it necessary to write these words.

And it should be noted that I am not the only person to suggest that this book is a fraud. The highly-regarded Oregon-based writer and publisher of dissident literature, Des Griffin, has likewise asserted, based on his own observations and discussions with White, that he believes this book to have been a fabrication by White and not based on any interview of any kind with Rosenthal.

So while the book is quite entertaining and has captured the imagination of many people, I don't believe that it's "for real" and absolutely do not recommend that any serious researcher rely upon its contents of validity, no matter how much "truth" that may happen to appear in this book of rather murky origins. Now note that what are purported to be Rosenthal's words do reflect reality, but *that doesn't make the book real*, nor does it add to its value as a source, no matter what its proponents would like you to believe.

Incidentally, the aforementioned Des Griffin has performed a valuable service by making available many hard-to-find and important books and pamphlets and videos and other material which contain much valuable information and I am pleased to refer you to his website at: midnight-emissary.com or urge you to write him at: Emissary Publications, PO Box 294, Colton, Oregon 97017.

There are a number of other books by Jewish writers that do provide some amazing revelations about the intrigues of Israel that are well worth referencing here.

These books are not to be perceived as either being "anti-Zionist" or necessarily even critical of Israel, but they do provide an enormous amount of certainly interesting and revealing information that casts a different light on Israel, demonstrating that this tiny Middle East nation is not the helpless little democracy that many believe or that the history of Israel and the Jewish people is not even precisely what we've long been led by many Jewish writers and the media monopoly to believe.

Notable among these works is Israeli writer Shlomo Sand's book, *The Invention of the Jewish People* (Verso Books, 2009), which caused quite a stir when it was first released in Israel and proved, despite the harsh criticism, to be a major bestseller.

Sand's book is so provocative in that it demonstrates that virtually everything we think we know about the history of the Jews may just not be true, or, at the least, certainly not what many have held as an article of faith going back generations. And it underscores the point—so critical in political discussion today—that the Jews have no special claim on the land of Palestine.

Because of the intense interest that Sand's book generated, his publisher set up a website on the Internet providing reviews of the book, commentaries relating to the controversy, and interviews with Sand. That website is inventionofthejewishpeople.com. On the site, the publishers provide an overview of Sand's remarkable book which follows:

A historical tour de force that demolishes the myths and taboos that have surrounded Jewish and Israeli history. The Invention of the Jewish People offers a new account of both that demands to be read and reckoned with.

Was there really a forced exile in the first century, at the hands of the Romans?

Should we regard the Jewish people, throughout two millennia, as both a distinct ethnic group and a putative nation — returned at last to its Biblical homeland?

Shlomo Sand argues that most Jews actually descend from converts, whose native lands were scattered far across the Middle East and Eastern Europe.

The formation of a Jewish people and then a Jewish nation out of these disparate groups could only take place under the sway of a new historiography, developing in response to the rise of nationalism throughout Europe.

Beneath the biblical backfill of the nineteenth-century historians, and the twentieth-century intellectuals who replaced rabbis as the architects of Jewish identity, The Invention of the Jewish People uncovers a new narrative of Israel's formation, and proposes a bold analysis of nationalism that accounts for the old myths.

The central importance of the conflict in the Middle East ensures that Sand's arguments will reverberate well beyond the historians and politicians that he takes to task.

Without an adequate understanding of Israel's past, capable of superseding today's opposing views, diplomatic solutions are likely to remain elusive. In this iconoclastic work of history, Shlomo Sand provides the intellectual foundations for a new vision of Israel's future.

And, in truth, what Sand has written is actually only the latest manifestation of a phenomenon that has come to be called "post-Zionism," a growing body of work, even among Jewish scholars, archeologists, theologians and others who are openly questioning Jewish history (and, in particular, that of the Zionist movement and the state of Israel) even to the point of asking the dread question: "Do the Jews really have a historic right to Palestine?"

As far as the image of Israel being a harmless little democratic state, surrounded by evil Muslim enemies and meaning no harm to anyone, the facts demonstrate otherwise.

Two powerful books provide damning evidence of Israel's role as a global troublemaker, above and beyond its insidious intrigue in its own slice of the world in the Middle East.

One of the books in question is *Israel's Global Reactive Arms Sales as Diplomacy* by Aaron S. Klieman (Pergamon-Brassey, 1985). This is an extraordinary volume that, while the details therein have obviously been eclipsed by the passage of time—still nonetheless demonstrates that Israel was one of the primary global intriguers (then, in 1985, as now) engaged in an extraordinary number of arms deals all across the planet, ranging from Africa to Asia to the Western Hemisphere. It's really a blockbuster of a book. A review of the book in the Council on Foreign Relation's journal, *Foreign Affairs*, summarizes it well:

Israel, with over \$1 billion in annual arms sales, has become a major weapons exporter, with arms accounting for one quarter of the nation's industrial exports. This masterful study explores all aspects of this phenomenon: the growth of the defense industry, the role of arms sales in Jerusalem's foreign policy and relationship with certain countries, and the considerable limits to further expansion of arms sales due to both technological and political factors. This informative, detailed and balanced analysis is the best study to date of a so-called Third World arms supplier.

There are those who perceive Israel to be an insular, almost isolated nation, fending off its angry Arab and Muslim neighbors, but, in fact, for decades this nation has had its hand in pots of countries around the globe, stirring up wars and revolutions and providing assistance thereto through the lucrative arms sales that have been a critical foundation of Israel's notably strong economy.

Another similar and valuable book is Israeli writer Benjamin Beit-Hallahmi's *The Israeli Connection: Who Arms and Why*

(Pantheon, 1987). This book also delves into Israel's arms sales and, in particular, its diplomatic intrigue. Broken down region-by-region and country-by-country this book demonstrates how—through its machinations—Israel has actually become a global, rather than regional, power-house acting as a force unto itself.

While there are many who like to shift the blame away from Israel and suggest that the country is only acting as a "front"—or as a stalking horse—for the United States, Beit-Hallahmi demonstrates that Israel does have its own agenda, based on not just political but also ideological and religious foundations.

For my own part, I would add that I always seek to emphasize, as I noted in my book, *The New Babylon*, that Zionism and Judaism are virtually indistinguishable, despite a certain train of rhetoric (frequently heard in the "patriot" movement) to the contrary. So, in a sense, the two aforementioned books dealing with Israel's global intrigues explain, in no uncertain terms, how these worldwide machinations are advancing the overall international Jewish agenda as it has been carried out through the actions of the state of Israel.

In the more specific realm of dissecting Israel's criminal misdeeds *vis-a-vis* its so-called "special relationship" with the United States, there are a number of volumes of special note.

Two important books by American writer Stephen Green (whom I believe is Jewish) should be mentioned. Green's writings caused great distress for the Jewish lobby in America and sparked a personal rift between Green and one of his friends, Edgar Bronfman, heir to the organized crime-spawned liquor and media fortune, who then served as head of the World Jewish Congress.

Green's books are *Taking Sides: America's Secret Relationship With a Militant Israel* (William Morrow & Company, 1984) and *Living By the Sword: America and Israel in the Middle East 1968-1987* (Amara Books, 1988). For that time frame covered in the two volumes, you cannot find any two other volumes better to guide the reader through a detailed—explosive—exploration of the U.S-Israeli relationship.

Taking Sides, in particular, delves into the little-known aspects of the Israeli nuclear weapons program and how the United States (particularly the Kennedy administration) dealt with this problem.

In fact, it was *Taking Sides* that, upon my re-reading of the book in the early 1990s, reminded me about that fact that I had actually long forgotten: that JFK was working quite-strenuously to prevent Israel from building a nuclear arsenal. It amazed me that—going back to 1984 when I first read the book and at which time I actually met Green on a number of occasions and, in one instance, actually interviewed him at length

at the *Spotlight* headquarters on Capitol Hill—that it had not occurred to me (at that time) that JFK's conflict with Israel over nuclear weapons could have constituted a motive for Israel to engage in the conspiracy to assassinate President Kennedy.

Taking Sides, incidentally, also provides an inside view of the Israeli (and United States) intrigues surrounding the attack on the *U.S.S. Liberty* on June 8, 1967 and provides a good overview of the topic for anyone who has never otherwise read of that tragic terrorist attack on America's armed forces.

Both of Green's books are primary works that are perhaps somewhat forgotten but they belong in the library of anyone who wants a serious understanding of the nature of that vaunted "special relationship" between the United States and "our ally Israel."

Ranked alongside Green's efforts is *Dangerous Liaison: The Inside Story of the U.S.-Israeli Covert Relationship* (Harper Perennial, 1992) by the husband-and-wife team of Andrew and Leslie Cockburn.

This book is particularly notable to me in that it contains the revelation that when President Jimmy Carter was seeking reelection in 1980, in the face of not-so-publicly-known opposition from Zionist interests, he said to intimates that "If I get back in, I'm going to fuck the Jews," a comment that was apparently overheard in an Israeli wiretap of the White House and used against him to frustrate his reelection efforts against Ronald Reagan who carried a greater percentage of the Jewish vote than any Republican candidate in recent memory.

The Cockburns' book explores so much of Israel's intrigue, not only in the Middle East but also in Latin America, and examines Israel's ties to the international drug cartels in Colombia and outlines the outrageous antics of Israel's longtime Mossad man in the field, Michael Harari, who was active in Central and South America going back to the early 1960s.

In *Final Judgment* I suggested Harari may have been the famous "umbrella man" in Dealey Plaza in Dallas on November 22, 1963—the resemblance is very much there—and it should be noted that in 1963 there was a high-ranking Mossad operative involved in a major Israeli weapons smuggling program (based in the American south, involving American military installations) that was not only involved Jack Ruby (who later killed JFK's alleged assassin, Lee Harvey Oswald) but also the mysterious figure "Raul," who appears to have been the intelligence handler of the late James Earl Ray who was accused of the 1968 assassination of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.

The revelations regarding the Mossad link to Ruby and Raul came out in Dr. William Pepper's book, *An Act of State: The Execution of Martin Luther King* (Verso, 2003), although suffice it to say that, despite

its value otherwise in outlining the very real conspiracy behind Dr. King's murder, Dr. Pepper is circumspect, to put it mildly, in broaching anything relating to involvement in the King assassination either by Israel or by domestic Jewish forces opposed to the civil rights leader.

And in that regard, in *The Confessions of an Anti-Semite*, I have written extensively about Dr. King and brought forth some interesting data (I think) which demonstrates King was not quite the advocate for Israel that Zionists of today portray and demonstrate that, in fact, he was not quite so beloved by the Jewish lobby as many people might otherwise perceive. This information shocked many of my readers.

Needless to say, the Cockburn book is quite revealing because it describes the historic and often incestuous relationship between Israel's Mossad and the American CIA. However, I must hasten to mention that—contrary to a popular misperception among many dissident researchers and writers—however close the CIA and the Mossad have been (and indeed they have been intertwined in many realms), the two agencies are not necessarily always in sync.

There are—thank God—many people in the CIA at all levels who have resisted the intrigues of the Mossad and they include the late former CIA director William Colby who died rather mysteriously in what was officially described as a boating accident.

In that regard I should mention that my late friend and colleague at *The Spotlight*, Andrew St. George, was a friend of Colby and his wife and (in Colby's final months) personally arranged for Colby to forge a business relationship with high-ranking Arab officials. Later, after Colby's death, Andrew learned that the "buzz" at Colby's funeral was that, in fact, Colby had been murdered by the Mossad.

In any case, the Cockburn book is a must read for insights into the covert activities of Israel.

Two particularly intriguing works that explore the role of the United States, in league with Israel, in manipulating events within the Arab and Muslim worlds are Robert Dreyfuss's *Devil's Game: How the United States Helped Unleash Fundamentalist Islam* (Metropolitan Books, 2005) and the book *Abu Nidal: A Gun for Hire: The Secret Life of the World's Most Notorious Arab Terrorist* (Random House, 1992) by British journalist Patrick Seale.

The Dreyfuss book covers the controversial but largely (at least to the American public) unknown role of the United States (and Israel) in providing covert (and not-so-covert) support over the years to a variety of Muslim fundamentalist forces in the Arab and Muslim worlds.

This is an area that neither the United States nor Israel nor any of Israel's steadfast supporters (Jewish or Christian alike) would prefer to

be widely discussed, particularly since Israel's supporters have been in the forefront of stirring up hatred and distrust of the Muslim world, particularly in the eyes of Americans.

But the truth is—as I myself had written about in some length on a number of occasions in *American Free Press*—Israel, in particular, long had a hand in both nurturing and financing Islamic fundamentalist elements when it was in Israel's interests to do so.

For example, Israel helped sponsor the rise of the Islamic force within the Palestinian freedom movement known as Hamas, encouraging its development as a force in opposition to the secular Fatah movement of Palestinian leader Yassir Arafat. Israel's purpose, of course, was to undermine Arafat, but, in the end, it ultimately helped set in motion a vibrant force that today, in many respects, stands as the most determined foe of Israeli imperialism.

If you ever want to drive a supporter of Israel or a hard-line hater of Muslims crazy, just remind him of the facts—covered in the Dreyfuss book—that expose the manner in which Israel and the United States helped build up the very forces that they now tell us must be destroyed and which, these warmongering bastards say, it is the responsibility of American fighting men (financed by U.S. tax dollars) to do.

In a similar vein, the aforementioned book, *Abu Nidal: A Gun for Hire* demonstrates conclusive evidence that the famed "Arab terrorist" (although an Arab he was) was actually being handled covertly from behind the scenes by Israeli intelligence. An explosive work, Seale's book is a black mark on Israel and a blazing exposé of the hypocrisy of Israel's supporters who spend a great deal of time worrying and talking about Arab and Islamic terrorism, but fail to acknowledge that much of that terrorism has actually been orchestrated from behind-the-scenes by Israel and by pro-Israel elements in the United States.

Right here on American soil, it might be noted, there's firm evidence to indict respected American Jewish "civil rights" groups, such as the Anti-Defamation League (ADL) of B'nai B'rith, for involvement in funding and manipulating terrorism in America carried out by the supposedly "independent" Jewish Defense League. Although the ADL has repeatedly publicly condemned the JDL for its violent methods, a variety of sources have documented the now-not-so-secret role of the ADL and some of its benefactors operating behind the scenes in league with Israel's intelligence service in directing JDL operations.

In his book *The False Prophet: Rabbi Meir Kahane—From FBI Informant to Knesset Member* (Lawrence Hill, 1990), the late independent Jewish-American journalist, Robert J Friedman, outlined in disturbing detail the facts about covert sponsorship of the JDL and its long-

time leader, Meir Kahane, by thoroughly "respectable" Jewish organizations and American Jewish leaders and businessmen.

And having had my life threatened by Kahane's successor, then-JDL leader Irv Rubin, at a public gathering in Orange County, California in the summer of 1998 where I was speaking about the thesis of *Final Judgment*, my book on Israel's role in the JFK assassination, I've taken a special interest in seeing the JDL and its "respectable" behind-the-scenes supporters brought to the bar of justice.

Ultimately, if there is a Second American Revolution in the United States and a "de-Zionized" Justice Department is given the opportunity to investigate, leaders of the ADL—along with prominent American Jewish philanthropists' who have bankrolled its activities (and therefore those of the JDL)—will finally be brought up on terrorism charges and dealt a just and deserved punishment.

Under such a scenario, ADL leaders such as Abe Foxman and ADL backers such as mob-connected media baron S. I. Newhouse could indeed be marched off to the gas chamber or hanged at the scaffold or strapped to a gurney and poisoned or shot by a firing squad for their support for terrorism. *I would smile brightly at such a final judgment.*

Israel's international intrigues are legion, but on the more domestic realm, *They Dare to Speak Out* (Lawrence Hill Books, 2003)—written by a genuinely fine man, former Rep. Paul Findley of Illinois—is a remarkable examination of the people and institutions who have challenged the Israeli lobby and often paid a mighty price for doing so.

Ironically, until he challenged the Israeli lobby, Findley—a liberal Republican—had always received favorable publicity in the media, but following a series of circumstances (totally unexpected to Findley himself) that led the congressman to come to understand the Palestinian point of view and the plight of those Christian and Muslim people, he came under fire from the Israeli lobby which ultimately orchestrated his removal from Congress.

Findley not only explores his own personal experiences, but also covers a wide variety of other individuals and organizations who also suffered at the heavy hand of this thuggish, criminal lobby.

The book is well-written, thoroughly-documented and utterly fascinating but it is distinctly difficult reading in that one is confronted page-after-page by shocking stories of Israeli lobby bullying. Liberals and conservatives, Democrats and Republicans, people of all races and creeds—and yes, including Jews—have all suffered at the hands of this truly horrible political and social force.

This book has stood the test of time and perhaps what is most important about it is that since it was first published, the Israeli lobby

has intensified its power and influence, particularly within the ranks of the Republican Party and in think tanks, political action committees, and publications associated with the Republican Party.

My own book, *The High Priests of War* (American Free Press, 2003) explores the rise of the hard-line pro-Israel "neo-conservatives" in official Washington and in GOP circles and describes their pivotal role in sparking the war against Saddam Hussein's Iraq. This same small group of intriguers are working night and day to involve America in a similar foolish war against the Islamic Republic of Iran.

Regarding the subject of Saddam Hussein—remember him?—I would be remiss in not mentioning Nita Renfrew's hard-to-find 1992 work, *Saddam Hussein*, published by the Chelsea House Library of Biography. There has been so much written about Saddam (most of it highly negative) that all of the good (and there was much of it) that Saddam accomplished during his rule over Iraq has been forgotten. However, Renfrew's brief but well-written account of Saddam's life and times may well be the only even somewhat favorable review of the career and accomplishments of this remarkable figure.

Of course, I realize, as some of my friends tell me, that it's not nice to say nice things about Saddam, whom they say was "a brutal dictator who killed his own people," but the facts demonstrate that this dynamic strongman was, in truth, a forward-looking, nation-building ruler who essentially made Iraq a "First World" nation and brought a great deal of progress, prosperity and purpose to his people—other than those who were trying to overthrow him, of course—and that, after all, is what a nation's ruler is supposed to do.

But Israel wanted Saddam destroyed and the vibrant, independent Arab republic of Iraq brought to its knees and the American taxpayers provided the blood and treasure that made that possible.

May God damn Israel and its supporters in America—Jewish and non-Jewish alike—who made that Hellish war on Iraq and its people come to pass! I consider supporters of the Iraq war to be war criminals.

But back to the intrigues of Israel and intrigue. Another volume—recently released—is one that I have described to associates as being, in my opinion, *one of the most important books ever published* . . .

Entitled *Confidential—The Life of Secret Agent Turned Hollywood Tycoon Milchan* (Cefer Books, 2011), this is a fast-moving, revelation-rife, 288-page book (including 32 pages of color photographs) that is absolutely "must" reading for anyone who wants to be fully informed about Zionism's impact on our world today. It tells the story of the Israeli arms dealer and super-spy turned Hollywood producer who—although a legend in Israel and among the Hollywood elite—is

hardly known at all to the people of the planet, even including those who've reveled in his Tinsel Town productions, including such blockbusters as *The War of the Roses*, *Once Upon a Time in America*, *Pretty Woman*, *Natural Born Killers*, *Under Siege*, *The Devil's Advocate*, *The Fountain*, *Unfaithful* and *L.A. Confidential*, among others.

This unsettling (but really quite favorable and glowing) biography of Milchan—that's pronounced "mill-shawn"—was co-written by Meir Doron, an Israeli, and Joseph Gelman, an American who has been deeply involved in the work of promoting Israel's interests in the United States.

Described as "secretive yet famous, but only among famous people," this is the story of a man who has been described as "Mr. Israel" by powerful American media baron Sumner Redstone. But—until now—Milchan's name and face (and work) have been largely a mystery.

The son of a wealthy Israeli explosives manufacturer, Milchan (even as a young man in his 20s) turned his family's enterprise into a global financial-military-industrial concern integral to Israel's very existence, one most pivotally intertwined with the Zionist state's drive to assemble a nuclear arsenal of weapons of mass destruction.

Throughout his career, Milchan worked closely with Israel's super-secret agency, known as LAKAM, which played the critical role in Israel's nuclear ambitions, procuring the scientific know-how, the materiel and the equipment necessary for producing nuclear weapons "by legitimate purposes on the open market if possible, by theft and deception if necessary, or by lethal force as a last resort," according to the authors who note that, in his work for LAKAM, Milchan "learned how to recruit and motivate foreign nations to do his bidding through lust, greed, or any other weakness he could exploit."

Not surprisingly—at least to those in the know—the key American ally of LAKAM was longtime CIA counterintelligence chief James Jesus Angleton, a devoted friend of Israel and a key player (in the minds of many, including me) in the assassination of John F. Kennedy.

By the mid-1970s young Milchan controlled over 30 companies in 17 countries and, according to Milchan: "I gave Israel free rein to use my companies to help in the defense and survival of my country."

How he did it—and the surrounding eye-opening revelations—are told, in no uncertain terms, in the pages of this book. In many respects, this may well be one of the most important (although probably little read) books that explain the way in which our world really works.

And do make certain to note that it was Israeli arms dealer Milchan who ponied up the money for film-maker Oliver Stone to put together the famous film *JFK* of which Milchan is listed in the credits as "executive producer." One of the side beneficiaries of the deal was author Jim

Marrs who received at least a reported \$200,000 from Milchan and Stone in order to claim the rights to Marrs' JFK assassination book, *Crossfire*, a compendium of the competing theories surround the event.

In *JFK*, Milchan—as noted, a key figure in Israel's nuclear weapons program—and Stone did not mention anything about JFK's strenuous efforts to stop Israel's nuclear weapons development. The film essentially put the blame for the JFK assassination on American military leaders in collaboration with a relatively low-level group of rogue U.S. intelligence operatives, ignoring the vital (and theretofore ignored) Israeli connection to the assassination I outlined in *Final Judgment*.

While Milchan book does not discuss any of this data (for obvious reasons), it does let slip this little gem—and make of it what you will: "Milchan's Malibu home was also where Sen. Robert Kennedy stayed the night before he was assassinated at the Ambassador Hotel. . . . He wanted to invite the media to join them, but because the television networks refused to haul their equipment out to Malibu, Kennedy reluctantly agreed to go to the Ambassador Hotel, instead, where he was shot."

This may be the first time in history that this detail has been unveiled. Most accounts say Kennedy was at the home of famed director John Frankenheimer or Democratic political boss Paul Ziffren (another powerful Zionist and Jewish crime syndicate-connected operative on American shores). Now the truth comes out.

Milchan, we find also, is no typical "Hollywood liberal." Fox News kingpin Rupert Murdoch, media godfather of the "conservatives," is not only one of Milchan's best friends, but also one of his business partners in the media racket. The tentacles of Milchan's global intrigues clearly reach far and wide, as this amazing biography demonstrates.

And, for years, while it has been claimed that "the white-minority-apartheid regime in South Africa" was behind a plot to grab control of major media forces in Europe and the United States, *Confidential* reveals it was actually Milchan who was the prime mover behind the effort, using his own considerable fortune and acting at Israel's request.

Although Israel was always publicly and vocally critical of South Africa's racial policies, Israel and South Africa were continually acting in close concert behind the scenes in a number of realms, most particularly in the nuclear arena. And then, as the book reveals, Milchan played a central part in sparking a scandal that ultimately led to the collapse of the South African government. But before that happened, South Africa "transferred almost all of its nuclear material to Israel."

These facts are most inconvenient for Israel and the Jewish lobby in America which have always energetically sought to portray themselves as friends of Black freedom, both in Africa and in the United States.

In that regard, please recall that in 1992 when the FBI and the San Francisco Police Department launched an investigation of the illicit spying operations of the Anti-Defamation League (ADL) of B'nai Brith, a conduit for Israel's Mossad, it was revealed that ADL operative Roy Edward Bullock and his partners in crime were actually spying on the activities of the African National Congress of Nelson Mandela, leader of the fight against apartheid, a point that surprises many to this day and a detail of history that the ADL, the Jewish Lobby and Israel would much prefer to be kept under wraps. For more on the ADL spy scandal, see my book *The Judas Goats*, published by *American Free Press* in 2006.)

In any case, *Confidential* is what might be described as a "secret history" of Israel, framed around the life of Arnon Milchan, but, very clearly, the book also demonstrates Israel's very genuine "global reach." And it is a book that you absolutely must read.

In regard to the Israel-South African nuclear nexus, it's probably important to reference another book touching on a little-known aspect of Israel's nuclear weapons program that I highlighted in my own book, *Final Judgment*, and that is, of course, the highly-secretive relationship between Israel and the People's Republic of China vis-a-vis nuclear weapons development going back to the early 1960s.

In *Final Judgment* I cited the work of British intelligence historian Richard McCormack, writing under the pen name "Richard Deacon," who—in his own book, *The Israeli Secret Service* (Hamilton, 1977)—published these explosive facts that still continue to remain largely unknown to the American people, and even including to many American conservatives who rail against perceived Chinese expansionism and military build-up while ignoring the preeminent role that Israel played as the leading exporter to China of conventional weapons (not to mention Israel's secret role in peddling American nuclear secrets to China).

In regard to Israel's nuclear weapons program, I hasten to cite my own book, *The Golem* (*American Free Press*, 2007). What I consider perhaps most important about my own book—and I believe it is an important primer on the topic—is that the book emphasizes the religious and underpinnings of Israel's nuclear weapons program, pointing out the dangers of a religiously-fanatically driven state (with marked and notable racist tendencies and an attitude of superiority toward the "goyim"—that is, non Jews).

In addition, the book emphasizes several important details such as the point that—unbeknownst to most Americans—the American military establishment, through the distinguished Army War College, has laid out the position that, in fact, the alleged Iranian nuclear weapons program is not the threat portrayed in the Jewish-controlled mass media in

America and that the world *can* live with an Iranian nuclear bomb, hysterical Israeli protestations notwithstanding.

The Golem also explores the dangers of an Israeli and/or American nuclear and/or conventional weapons assault on Iran's nuclear weapons program. Of particular interest in the book is an assessment of these dangers from Dr. Helen Caldicott, the Australian-born critic of nuclear proliferation who happens to be Jewish.

In 2006 I had the pleasure of meeting Dr. Caldicott in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia at a forum conducted by longtime Malaysian Prime Minister Dr. Mahathir Mohamad and the Perdana Global Peace Foundation (see its website at perdana4peace.org).

Dr. Caldicott makes clear that if Israel did attack Iran's nuclear program that the consequences could be grievous indeed as a result of potential nuclear fall-out that would even affect Israel itself. So the fanaticism in Israel (and among its American adherents) regarding Iranian nuclear weapons demonstrates that, even in the face of such dangers, Israel seems relentless in its drive for war, no matter the consequences.

There have been three key volumes, published by "mainstream" publishing houses, that have explored the Israeli nuclear weapons program. The first was the pivotal work by Seymour Hersh, *The Samson Option: Israel's Nuclear Arsenal and American Foreign Policy* (Vintage, 1993). Hersh, who has been a fierce critic of Israel and who has been called "anti-Zionist," was the first author to assemble between two covers the story of Israel's nuclear intrigue, particularly in relationship to Israel's relationship with the United States. A most important book, needless to say, and one that I refer to time and again.

Some years after the release of Hersh's book I happened to be in a home security store in the Washington, DC area specializing in spyware and other such devices. The store was under the management of Jews from Russia and a stack of book safes that were available for purchase included multiple copies of *The Samson Option* that had been converted into book safes.

My assumption is that some smart Israeli security company (and there are many operating through fronts in America today) had purchased massive numbers of copies of these books (in order to prevent their widespread distribution) and had made a profit from them by reselling them as book safes! An interesting point for the record.

Six years after Hersh's book came Israeli writer Avner Cohen's book, *Israel and the Bomb* (Columbia University Press, 1999) which explored the history of Israel's nuclear intentions in even greater detail. This book created some controversy and, in fact, if I recall, was partially censored in Israel which maintains the claim that it has no nuclear

weapons, despite occasional public pronouncements by Israeli leaders which allude to the existence of their nation's nuclear arsenal.

The Israeli newspaper *Haaretz* went so far as to say that Cohen's book was so pivotal that it would "necessitate the rewriting of Israel's entire history" and in a review asserted that this "bombshell of a book" implied that "had John F. Kennedy remained alive, it is doubtful whether Israel would today have a nuclear option."

Although Cohen was attacked by some supporters of Israel for broaching the unmentionable topic of Israel's nuclear program, Cohen maintains that he is pro-Israel and there is no doubt that he is.

What I found particularly interesting about Cohen's book is that in its pages he thanks international attorney Meir Feldman, an American Jew, for the part he played in making Cohen's book possible.

As I pointed out in *Final Judgment*, Feldman had been JFK's liaison to the American Jewish community, but the fact is that JFK and his brother, Attorney General Robert Kennedy, maintained a healthy distrust of Feldman and kept him out of the loop in many of the foreign policy decisions affecting Israel, particularly the administration's efforts to prevent Israel from building the nuclear bomb.

As it was, following the JFK assassination, Feldman became associated with international money manipulator Bernard Cornfeld who was, in turn, essentially a front man for Rabbi Tibor Rosenbaum, the Geneva-based Mossad arms procurement specialist (discussed earlier on pages 95-96) whose International Credit Bank functioned as a financial conduit for Israel's arms industry—in particular, its nuclear weapons program—but also as the chief money laundry for the drugs-and-gambling proceeds of the Meyer Lansky-dominated Jewish crime syndicate.

This same Feldman—consider this—was later placed in charge of the Kennedy family's finances. What that means, one can only begin to speculate, but it does raise questions as to how much control the Kennedy family itself has over its own considerable resources. Feldman has since died and gone to Hell.

In regard to the Kennedy assassination and the nuclear weapons connection, I was amused to learn some years ago, from a Swedish filmmaker who visited me in Washington to discuss the possibility (or so he said) of doing a documentary based on *Final Judgment* that he had discussed my book with Avner Cohen. The Israeli author told the Swede that he (Cohen) had been horrified to learn (while doing an Internet search regarding his own work) that *Final Judgment* even existed, making the outrageous contention that Israel had played a part in the JFK assassination over the issue of Israel's nuclear arsenal. Cohen, of course, said that my theory was—well—just absolutely outrageous!

As far as the Swedish film-maker is concerned, later information that came to my attention led me to conclude the film-maker was actually some sort of intelligence asset who was part of a sophisticated wrecking operation, targeting me in an effort to stop distribution of *Final Judgment*. Another story for another time—but an interesting one to say the least, and one implicating a well-known Internet writer, a certain Christopher Bollyn, who is perceived to be a critic of Israel, despite rising evidence to suggest that he may actually be a long-time and very clever deep-cover operative for the Zionist state.

The strange story of Christopher Bollyn has yet to be told in detail, although I've mentioned parts of it at various times on my Internet broadcasts, but suffice it to say that there's much more to Bollyn than meets the eye—and it is not a pretty picture by any means.

The third "mainstream" book of consequence relating to Israel's nuclear weapons is by yet another Israeli writer, Michael Karpin. *The Bomb in the Basement: How Israel Went Nuclear and What That Means for the World* (Simon & Schuster, 2006).

This book is notable, in one interesting perspective, in that Karpin points out that Israeli Prime Minister considered Israel's nuclear weapons program to be "sacred," ranking that assembly of American and Canadian billionaires and millionaires (yes, they were Jewish) who bankrolled Israel's nuclear weapons program to the tune of \$40 million in the 1950s (\$250 million today) as "consecrators" implicitly suggesting that they were contributing to a "sacred" program, holy in nature!

In this regard, I cannot help but recall how, in the film *Beneath the Planet of the Apes*, disfigured "humans"—survivors of a nuclear war of the distant future—had come to worship a still-existing atomic bomb as their god. This sounds all too much like Israel today.

It is not by coincidence that one of those "consecrators" was Major Louis M. Bloomfield of Montreal, a close associate and longtime collaborator not only with the powerful Bronfman family of World Jewish Congress and organized crime fame, but also with the Rothschild dynasty of Europe, longtime patrons of the Zionist cause.

Readers of my book *Final Judgment* will recall that Bloomfield was chairman of the board of the shadowy Permindex corporation that was interlocked with the aforementioned International Credit Bank of Mossad arms procurement officer, Tibor Rosenbaum, and on whose board also served trade executive Clay Shaw, famously prosecuted (albeit unsuccessfully) by New Orleans District Attorney Jim Garrison for his involvement in the Kennedy assassination conspiracy.

In fact, even before Garrison had even come across Shaw in his overall inquiry into the Kennedy assassination (stemming from alleged

assassin Lee Harvey Oswald's sojourn in New Orleans the summer prior to the events in Dallas), an American millionaire named John King approached Garrison and offered him a bribe—a federal judgeship—if he dropped the investigation. It just so happens that King—who had oil interests in Israel—was a business associate of Rosenbaum's protege, the aforementioned Bernard Cornfeld. So the forces behind the JFK murder were already moving to shut down Garrison's inquiry which was moving toward pinpointing Shaw and his Israeli connections.

Thus, it's probably no surprise to learn—although this is something that many JFK assassination researchers prefer not to mention—that some time after his failed prosecution of Shaw, Garrison was circulating a manuscript for a novel (never published) in which Garrison suggested that the Mossad was ultimately behind the JFK assassination—a fact that I didn't even learn about until after *Final Judgment* was published.

In this realm, I can't resist mentioning that Shaw's closest friend was Mrs. Edith Stern, who not only financed Shaw's defense against Garrison, but whose family were among the biggest investors in the NUMEC nuclear plant in Apollo, Pennsylvania from which American nuclear material was illegally diverted to Israel over a period of years, a scenario outlined in Seymour Hersh's *Samson Option*.

And among those assisting in this endeavor was the CIA's third-ranking officer, James J. Angleton, the agency's director of counter-intelligence who, beyond any question, was a key player in the JFK assassination and cover-up. And, for the record, it should also be mentioned that Clay Shaw himself was a longtime CIA asset whose activities were under Angleton's direct venue at the CIA.

I beg forgiveness from my readers for continuing digression to matters related in *Final Judgment*, but the point is that the JFK assassination was inextricably linked to so much intrigue that continues to have a considerable impact on world affairs today—and much of it stems directly from Israel's concern with nuclear weapons and its relationship with the Arab and Muslim world. These matters were not only the driving force behind the disastrous war on Iraq, but also central to the drive for war against Iran, and certainly relative to the circumstances surrounding 9-11 which, of course, I believe can be traced back to Israel.

For a more comprehensive overview of the Arab-Israeli conflict, as it specifically impacts upon the Christian and Muslim people of Palestine, there is no more important work that the two volume work, *The Encyclopedia of the Palestine Problem* (Intercontinental Books, 1991) by the late Dr. Issa Nakash, who, I'm pleased to say, was a personal friend of mine who cited my own research in his writings in the years prior to his death.

While the fine points of dispensationalism are the subject of a strictly theological concern, this philosophy is most simply defined, at least from a general perspective, as the geopolitically-inflammatory foundation underlying the current-day religious teaching that God blesses all nations and people who support the state of Israel (founded in 1948) and absolutely damns those who do not.

Once an obscure doctrine followed by a handful of what can only be described as rather peculiar folks, dispensationalism had absolutely no historical or theological foundation in traditional Christian teaching—either Catholic or Protestant.

In fact, what we know today as dispensationalism did not even evolve until even the first decades of the 20th century, and then only got its “fix” with the establishment in 1948 of the political and geographic entity known as the state of Israel.

That supporters of Israel used violence to achieve their aims in Palestine, butchering and murdering countless thousands of Christian Arabs and their Muslim brothers, not to mention bribery of delegates at the United Nations in New York to help bring the state of Israel into being, hardly seems “Christian” but dispensationalists invariably ignore this as they do all indisputable facts or even traditional Christian moral standards that contradict their pro-Israel point of view.

Despite all this, but thanks to the friendly support from the billionaire owners of the American broadcast media, which has always given dispensationalist preachers wide play, this pro-Israel movement evolved into a powerful political force on the American scene, even though, for years, dispensationalism and its adherents had been deemed downright silly, if not serious candidates for institutionalization.

Although dispensationalism has many critics among mainstream Christian churches, including—although many don’t realize it—significant elements among even evangelicals, the true history of dispensationalism has been largely suppressed. The reason for the suppression is that if the real facts about the origins of dispensationalism became the topic of widespread discussion, it would totally discredit the oft-touted claim by the dispensationalists that their philosophy is based on scripture, a claim which is clearly anything but the truth.

Although much of the material in Weber’s work is familiar to theologians and religious historians, that material has never been so thoroughly assembled in a book for a popular audience as Weber has done in this volume. As such, *On the Road* is beyond question the preeminent source for the historical details (often quite extraordinary indeed) on this vital topic that have otherwise been suppressed or forgotten.

This volume is a primer for those who want to understand dispensationalism, who preaches it and how it directly impacts U.S. foreign policy in the Middle East and in any part of the world where Israel has an interest which American supporters of Israel wish to protect.

In regard to the work of C. I. Scofield, the infamous public face of the Scofield Bible, which has become the foundation for modern-day dispensationalism, I would be remiss in not mentioning two important works on Scofield and the controversy surrounding his life and work. The first is Joseph M. Canfield’s 2005 book, *The Incredible Scofield and His Book*, published by Ross House. The second is *The Praise of Folly: The Enigmatic Life and Theology of C. I. Scofield* (The Apologetics Group, 2009), by David Lutzweiler.

While, naturally, covering similar ground, the two authors differ on some points that may be beyond the grasp (or concern) of readers who don’t have a strong theological bias, but the bottom-line conclusion of both volumes is what counts most: there was much more to the activities of Scofield than meets the eye and what Scofield sought to pawn off on Christians as Biblical truth is anything but that.

There is—not surprisingly—a wide array of evidence pointing to the likelihood that Scofield was being sponsored in his work by high-level Zionist forces who obviously had a strong and vested interest in promoting the theories propounded by Scofield that have had such a deleterious impact on the thinking of American Christians and upon the misdirection, in many respects, of U.S. foreign policy.

And I should mention that I am indebted to Dale Crowley, Jr., a veteran Christian evangelist in the Washington, D.C. area, who brought these works to my attention. Dale and his fantastic wife, Mary, have been valued friends of mine for nearly 30 years and were it not for their counsel, I would have probably gone on for many years in ignorance, not realizing that real Christians correctly reject dispensationalist claptrap, contrary to my long and mistaken belief that dispensationalism was Biblically-based and that it was, in fact, “the” Christian belief.

Fortunately, I had the privilege of becoming acquainted with Dale and Mary and learning the truth. I wish so many others would have the same opportunity. However, one way to “meet” Dale is through his fast-reading and handy primer, *On the Wrong Side of Just About Everything, But Right About It All* (Xulon Press, 2005), an assembly of Dale’s writings on dispensationalism (and related topics)—all highly recommended for those who need the educating I needed for so many years.

There is another gentleman whose friendship I value and whom I have been very much honored to know, and that is Phil Journey. And if ever there has been one who has the special burden of carrying the message of Israel’s treachery to the American people, it is Phil.

There have been a number of books on the tragedy of the murderous, premeditated Israeli attempt to destroy the U.S.S. *Liberty* and kill all of those aboard. However, by far, the singular volume that stands out as the one that drives home most clearly the events of that horrible day—June 8, 1967—and all of the sorrow and pain that came in its wake, even in the decades that followed, is the remarkable book, simply and, in some respects, profoundly, titled *What I Saw That Day: Israel's June 8th, 1967 Holocaust Against U.S. Servicemen and Its Aftermath*.

The author is Phil Tourney—a *Liberty* survivor who, with his co-author, the aforementioned Mark Glenn, has produced a heart-felt and gripping account of his own experience and those of his shipmates—those who lived and those who died. And also the aftermath.

You are warned: This book will make you angry and it will make you cry. But most of all, it will make you proud that there are real heroes like Phil Tourney and the men of the *Liberty* who endured so much and yet who still remain proud patriots, despite the utterly filthy betrayal they suffered at the hands of "their" government, whose laws and liberties they swore to defend—and did.

A three-term president of the *Liberty* Veteran's Association, Tourney received the Bronze Star with Combat V for Valor, the Purple Heart, the Vietnam Service Medal with one Bronze Star, the National Defense Service Medal and the Combat Action ribbon.

But despite those "official" honors, Tourney's greatest honor has been that which he's achieved by being such a courageous and forthright voice of truth on behalf of his friends and shipmates who died that day and those who survived. And Phil's record of service, both in the military and in the years that followed—particularly in the years that he began speaking out about the *Liberty*—proves that Phil has truly lived up to his all-American heritage.

Phil's work is a straight-forward, no-holds-barred remembrance of things past and present surrounding the *Liberty* affair and of the intrigues that have followed. As the record shows, 34 Americans died that day and another 172 were wounded (Tourney among them), many dying later of complications from injuries that lingered for years.

But as disturbing as the actual Israeli brutality itself was the traitorous behavior toward the men of the *Liberty* by high-ranking U.S. government officials and even by members of the U.S. Navy elite who helped cover up the circumstances of this malicious act in order to protect the interests of Israel, above and beyond the interests of the brave Americans who fought off the Israeli assault that sunny summer day in the Mediterranean as Israeli missiles, torpedoes, machine-gun fire and dousings of napalm pounded into the *Liberty* and her men.

Any person of any nationality or religious persuasion who can read this book and not be moved—either maddened or saddened or just simply appalled or a combination of all of that and more—can only be described as insensate. And unfortunately, there are many Americans (self-styled "Christians" among them) who have actually denounced Tourney and the other *Liberty* survivors in the most vile terms for daring to speak out and to speak the truth about what Israel did.

The book is broadly political and historic in its scope, but among the most powerful memories in its pages are those of a highly personal nature, wherein Tourney recounts the problems in his family life stemming directly from the emotional turmoil he suffered as a consequence not just of the memories of the attack itself, but more so because of the threats and pressure put upon the survivors of the *Liberty* by certain high ranking, superior officers—namely, for one, Admiral Isaac Kidd—who assured the men that if they ever spoke about what happened that day they would suffer court-martial and imprisonment, or worse. And if you suspect that the term "worse" was a possible death threat from the admiral to the survivors, that is precisely what he meant. Make no mistake about it. Once you read of what the *Liberty*'s survivors were subjected to by their Navy superiors you'll understand that clearly.

On a personal note, I am particularly touched by Phil's heartfelt words for me in his acknowledgments. Phil Tourney is a good, decent man, an articulate, dignified voice for the real America. It can be asserted—with no exaggeration—that Phil is a statesman in the truest sense of that over-used term. We can only hope Phil and people like him will one day be running this country.

Read *What I Saw That Day*. Reflect on it. Then do what you can to make sure as many people as possible also read the book and get Phil's message out to as many Americans as possible. The *Liberty* is not about to go away, as the Israelis and others might hope. *And when enough people know what happened and what Phil Tourney saw that day, American politics could very well be turned upside down.*

There is much more that could be said about Israel's crimes against America and the world, but there can be no doubt in my mind that the greatest crime of all—at least in terms of actual numbers dead--was the 9-11 terrorist tragedy.

Like a number of others—including my publisher, Willis Carto—I said, from the beginning, that Israel was responsible for 9-11, and those of us who took this position took a lot of heat for so doing, even from self-styled "independent" 9-11 researchers who have preferred to blame the tragedy on George W. Bush, the CIA, the Illuminati, the New World Order, and the Jesuits—among others.

And as readers of my book, *The Judas Goats*, are aware, I presented no less than four lengthy, detailed chapters therein presenting information indicating, I believe, that Israel—likewise—was also the driving force behind the Oklahoma City bombing, hoping to utilize that event to spark an American war against, first and foremost, Saddam Hussein of Iraq, and against the Islamic world in general.

In short, that the Oklahoma venture was the actual Israeli forerunner of 9-11, but the Israeli grand design was derailed by the Clinton administration which chose to ignore the "false flag" evidence placed by Israel to implicate Iraq, preferring instead to focus on the theory Tim McVeigh was a "lone nut" bomber.

A controversial proposition to be sure, but one that I think will stand up with the test of time.

However, regarding 9-11, I would like to reference one particular article regarding 9-11 that I wrote for *American Free Press*, published in its Dec. 24, 2001 issue. This article was republished on December 31 in *Arab News*—a journal of the Saudi Arabian government.

My article asked "Were the 9-11 Hijackers Really Arabs?" and suggested the 9-11 hijackers could have been Israeli-sponsored fundamentalist Jewish fanatics who adopted "false flag" identities of "bin Laden Arabs" in order to instigate a U.S. war against the Arab world.

After *Arab News* published the article, the U.S. government made an official demand that the Saudis repudiate any suggestion the hijackers were anything other than Arabs. My article apparently hit too close to the mark (and to this day, I think it may very well have been a bull's-eye).

"Jewish suicide bombers? Impossible!" cried critics.

However, the fact is there is a "suicide tradition" much-revered in Jewish history, going back to the legendary mass suicide at Masada by Jewish zealots. But in modern times as well, Israeli suicide missions have been undertaken. Former Mossad officer Victor Ostrovsky described one 1989 venture: the participants were "all volunteers" who were advised there was "no possibility of rescue should they be caught."

And in 1986, Victor Vancier, the New York leader of the terrorist Jewish Defense League, declared: "If you think the Shiites . . . are capable of fantastic acts of suicidal terrorism, the Jewish underground will strike targets that will make Americans gasp: 'How could Jews do such things?'" Vancier said his allies "don't care if they live or die."

What about the Arabic language heard on one airplane's black box on 9-11? Consider a formerly secret CIA assessment, *Israel: Foreign Intelligence and Security Services*, dated March 1979, which reported that was a long-standing policy of Israeli intelligence to disguise Jews as Arabs in a variety of covert operations:

One of the established goals of the intelligence and security services is that each officer be fluent in Arabic. . . . Many Israelis have come from Arab countries . . . and appear more Arab than Israeli . . . By forging passports and identity documents of Arab . . . countries and providing sound background legends and cover, Mossad has successfully sent into . . . Arab countries Israelis disguised and documented as Arabs . . . The Israeli talent for counterfeiting or forging foreign passports . . . ably supports the agent's authenticity.

For those who doubt Israel would endanger American Jews via terrorism, consider this: hard-line Israelis are willing to sacrifice Jews if it means assuring Israel's survival. Rabbi Meir Kahane, a spiritual mentor of Israeli fundamentalists, wrote that Jews who refused to "go home"—that is, back to Israel—were expendable. And those expendable Jews, you see, would even include those Jews living in New York and working at the World Trade Center on 9-11. The CIA report on Israeli intelligence said this widely-held view about Jewish expendability mirrors "the aggressively ideological nature of Zionism."

Israeli scholar Ehud Sprinzak said these views are "a major school" of modern Zionist thought and wrote of the powerful rabbi, Israel Ariel, who would be willing to risk massive loss of Jewish lives to achieve the "elimination" of the Arab countries to guarantee Israel's survival. The respected Israeli rabbi proclaimed:

A war is permitted as long as no more than one sixth of the nation be killed. And this was stated in relation to an ordinary war, a fight between neighbors. A war for Eretz Israel does not depend on the number of casualties. The command is 'Asel!' ("Do it!"), and you may be sure that the number of casualties will thus be minimal.

And while there has been much written about 9-11, the sad truth is that even some of the most articulate critics of the official U.S. government version of events have been loath to mention the Israeli connection to those events.

There have been many books and monographs covering a variety of aspects relating to 9-11 and each of them in their own way has contributed to a better understanding of what really happened that day.

The literature is in wide circulation and is naturally often repetitive but much of it has a tendency to rely on too much speculation, in some respects, often founded on unintended misinterpretation. An attempt to review even a portion of it would be an awesome task and, frankly, far

beyond my capacity. Consequently, I apologize to readers who are looking for a more comprehensive review of the literature in this realm.

However, fortunately, my *American Free Press* colleague, Victor Thorn, has written two extended monographs examining various aspects of the 9-11 tragedy and the Israeli connections thereto. His first work, *9-11: Evil Israel's Central Role in the September 11, 2001 Terrorist Tragedy* and the follow-up volume, *Made in Israel: 9-11 and the Jewish Plot Against America* are excellent primers on this aspect of 9-11 and are very much recommended, particularly to those who have not explored this seldom-discussed area of 9-11 research.

Victor's website at wingtv.net makes these volumes, plus a wide variety of other works (by Thorn and others) on 9-11 and related topics available, along with a host of Thorn's writings on other areas of interest to those who understand that the major media's rendition of history leaves much to be desired—and that's putting it mildly.

It will be a long time, in my estimation, before the entirety of the story of 9-11 (and Israeli involvement therein) will finally be put before the American and world public, although Victor Thorn's pioneering efforts have set the stage for more in-depth research in the future.

Just as in the JFK assassination before it, there will be several decades worth of books and monographs dealing with various aspects of 9-11 that will emerge, and—in the end—the big picture will ultimately come into focus.

So, for the time being, let me say this about 9-11, by drawing the comparison to what I have concluded about the JFK assassination . . .

The mystery of 9-11 is very much like a very big jigsaw puzzle that displays a remarkably complex and somewhat murky picture. On the immensely confusing picture on the front of the puzzle are all of the various groups and individuals implicated in the 9-11 conspiracy. However, when you turn the puzzle over, you find one complete picture—and that's a big and very clear picture of the Israeli flag. All the other flags on the front of the puzzle are, in intelligence jargon, "false flags," and in the end we will finally come to understand just that.

The 9-11 terrorist tragedy is but one aspect of a long-standing problem arising from the intrigues of Israel and its powerful lobby on American soil. But the truth is that the problem is much bigger than that, and in the chapter that follows we will explore the expansive literature on the issue of Jewish power and the role that it has played in shaping our history.

While this chapter that we now close has been controversial, to say the least, the material which follows will be all the more so, but *we are seeking the truth and it is the truth that matters*.

CHAPTER ELEVEN

Yes, There Is a Jewish Problem— And There's a Lot to Be Said About It

Whether you refer to it—as has been alternately done throughout history—as the Jewish Problem or the Jewish Question, there is a remarkable array of published material available in mainstream books that provide amazing details and a variety of data that, in many respects, confirm a lot of the negative aspects of Jewish history and power, today and yesterday, that have been presented in dissident or "alternative" views of the Jews and their history.

And you will note, quite carefully, that I've deliberately separated those books (referenced in this chapter) from the books in the previous chapter that focused on the issue of U.S. Middle East policy and the problem of Israel itself and of the multiple dangers resulting from the pernicious influence of the Israeli lobby in America.

The truth is that there are many people who are quite prepared to discuss Israel and Zionism but they assiduously rush to assure anyone who will listen (and they will repeat it loudly and repeatedly) that they don't have any problems with Jews or Judaism, *per se*, that their only complaint is with the behavior of Israel.

But—as I said—there is a lot of literature out there discussing the aforementioned Jewish Problem—from a variety of perspectives—and much of that literature comes from the mainstream publishing industry, as hard as it may be to believe. And we will review those books.

But in the meantime, we will take a moment and explore some of the works by the dissident writers—often called "anti-Semites"—that have been an integral part of my personal library and which have provided me important leads and historical background. I own literally thousands of books on this and related topics and they constitute the core of my substantial personal library.

And for the benefit of those more "patriot"-minded readers who may be a bit hesitant to explore this realm, it's probably worth noting right up front that negative attitudes toward Judaism—as a religion—are a foundational basis in the writings and philosophy of one of America's greatest Founding Fathers. You see, opposition to Jewish religious teachings are not just something found in the mindset of Hitler and the Nazis' as many patriots would have you believe.

Although the beloved author of the Declaration of Independence, Thomas Jefferson, was—as the Jews often loudly proclaim—a firm advocate for religious liberty in America for Jews and all people, *what has been carefully censored from the history books is the absolute fact Jefferson clearly found the Jewish religion to be quite abominable*.

Writing to John Adams on Oct. 13, 1813, the widely-read intellectual commented on the Talmud and other Jewish teachings:

What a wretched depravity of sentiment and manners must have prevailed before such corrupt maxims could have obtained credit! It is impossible to collect from these writings a consistent series of moral doctrine.

Describing himself as "a real Christian, that is to say, a disciple of the doctrines of Jesus," Jefferson wrote to William Short (on Oct. 31, 1819) that he considered Jesus "the greatest of all the reformers of the depraved religion of his own country."

In a subsequent letter to Short (Aug. 4, 1820), Jefferson added that while Christ preached "philanthropy and universal charity and benevolence," the Jews followed teachings that instilled in them "the most anti-social spirit towards other nations."

Jefferson wrote that Jesus—as a "reformer of the superstitions of a nation," was in an "ever dangerous" position by opposing "the priests of the superstition"—the Pharisees—whom he described as "a blood-thirsty race . . . cruel and remorseless as the Being whom they represented as the family God of Abraham, of Isaac and of Jacob, and the local God of Israel."

So this is what one of America's most discerning Founding Fathers determined to be the nature of the Jewish religion—that faith whose adherents in the modern day have risen to such heights of wealth and power as perhaps not even the well-informed Thomas Jefferson might have imagined. A lot of self-styled "patriots" are loath to recall his words, but this is what this valiant American had to say.

And although many have written and spoken about Jewish power in our world today, those who understand it best are those non-Jews who move in the higher circles. Among them have been respected American military leaders whose views on these matters have been hidden from the American public.

In that regard we refer to the remarkable book, *The Jewish Threat: Anti-Semitic Politics of the U.S. Army* (Basic Books, 2000) by Joseph W. Bendersky. Some relevant quotations from the book

- General George V. Strong, Chief of Military Intelligence (1942-1945) was the most powerful intelligence figure in Washington and an influential opponent of opening Palestine to Jewish refugees. Strong even attempted to get the secretaries of state and war to prevent meetings and demonstrations by American Jews on the Palestine issue.

- Between the 1930s and 1980s [General Albert C.] Wedemeyer believed that Jews constituted a serious threat to America's national interests. His "Top Secret" reports in 1948 strongly opposed the creation of Israel as endangering national security and condemned an insidious Jewish manipulation of the American government and public.

- Generals Charles A. Willoughby, Edward M. Almond, [Douglas MacArthur's top commanders] belonged to the clique of retired prominent generals known as the "Secret Americans" struggling against alleged insidious Jewish forces undermining America and the West. . . . Stratemeyer became a prominent promoter of Jewish conspiracy theories in the 1950s.

- Marine Corps General Pedro del Valle believed that an "invisible government" of international Jews controlled America and worked in conjunction with their co-conspirators in Russia. As late as 1962 he still emphasized the significance of *The Protocols of the Elders of Zion*.

- General George S. Patton, Jr. believed that Jews were conspiring to undermine him and implement Communism in Europe. [For more on the little-known story of Patton's struggle with the Jews after World War II, see Ladislas Farago's book, *The Last Days of Patton* referenced earlier on page 176—MCP.]

These selected quotations demonstrate—or they should—to the timid or otherwise uninformed reader that candid discussion of the Jewish Problem has not been limited to "fanatics" and "haters" but has been freely considered by some of the foremost patriots and military leaders in our nation's history. Until that is firmly understood—and acknowledged—we cannot delve into this difficult realm.

But there is much valuable literature that is out there and still freely available, and in this chapter we will examine it in some detail.

First and foremost among what we might call "traditional" works on the subject is, needless to say, Henry Ford's monumental four-volume series, *The International Jew*, a compilation of the articles Ford published in his magazine, *The Dearborn Independent*, during the 1920s. The four volumes, which are often published in one large volume, are as follows: *The International Jew: The World's Foremost Problem; Jewish Activities in the United States; Jewish Influence in American Life; and Aspects of Jewish Power in the United States*.

Readers should be advised, though, that there is also a single volume

often seen for sale that only contains the content of only the first volume of the four-volume complete set. I recently re-read virtually all of *The International Jew* and found that what is so remarkable is that the material, however dated, is still fresh today as when first published.

Another preeminent work, going back to the same period, is the work titled simply *The Jews*, by British populist and monetary reformer (and traditionalist Catholic) Hilaire Belloc. This is an honest, objective, yet still candid, review of Jewish-Gentile relations offering some possible solutions to the age-old Jewish Problem. Belloc acknowledges the profound differences between Jews and Gentiles, as the Jews themselves are first to acknowledge (and brag about). Belloc's book is a rational and restrained analysis of a most difficult subject.

Not so generous in tone and perhaps inflammatory is a book by Samuel Roth, a Jewish writer, entitled *Jews Must Live*. The author considers a variety of aspects of the Jewish Problem, reviewing the Jewish role in society and how it has impacted upon such realms as the theater, publishing, and even prostitution (which has always, by the way, been dominated by Jews on an international level). He also explores Jewish-Gentile relations. Roth addressed the theme of Jewish notions of "chosenness" and "superiority" which had been consistently instilled into the thinking of the Jewish people throughout history.

Beginning with the Lord God of Israel Himself, it was the successive leaders of Israel who one by one foregathered and guided the tragic career of the Jews—tragic to the Jews and no less tragic to the neighboring nations who have suffered them.

But we must have been a pretty horrible people to start with. Our major vice of old, as of today, is parasitism.

We are a people of vultures, living on the labor and good nature of the rest of the world. But, despite our faults, we would never have done so much damage to the world if it had not been for our genius for evil leadership.

Granted our parasitism. But Parasitism is a virtue as well as an evil. Certain germ-parasites are essential to the steady flow of blood through the arteries of an organic body. Certain social parasites, by the same dispensation, are important to the functioning of the blood of the body politic.

The shame of Israel comes not of our being the bankers and old clothesmen of the world. It comes, rather, of the stupendous hypocrisy and cruelty imposed upon us by our fatal leadership, and by us, on the rest of the world.

While this book is undoubtedly anti-Jewish, in the classic sense, it is

still nonetheless one of the premier works on the topic.

Incidentally, for a forthright appraisal of the significant Jewish role in the prostitution industry, see the 1983 book *Prostitution and Prejudice: The Jewish Fight Against White Slavery: 1870-1939*, by Edward J. Bristow. Published by the prominent Jewish-oriented Schocken Books, the volume is a forthright overview of the Jewish role in the scourge of white slavery, very much akin to the devastating two-volume work, *The Secret Relationship Between Blacks and Jews*, published by the Black nationalist Nation of Islam of Minister Louis Farrakhan whose researchers demonstrated, beyond any question, that Jews predominated as both slave traders and slave holders during the period of Black slavery in America—a point that hysterical Jewish critics insist is a lie but which is thoroughly documented (from Jewish sources) by the Nation of Islam.

The book, *Waters Flowing Eastward*, by the late Paquita DeShishmaraff, (writing as "L. Fry"), an American woman married into the Russian aristocracy, is the most reliable book, bar none, exploring the history of the ever-infamous and certainly controversial *Protocols of the Learned Elders of Zion*.

The author outlines what most assuredly is the actual history of this document which is not, as commonly asserted, a fraud. Most importantly, in some respects, DeShishmaraff identified the primary author of the work as a Russian Jew, Asher Ginsberg, better known as "Ahad Ha'am" (which means "One of the People").

An Orthodox Jew, educated in rabbinical studies, Ginsberg—who lived from 1856 to 1926—described the Jews as a "super nation" whose "ethnic genius must guarantee their right to world domination." He said, "the Land of Israel must encompass all the countries of the earth in order to improve the world through God's Kingdom."

Waters Flowing Eastward underscores the critical point that Zionism is far more than a "nationalist" movement; rather, Zionism is internationalist to the core and indisputably stands as *the framework for a worldwide Jewish Imperium: the New World Order*.

From DeShishmaraff we learn that, in 1889, Ginsberg formulated a small group, the Sons of Moses, and it was before this group that Ginsberg first introduced the *Protocols*. While he may have indeed borrowed from previously published geopolitical works—lending to the oft-stated claim that the *Protocols* were "forgeries" that were lifted from other volumes—what we do know is that the *Protocols* were Ginsberg's product, reflecting a global Jewish Agenda.

During the years that followed, Hebrew-language translations of the *Protocols* were circulated within the Zionist movement by Ginsberg and his followers, now banded together as the Sons of Zion (or "B'nai

Zion"). And in 1897, when the Zionist Congress met in Switzerland and Zionism emerged as an official movement, the *Protocols* were effectively incorporated into the Zionist (that is, Jewish) agenda.

While the non-Jewish world perceived Zionism to be strictly devoted to the establishment of a Jewish state, Ginsberg's so-called "secret Zionism" was very much recognized, within elite Jewish circles, as the real agenda, an international agenda, in effect masked in a strictly nationalist agenda focused on a single Jewish state in Palestine.

In the view of one eminent Jewish writer, Moshe Menuhin, Ginsberg's Zionist philosophy was "a spiritual Zionism—an aspiration for the fulfillment of Judaism and not political Zionism—political Zionism being defined as the gathering of the entirety of the Jewish people in a single state, isolated from the rest of the planet, thriving only among their own people therein."

Ginsberg took issue with the view of preeminent Zionist leader Theodore Herzl, who said that Zionism was *economic* in nature and should be directed toward the establishment of a political state with specific geographic boundaries.

According to Menuhin, Ginsberg regarded the Jews as "a unique sort of nation, a homogeneous body apart from the other nations" and that "a Jewish spiritual center in Palestine" would become "a light to the Diaspora" (the scattered Jews around the earth) and eventually enable the Jewish people to become "a light to the nations."

This so-called "spiritual Zionism" of Ginsberg was thus synonymous with classical, prophetic Judaism, no different from the teachings of the Talmud that guided Judaism down through the centuries.

Thus, the commonly-held theory advanced by many that "Zionism is not Judaism and Judaism is not Zionism" is wrong—simply wrong. Zionism, in short, is but one political extension of Judaism.

The book *Waters Flowing Eastward* puts all of this in perspective and thus makes it ultimately clear that, in a certain sense, Asher Ginsberg can be called "the father of the New World Order" as he was, indubitably, its foremost philosopher in modern times.

For a religious approach to Jewish power (from the Roman Catholic point of view, but one which will still be of interest to all concerned Gentiles), we must refer to the classic and quite substantial volume, published under the title *The Plot Against the Church*, attributed to "Maurice Pinay" but evidently the work of a group of high-ranking cardinals and other Catholic authorities who were standing in opposition to predatory Jewish and Freemason designs on the Catholic Church which reached their pinnacle with the infamous Vatican II conference.

Regarding the Jewish intrigues surrounding Vatican II, I refer read-

ers to a chapter in my own book, *The Judas Goats*, which exposes the activities of Malachi Martin, a Catholic priest (who later left the priesthood and became a best-selling author of both novels and non-fiction). The evidence demonstrates that Martin was an agent inside the Vatican II conference on behalf of American Jewish organizations such as the Anti-Defamation League (ADL) of B'nai B'rith and the American Jewish Committee which were working to reshape Catholic Church policy from within. It's quite a shocking story.

An interesting "mainstream" work surrounding the issue of Jews and Communism—and there is much data in that regard, needless to say—is the book *The Jewish Century* by Yuri Slezking, published in 2003 by Princeton University Press. Candidly acknowledging the pre-eminent Jewish role in the rise of communism, particularly in Russia, the book asserts much more than that. The book's publisher says:

This masterpiece of interpretative history begins with a bold declaration: The Modern Age is the Jewish Age—and we are all, to varying degrees, Jews. The assertion is, of course, metaphorical. But it underscores Yuri Slezkin's provocative thesis. Not only have Jews adapted better than many other groups to living in the modern world, they have become the premiere symbol and standard of modern life everywhere.

However, perhaps the most important study of communism as a Jewish phenomenon is by no less than the great Russian dissident Alexander Solzhenitsyn. His two-volume work, collectively titled, *Two Hundred Years Together*, was comprised of two separate books *Russian Jewish History: 1795-1916* and *The Jews in the Soviet Union*.

While the volumes have only been published in Russian, I am pleased to advise readers that *The Barnes Review*—on whose board of contributing editors I serve—did publish an entire edition of its magazine (dated September-October 2008) entitled "Russia and the Jews," dedicated to extensive excerpts, translated into English, from *The Jews in the Soviet Union*, and I can tell you that a number of people who are well-versed in Russian and Soviet affairs have said that TBR's special edition is a landmark contribution to the historical record, helping bring that little-known aspect of history into accord with the facts.

Incidentally, respected dissident German publisher Edo Walendy translated the Russian edition into German from which outspoken American nationalist John deNugent then translated Walendy's German into English. Both deserve commendation for their work in this regard.

It's highly unlikely, of course, that a full-length translation of

Solzhenitsyn's book will ever be published in English by a Western mainstream press, considering the controversial nature of this work, despite the fact that other works by Solzhenitsyn, translated into English, have been major best-sellers. So *The Barnes Review*'s effort will undoubtedly remain the standard work in this realm in the West.

There is also powerful new information relating to the little-understood and much-misreported subject of Soviet leader Josef Stalin and his relationship to the Jews.

And no—I repeat "no"—Stalin was *not* Jewish *nor* of Jewish origin despite long-standing rumors to the contrary (rumors, by the way, which were most likely started by the Jews themselves, similar to the way Jewish enemies of Adolf Hitler started the rumor that Hitler was Jewish). And while he did—apparently—have at least one Jewish wife, that does not prove that Stalin was acting as a tool of the Jews.

In any case, the 2003 book, *Stalin's Last Crime* by Jonathan Brent and Vladimir Naumov (published by Harper) provides evidence that Stalin was almost certainly murdered after he began moving toward exorcising Zionism from Soviet circles of power. Describing Stalin's drive against the Zionists, the authors wrote that if Stalin had not been removed from power, "much subsequent world history might have been quite different." They added:

Many leading Kremlin figures would have been purged and probably shot; the security services and the military would have been decimated by purges; Soviet intellectuals and artists, particularly Jews, would have been mercilessly suppressed, and the surviving remnant of Soviet and Eastern European Jewry would have been gravely (perhaps mortally) imperiled, while grievous suffering would have been inflicted on all the citizens of the Soviet Union. Another Great Terror, such as [in] the late 1930s, was averted when Stalin suddenly died on March 5, 1953. Stalin's version of a "final solution" remained unfulfilled

And although even today there are those—including many legitimate and traditional American anti-communists—who believe Stalin was actually in alliance with Jewish interests, as evidenced by his immediate recognition of the State of Israel, Brent and Naumov comment that in 1948, "The Jews and Israel were not yet the enemies of the Soviet state they soon became."

So the point is this: a very real rift—one long in development—between Stalin and the Zionist (and Trotskyite) elements was very much a reality, popular legend notwithstanding.

In fact, by 1952, when Stalin was intensifying his campaign against

Jewish elements, Brent and Naumov pointed out that the irony that many American Jewish spies for the Soviet Union would have found it hard to imagine they were working for "a country whose leaders soon thereafter would turn against the entire Jewish population of the Soviet Union and, at the highest governmental levels, was seriously considering the idea of the detention and deportation of hundreds of thousands, if not millions of innocent people."

In light of all of this, in the Jan/Feb 2003 issue of *The Barnes Review*—the Revisionist history journal published by Willis A. Carto—the Russian nationalist historian, Dr. Oleg Platonov, offered a fascinating history of Russia's historic troubles with both Jewish-Zionist and Jewish-Bolshevik agitation. There, Platonov asserted, flat-out, that Stalin had indeed launched a major offensive against Zionism. The words of Platonov, a leading Russian intellectual today, and who is in the forefront of the fight against Jewish influence in 21st Century Russia, are worth reviewing. Platonov wrote:

The Jewish-Bolshevik rule over Russia was broken by Stalin who, in the second half of the 1930s, carried out a counter-revolution and stripped the carriers of the Zionist ideology of their power.

In the 1930s and 1940s, no less than 800,000 Jewish Bolsheviks were annihilated under the leadership of Stalin—the elite of the anti-Russian organization which had planned to transform Russia into a Jewish state.

Nearly all Jewish leaders were purged, and the chances of the remaining ones to regain power were reduced to a minimum. The last years of Stalin's life were dedicated to the uprooting of Zionism and the liquidation of the organizations associated with it.

Dr. Platonov added these highly relevant details:

After Stalin's death, everything changed abruptly. The state was taken over by people bent on the restoration of Jewish Bolshevism . . . The renaissance of Zionism continued during the entire government of N. S. Khruschev. The situation somewhat improved under Brezhnev, who secretly limited the number of Jews in government positions. As a matter of fact, these measures were rarely put into practice, and both secret and open Zionists found many ways to elude them.

From the 1950s to the 1970s, a powerful fifth column

spearheaded by the carriers of the Zionist ideology arose in Russia. Many of its leading figures were sons or grandsons of Bolshevik revolutionaries.

These very people later became the most active elements of the so-called *perestroika*, which led to the dissolution of the Soviet Union, the assumption of political power by the Jews and the transfer of a considerable part of Russia's national wealth to foreign countries.

In my books *The Confessions of an Anti-Semite* and *The Judas Goats* I have explored much of the intrigue surrounding Stalin and the Jews in some detail and have pointed out that the popular belief among "patriots" and anti-Semites that Stalin was a tool of the Jews is anything but the truth. These revelations—this reality—comes as a genuinely grievous shock to many who have clung to that belief. But facts are facts, despite what many would like to think.

Although an American who probably knows far more about Russian history than far many more of my countrymen—and that is an understatement—I began to realize, in the months leading up to my own visit to Russia in 2002 that most of my knowledge of Russia was cursory at best, largely limited to the time following the Bolshevik Revolution.

In addition, what little knowledge I did have of the pre-Bolshevik era was exclusively restricted to the handful of years just prior to that bloody and monumental period in Russian (and world) history—a view shaped mostly, quite honestly, by two Hollywood motion pictures: *Anastasia*, the semi-fictionalized story of a real-life young lady who claimed to be the Russian princess who purportedly survived the Bolshevik massacre of the Russian royal family; and *Nicholas and Alexandra*, the lavish tale of the last days of the House of Romanov.

And I dare say, most Americans who do have the simplest knowledge of Russia prior to Bolshevism have certainly gleaned what they do know—or think they know—from those same Hollywood productions.

So, as a consequence of my own research and reading over the years—stemming primarily from a study of the Bolshevik Revolution and its consequences—I was far better informed about Russian history than, as I've said, the vast majority of the American people, even including those Americans who grew up during the period of the rise of Bolshevism, the war-time alliance with Soviet leader Josef Stalin, and in the Cold War years that followed.

Indeed, I should add, those Americans who do have a considerably greater knowledge about Russian history—and among them I would include those who might be described as members of the American

nationalist movement—are largely informed only about the period following the Bolshevik Revolution.

Few, really, have any serious understanding about Russia's glorious history under the Czars—and a glorious history it was.

Or I should say: what a glorious history it is—for despite the terrors of Jewish Bolshevism and the brutal period that followed, Russia survived. Today—although enormous roadblocks (both foreign and domestic) still stand in her way, including, most notably, the new American drive for global domination, a new American imperialism—Russia's history has taken a new and brighter turn for the future that lies ahead.

However, in a monumental volume, *The Third Rome* by Dr. M. Raphael Johnson (published in 2004 by *The Barnes Review*), Russia's history comes to the fore in a panoramic study of the lives and deeds of some of the most remarkable and magnificent personages ever to grace the world stage. And "grace" is certainly the word to describe that remarkable family, the Romanovs.

The accomplishments of this dynasty, as you will see, are rivaled by no ruling family anywhere on the planet even including the Romanov cousins—of more modern times—the British royalty who, at one point in time extended their rule across the entire globe (largely through the patronage and collaboration of the Jewish Rothschild Dynasty).

Quite in contrast to the British global tyranny, the Romanov passion for the people over whom they reigned comes through so very clearly in the equally passionate (and certainly admiring) account of the Romanov legacy as it is so elegantly recounted by Dr. Johnson.

Nowhere else in the English language will you find so thoughtful and informative a volume such as *The Third Rome*, describing a history long forgotten—at least in the English language writings on this subject.

Dr. Johnson's fluid writing style, coupled with his vast knowledge, presents a wide-ranging array of characters and events in a fashion that makes this journey through Russia's history a memorable voyage indeed. Whether you are a political scientist, a historian, a sociologist, an economist—or simply a voracious student of truth—you will find something of interest and benefit in these pages. Coupled with Dr. Johnson's own acknowledged opinions on the subjects he is so ably presenting—as no one has ever done it before—is a factual account of a slice of history that deserves to be remembered and is done so, quite thoroughly, in *The Third Rome*.

Rest assured, when you have explored Russia through the pen of our modern-day Dr. Johnson, you will share with me the immense admiration and stupendous respect that I gained for Russia and her people during my all-too-brief sojourn in that stunning nation that so clearly

reflects the hand of God in so many, many ways.

At this juncture it is also important to note Dr. Johnson's most recent Russia-focused work, *Putin—Russian Populist* (published in 2012 by *The Barnes Review*). This is a must-read overview of the political thought of Russia's modern-day "strongman," Vladimir Putin, demonstrating that—at least in philosophy—Putin stands for old-fashioned Russian nationalism and a Russian variation of American populism that, in Johnson's view (and in mine) presents a challenge to the Jewish imperialism and internationalism behind the New World Order.

Although there are many traditional Russian nationalists—good people, I assure you, and I have had the pleasure of meeting some of them over these past several years—who have concerns and suspicions about Putin, viewing him as an autocrat who is not as fully dedicated to Christian Orthodoxy, I believe Dr. Johnson's study of Putin represents, for now, at least, an accurate representation of Putin and the agenda that he seeks to pursue. And it is an agenda that all nationalists—in America and worldwide—can support.

And up front, needless to say, another important "alternative" study of Jewish power and the history of these people comes in David Duke's paramount work, *Jewish Supremacism*, which has been translated into multiple languages. Duke's book is perhaps the foremost catalogue, so to speak, of much of the primary published data about the Jews that has appeared in a wide variety of places over the past century and is encyclopedic in nature and quite detailed and documented. Duke's well-written book is one that anyone who wants a quick reference guide to the subject needs to keep in a prominent and easily accessible place.

A book that has been referred to as "Hitler's favorite book," is *The Riddle of the Jew's Success*, and this volume explores the Jewish role in finance and economics. This book is largely based upon an earlier work, *The Jews and Modern Capitalism* by Werner Sombart, and both of these books are critical to include in every researcher's library.

The controlled media in America will never give the publicity to Texas-based Christian evangelist Texe Marrs they give to the likes of such phony Judas Goats as John Hagee, Tim LaHaye, Pat Robertson and others of that ilk. But despite the fact his name is suppressed in the big media, Marrs has emerged, beyond any question, as the most outspoken and nationally (even internationally) influential Christian evangelist who is daring to openly discuss Zionist power on our planet today.

A prolific writer and speaker through his Power of Prophecy ministry, Marrs has put together a powerful (and substantial) collection of some of his most pivotal writings in an eye-opening 126-page volume, *Conspiracy of the Six-Pointed Star*. Subtitled "Eye-Opening Revelations

and Forbidden Knowledge About Israel, the Jews, Zionism and the Rothschilds," this massive work covers so many diverse topics you'll be absolutely astounded at the assembly of material presented.

Heard regularly on the Internet at powerofprophecy.com, Marrs is a remarkably well-informed individual with a prestigious career preceding his entry into the world of politics and conspiracy.

A career United States Air Force Officer who spent five years as an assistant professor of aerospace studies, teaching American defense policy, strategic weapons systems, and related subjects at the University of Texas, Marrs also taught international affairs, political science and psychology at two other universities.

Our newspaper, *American Free Press*, has been honored to work with Texe and his wife Wanda and their able staff in presenting two well-attended forums, one in Washington, DC and one in Austin, Texas.

A brief overview of some of the contents reflects the diverse selection of subjects Marrs pursues in no uncertain terms. Launching his inquiry into the realm of little-known mysticism in ancient Jewish teachings—and no, we don't mean the Old Testament—Marrs dissects the Satanic origins of the conspiracy that holds reign—and rein—in our world today. The secret origins of communism and the intrigue that links that gangster philosophy to both the Zionist movement and international banking in the Rothschild sphere are also unveiled.

Delving into American history, Marrs pulls back the Iron Curtain of secrecy surrounding the Freemasonic and other forces that manipulated President Harry Truman and continued throughout the 20th Century to wage war against the American republic and Christianity itself.

Marrs also lays out some disturbing facts about the origins of the Bush and Clinton dynasties and bares the truth about other big names as well, including some of the hidden controllers manipulating the good grass roots Americans who have rallied behind the so-called tea party.

A particularly fascinating segment explores the little-known history of famous American chess champion Bobby Fischer who—although of Jewish origin—became a fervent critic of Judaism and Zionism. Nobody anywhere has ever examined Fischer so thoroughly as Marrs has done. You will be absolutely overwhelmed by Fischer's story.

You simply have to get this book and when you do, you'll marvel at the amount of data that Marrs has put together in these pages.

If you're looking for a book grounded in good-old-fashioned Christianity—real Christianity, that is—and Americanism combined that puts everything together in a fast-moving, easy-reading fashion, *Conspiracy of the Six-Pointed Star* is it.

It's just one of many important books, videos and other audio pre-

sentations that have come from Texe Marrs and his Power of Prophecy ministry—and knowing Texe's energy and productivity, I can assure you that many more are to come.

Regarding the aforementioned Bobby Fischer, I must mention that when I was visiting Japan in 2004 on a wonderful speaking tour sponsored by my friend, the late Japanese nationalist Dr. Ryu Ohta, I was initially scheduled to meet with Fischer (who was imprisoned in Japan at that time, fighting extradition to the United States on trumped-up criminal charges stemming from his having participated in a chess match in Yugoslavia which had been under United Nations embargo at the time).

Fischer knew Dr. Ohta and, being familiar with and enthusiastic about my work, expressed an interesting in meeting me.

However, due to bureaucratic red tape, our meeting was never to occur and I regret that missed opportunity. Fischer was ultimately able to leave Japan and died not long afterward.

So in light of the fact that Fischer was undoubtedly considered one of the most brilliant men ever to make his presence felt, I have always taken a great deal of satisfaction in telling those of my friends (who consider my views somewhat "controversial") that I was able to count this remarkable character among my genuine "fans."

And so, to Hell with my critics—and they are many.

Now, needless to say, there are a number of "mainstream" books on the topic of Jewish power in America and I cited a number of them in my book *The New Jerusalem* (much of which was incorporated into the considerably expanded and more broad-ranging *The New Babylon*).

And while it might be noted that while all of these books (all by Jewish authors) are quick to assert that Jewish influence is over-stated, and—even—that the Jews do not control the media (a view I do not share) the books nonetheless proceed to demonstrate that those assertions are not quite precisely held up by what the books do say.

The books are as follows and are listed not by any order of importance but by author, alphabetically:

- Lenni Brenner. *Jews in America Today*. (Lyle Stuart, 1986).
- Norman F. Cantor. *The Sacred Chain: The History of the Jews*. (HarperCollins Publishers, 1994).
- Benjamin Ginsberg. *The Fatal Embrace: Jews and the State*. (University of Chicago Press, 1993).
- J. J. Goldberg. *Jewish Power: Inside the American Jewish Establishment*. (Addison-Wesley Publishing Company, Inc., 1996).
- Joel Kotkin. *Tribes*. (Random House, 1993).
- Gerald Krelecz. *Jews and Money: The Myths and the Reality*.

(Ticknor and Fields, 1982).

- Barry Rubin. *Assimilation and Its Discontents*. (Times Books/Random House, 1995).
- Edward S. Shapiro. *A Time for Healing: American Jewry Since World War II*. (Johns Hopkins University Press, 1992).
- Charles E. Silberman. *A Certain People*. (Summit Books/Simon & Schuster, Inc., 1985).
- Steven Silbiger. *The Jewish Phenomenon*. (The Longstreet Press, 2000).

It should be noted that the aforementioned author, Lenni Brenner, is an outspoken anti-Zionist Jew, but that does not detract from the carefully documented information that happens to appear in his particular volume mentioned above. Brenner's book, like the others, is a genuine treasure trove of valuable documented facts and figures.

On the list above, the book *The Fatal Embrace* is especially instructive. The "fatal embrace" to which Ginsberg refers relating to Jewish power in the United States is the considerably evident role that the Jews have played in attaching themselves—embracing—the centers of power in America through which they have advanced their own power and advanced the powers of the elites to which they have attached themselves. According to Ginsberg:

Jews frequently sought the protection of the state. For their own purposes, rulers often were happy to accommodate the Jews in exchange for the services that the latter could provide.

Much followed from the relationship between Jews and states, and, as an outgrowth, some of the most important states in the modern world were built or strengthened.

As a result of this relationship, moreover, Jews sometimes achieved great power. Their relationship with the state, however, also exposed Jews to new hatred and antagonisms.

For the Jews, under some circumstances, the embrace of the state proved to be fatal.

These considerations are not simply of historical interest. They are also central to understanding the past—and potential future—of Jews in America.

Ginsberg makes it ultimately clear that Jewish power in America has been significant and he dares to point out that Jewish names have been connected to quite an array of corrupt activities, particularly in the realm of finance. He also adds this rather amazing assertion:

Though Jews have learned to look, talk and dress like other Americans, they are not fully assimilated either in their own minds or in the eyes of their neighbors....

To make matters worse, Jews often, secretly or not so secretly, conceive themselves to be morally and intellectually superior to their neighbors.... Indeed, Jews are extremely successful outsiders who sometimes have the temerity to rub it in

Dr. Norman Cantor's *The Sacred Chain*, mentioned in the list above (and referenced earlier on pages 63-64) created quite a stir at the time of its release. Many Jewish critics felt that the book contained material that could be fuel for the fire of anti-Semitism, but regarding anti-Semitism itself, Cantor writes:

It must be recognized—as it rarely is in histories of the Jews—that [the] expressed resentments and indictments against the Jews were not entirely fictitious libels or maliciously revived and activated stereotypes simply disseminated by paranoid hate merchants from the grab bag of the anti-Semitic pre-modern past. There was just enough empirical truth in these negative, overblown, and over-generated images to give them persuasive force.

Of the reality of modern Jewish power—as we pointed out earlier, but which is worth mentioning again—Cantor memorably concluded: "The Morgans, the Rockefellers, the Harrimans, the Roosevelts, the Kennedys, the titans of bygone eras, they have been superseded by [the Jew] as flawless achiever...."

Cantor also has some interesting things to say about the state of affairs in modern-day Israel, pointing out that the corruption, mismanagement and general disarray of that country is far from what the world believes Israel to be:

In fact, Israel is not the blooming prize orchid of the desert we are often told. Quite the contrary, Cantor wrote

The fact is that the Jewish economy in Israel, from the first decade of the century to today, has never been a viable one. The Jews in Zion have never been able to support themselves.

The balance sheet has always been negative. They have survived only by covering their deficits with foreign aid—Jewish charity lavishly allotted from abroad, and from—since around 1970—extensive American governmental aid.

[Israel] is a country where every inch of its ancient soil is revered, and archeological discoveries are greeted with national celebration, but which treats its fragile ecology with a recklessness that astounds an American or a Canadian. It has no pollution controls on its automobile emissions and spews raw sewage into the Mediterranean, fouling its own beaches.

The worst thing about Israel in the 1980s and early 1990s was that it allowed itself to become thoroughly dependent on American government aid for both military and civilian purposes....

When it is factored in that Jewish charitable sources abroad provide annually a similar sum, Israel has to be recognized as a severely debtor nation, a colonial country, unable to provide for itself, greedily and recklessly used to living off other peoples' money.

[Israel] has become intoxicated, not like many of their distressed forefathers with mystical religion, but with military glamour and triumphalist images, a dangerous and self-destructive mindset in a sober and competitive world at the end of the 20th Century.

On the general subject of anti-Semitism and discussions thereof, Dr. Albert Lindemann, a respected scholar of the topic of anti-Semitism, writes in his book *Esau's Tears: Modern Anti-Semitism and the Rise of the Jews* (Cambridge University Press, 2000) with notable candor regarding this phenomenon, noting:

The tendency to dismiss anti-Semitism as a bizarre hallucination, a fantasy of diseased minds, is undoubtedly justified in some instances but has also often been overdone and has thus hindered understanding, for Jews have been disliked for many reasons by a very wide variety of normal people, many of whom were neither emotionally unstable nor intellectually unsophisticated, and a few of whom were . . . of great ability (Wagner, Barres, or T.S. Eliot, for example).

It is far too easy, indeed, too reassuring, to describe anti-Semites as mentally deranged or morally flawed in all regards. The extent to which anti-Semitism was "normal" requires . . . a more serious and open-minded investigation....

Not all hostility to Jews, individually or collectively, has been based on fantastic or chimerical visions of them, or on projections unrelated to any palpable reality.

And Lindemann also points out that the historical record did show that Jews did play important parts in major historical events that created perceptions that laid the groundwork for anti-Semitic attitudes, acknowledging that "contrary to facile assertion, clandestine Jewish involvement, or actions by Jewish power brokers, did exist in these various events," but he carefully noted, though, that the Jewish intrigues in question were "often part of Jewish self-defense, of 'fighting back'" and suggested that they were "hardly in the far-reaching ways believed by the anti-Semites of the day." So even while Lindemann seems to be playing the middle ground, he has actually admitted that there *were* high-level intrigues traceable to powerful Jewish elements of precisely the sort being alleged at the time—manipulating events, orchestrating wars and revolutions—and that those intrigues *were* traceable directly to Jewish self-interest, in this case, according to Lindemann, that of "self-defense."

For an interesting perspective on Jewish power in Hollywood and public perceptions thereof and how that power affected both anti-Semitism and political affairs in America, there is no better a work than Stephen Alan Carr's book *Hollywood and Anti-Semitism: A Cultural History up to World War II* (Cambridge University Press, 2001) cited earlier on page 169. It's a fascinating and panoramic study that addresses a controversial subject in an intelligent, academic fashion.

There are other books by Jewish writers about Jewish history that arise from the mainstream press and they deserve mention here. The first is Roberta Strauss Benerichter's *The Fate of the Jews: A People Fighn Between Israeli Power and Jewish Ethics* (Times Books, 1983) which is a passionate and quite critical examination of Jewish attitudes toward non-Jews, both in current times and throughout history, and focuses on the American Jewish approach toward Israel, which excuses many of that country's misdeeds simply because Israel is a Jewish state. This book angered many Jews precisely because of its utter candor.

Regarding Jewish power and intrigue, although I have (needless to say) written much about it and read much about it, particularly in these books mentioned here, I must relate to you two personal anecdotes that demonstrate its nature. They relate directly to Jewish intrigues aimed against my longtime publisher, Willis A. Carto.

And these stories are interesting indeed.

Now lest anyone think that the assertion that the most powerful figures on the face of our planet have organized their forces against Carto is some sort of conspiracy theory or hagiographic fantasy, the two following rather intriguing anecdotes—first published in my introduction to the aforementioned collection of Carto's writings entitled *An Appeal to Reason* (see page 157)—bear repeating here for the record.

In the mid-1980s, I was visited in Washington (where I was then working for Carto at Liberty Lobby) by a friend who was an up-and-coming young associate at a distinguished Philadelphia law firm. Knowing of Carto and his work and although being a self-described "liberal" who considered himself to be diametrically opposed to what he perceived as Carto's agenda, my friend practically jumped off the floor with enthusiasm when I mentioned that I could introduce him to Carto.

"No kidding? Really?" he asked, practically salivating at the chance to meet this reputed "mystery man." And so it was that I made the introduction. And then I asked my friend to tell Willis a story my friend had—in almost hushed tones of amazement and even a bit of fear—outlined to me not long before.

My friend told Carto—as he had told me—that during one of his earliest weeks of employment at the Philadelphia law firm, he and all of the firm's attorneys had been called to a conference by the firm's senior partners. At that meeting, the attorneys were introduced to a representative from the Anti-Defamation League (ADL) of B'nai B'rith, one of the most powerful elements of the Jewish lobby on American soil.

This ADL representative told the gathered lawyers there was a growing anti-Semitic movement in America and at the pinnacle of this rabid force was a shadowy figure who, they said, commanded vast resources, heading a powerful, wide-ranging publishing empire with international connections. This modern-day devil incarnate was named "Willis Carto."

At the time the young man was quite taken aback since he knew that his friend, yours truly, was employed by the Evil One, but he was not about to mention that, for obvious reasons.

The ADL man told the attorneys the ADL needed their support to fight Carto and that the ADL would be more than pleased to accept their donations. After all, if they didn't contribute to the ADL, wouldn't they effectively be endorsing Carto? That was the implicit message.

And so it was that the attorneys on hand—young and old alike—were shaken down—mob-style—and forced to donate their money to the ADL to help fight Willis Carto.

Carto listened intently as he was told this story. And when my friend finished, Carto—ever the businessman—remarked wryly, leaning back in his chair, "You know, my name has probably been used by those sons of bitches to raise more money for the ADL than I've ever raised for Liberty Lobby in my entire life."

What happened at that Philadelphia law firm was being replicated in law firms all over Philadelphia and in every law firm in every major city in America—anywhere and everywhere the ADL could deploy its vast realm of operatives.

In this case, the ADL had clearly targeted Carto as their foremost target, as he had been for a long time. And things have not really changed, for Carto's work, standing in the way of Zionist power and imperialism—the malign agenda of the international Jewish financial elite—continues to be a thorn in their side.

But that story—as interesting and telling though it may be—actually pales in comparison to another, one far more chilling . . .

In 1990, Liberty Lobby's chief diplomatic correspondent, the inimitable Andrew St. George (quite a character who has been mentioned multiple times in these pages in a number of contexts), was advised that there had been a top-level meeting in New York among some top financial patrons and organizational leaders of the global Zionist movement.

The meeting was held at the New York apartment of Edgar Bronfman, head of the World Jewish Congress. The meeting was devoted to planning for an energetic assault on the purported "rise of anti-Semitism in America." In attendance with Bronfman were such Jewish money kings as Michael Milken and Ivan Boesky as well as Wall Street financier (and later US Ambassador to France) Felix Rohatyn, and Jacques Toreczyner (then president of the Zionist Organization of America), among others.

Andrew's source told him that during that meeting, the aforementioned Toreczyner said, in words to these effect: "It's time that we put a stop to Willis Carto and Liberty Lobby. We've been too patient in dealing with this man. He needs to be killed."

Toreczyner said specifically that Carto and his associates at Liberty Lobby were "not bourgeois"—that is, not simple folk without influence—and that they should "hunted and shot like quail."

Evidently Toreczyner's candor caused a stir—believe it or not—with at least some of those Jewish power barons saying in response, "We can't use the kind of tactics on our enemies that the Nazis used on us," (or words to that effect).

It was Felix Rohatyn who told St. George about this meeting. Having been an international correspondent for Time-Life, St. George knew a lot of people over the years, from Cuban dictator Fidel Castro to gangster Frank Costello to many, many others, and Rohatyn was among them.

In any event, St. George took the story to Carto and Mark Lane, Liberty Lobby's audacious and no-nonsense anti-Zionist Jewish attorney, who then wrote a letter to Toreczyner essentially saying, "We know what you said and we take your threats seriously. You have been warned."

Lane's letter had its intended effect and as the record demonstrates, Liberty Lobby continued to wage war against Zionism until it was driven into bankruptcy and then out of business in 2001 after a long and

drawn out eight year campaign of legal harassment ranging from court-rooms in California to Washington, DC and on to Switzerland, a series of circumstances which demonstrate, conclusively, that Zionist elements were behind the affair. And that is another story, in and of itself.

But suffice it to say that Willis Carto's work had generated the enmity (and that's putting it lightly) of the world's most powerful (and dangerous) forces.

One recent book, published in 2012 under Carto's sponsorship via *The Barnes Review*, also bears noting, for it covers a wide range of Jewish history (from ancient times up until today) and reflects quite candidly on the rise of Jewish power and influence through three inter-related ideologies that, in virtually all respects, can be likened to a three-headed monster: Democracy, Communism and Zionism—the primary components of world subversion.

The Centuries of Revolution by William White, a combative and unashamed writer who is one of the most hard-hitting analysts on the American scene today is an unsettling but consistently fascinating exposé of the dark forces behind global upheaval that have worked relentlessly on every front to forcibly transform Western culture—really all of world culture—for the benefit of the financial and political power of international Jewry.

Tracing the origins of this agenda back to pre-Biblical times, exploring the worship of the strange gods the Israelites encountered in Egypt, White demonstrates—with shocking clarity—that the underlying philosophy of revolution has been insidiously utilized to mesmerize and, ultimately, they hope, enslave the peoples of the West in order to achieve the ultimate dream of Jewish world domination.

This panoramic overview of historical reality lays waste to much of the nonsense and historical misinformation circulating today about what is—and what is not—progress, standing as an invaluable source of hidden history to be studied and referenced time and again. It's a veritable journey into unexplored territory where very real demons hold sway and no sacred cows are safe. A must read, by any estimation!

As far as Jewish religious practices and ideology, there are two particularly important books that need to be mentioned here and they are not the works of neo-Nazi publishing houses as some might think upon learning even the titles alone!

And these books are quite surprising in many respects because they demonstrate that there is a little-known but deep-rooted history of virulent Jewish antagonism and violence against non-Jews (Christians in particular) but many scholars have ignored the record in this regard. It is a topic that is not one that many have ever really explored and the facts

about this distressing matter need to be understood, particularly by Christians who are sensitive to candid discussion of matters relating to the Jewish people and their agenda.

However, to his credit, a forthright Jewish academic, Elliot Horowitz, associate professor of Jewish History at Israel's Bar-Ilan University, has come forth with a book that explores the ugly little-known phenomenon of Jewish religious hostility to Christians. The book is entitled *Reckless Rites: Purim and the Legacy of Jewish Violence* and was published in 2006 by no less than the Princeton University Press which is not generally perceived to be "an anti-Jewish propaganda outlet."

This heavily-detailed, copiously-documented volume is a stunning contribution to the history of the Jewish people and their troubled relationship with "The Other"—the "Goyim."

Purim—referred to in the book's title—is the Jewish holiday spawned by the Old Testament's Book of Esther, a holiday based on a tale that most Jewish and Christian theologians say is apocryphal. Esther of legend was the Jewish maiden who—upon being married to the Persian king, who had no idea his bride was Jewish—saved the Jews from destruction at the hands of the king's advisor, Haman, who was then executed, along with 75,000 other Persians. This, of course, was mass slaughter—genocide—and this early anti-Gentile Holocaust is proudly commemorated at Purim.

Today again, the Jewish people and Israel target the Persian people—the modern republic of Iran—for destruction.

Most non-Jews have no idea that the Jewish people—who often condemn various historical pogroms (real and imagined) against Jews—actually celebrate this anti-Gentile genocide as one of their most boisterous holidays. Horowitz explains that, frequently, when Jews have broached the story of Purim to non-Jews that they have carefully deleted the conclusion of the story wherein the Jews orchestrated the slaughter of the Persians.

According to Horowitz, Jews have a long (and ugly) record of comparing their arch-enemy Haman to Jesus Christ, hardly grounds for promoting "interfaith discourse," or the concept of "Judeo-Christianity," two trumpet calls which (when coming from Jewish sources) mean Christians must amend their teachings to accord with what Jews want Christians to believe. Horowitz notes that comparisons of Haman to Christ are still prevalent in Jewish religious rites today (a point little-known to Christians).

In fact, Horowitz points out, deeply religious Jews have a record in modern-day Israel of acts of violence against non-Jews, but also acts of vandalism against Christian crosses. Horowitz focuses on how historians and theologians have deliberately distorted these uncomfortable truths about Jewish teachings and the dangerous impact such teachings have had: that is, the instigation of violence by Jews against Christians.

And note, too, that the comparison of Christ to Haman is very political by its very nature. In fact, as anyone familiar with common-place Jewish political rhetoric is aware, Jews have often compared their perceived enemies—such as Adolf Hitler, Saddam Hussein, Mahmoud Ahmadinejad, and even Barack Obama—to Haman.

An entire chapter in Horowitz's book demonstrates the disturbing—one might say "weird"—Jewish hatred for the cross and of Jewish violence against displays of this Christian symbol and notes that, in fact, throughout history this Jewish hatred of Christ and the cross resulted in the rise of anti-Jewish attitudes in response.

Horowitz explores Purim celebrations worldwide and demonstrates that violence and hatred toward non-Jews is commonplace and integral to the nature of that holiday's theme. This ugliness is not the exception. Rather, it's the rule, an unsettling fact to comprehend.

In fact, prior to the 20th century, at which time Jewish influence upon Christian religious discussion rose to great heights, most Christian theologians shared the view of German Protestant theologian Carl Heinrich Cornill who said of the Book of Esther that "all the worst and most unpleasant features of Judaism are here displayed without disguise."

Cornill echoed Emil Friedrich Kautzsch, who said the Book of Esther "expresses such national arrogance and such hatred of other nations."

And while the Jews often go to great lengths to assure the Christian world that anyone who is citing the Talmud—the founding document of rabbinic Judaism in late antiquity—as evidence of Jewish hatred for Christianity is somehow distorting the truth, the facts demonstrate, very much indeed, that this hatred is at the core of Judaism itself.

Should anyone doubt this, they need only refer to a 2007 book, *Jesus in the Talmud*, published by the same Princeton University Press that issued the aforementioned work, *Reckless Rites*.

The promotional material for the book itself candidly asserts in no uncertain terms:

Scattered throughout the Talmud, the founding document of rabbinic Judaism in late antiquity, can be found quite a few references to Jesus—and they're not flattering.

The Talmudic stories make fun of Jesus' birth from a virgin, fervently contest his claim to be the Messiah and Son of God, and maintain that he was rightfully executed as a blasphemer and idolater.

They subvert the Christian idea of Jesus' resurrection and insist he got the punishment he deserved in hell—and that a similar fate awaits his followers.

The author of the book documenting these eye-opening assertions is a distinguished scholar, Dr. Peter Schafer, Director of the Program in Judaic Studies at Princeton University and professor of Judaic studies in a chair endowed by billionaire American Jewish philanthropist Ronald O. Perelman, a longtime generous patron of Jewish causes.

Highly regarded in the academic world and widely-published in the arenas of Jewish religious and historical literature, Schafer has now come forward with this must-read 210-page book which affirms—beyond question—that longtime Christian and Muslim critics of the Talmud were right when they said that the Talmud does teach filthy and hateful things about Christ, Christianity and Christians.

Christians (and Muslims, too, by the way) have been offended for thousands of years by those hateful teachings about Jesus Christ and—indeed, let it be said—these teachings have been one of the primary causes of anti-Jewish attitudes throughout history, the direct consequence of negative reaction to the Talmud's anti-Christ rantings.

Yet, although Judaism's holiest book has devoted itself to smearing Christ, his beloved mother, Mary, and all of Christ's teachings, the mass media never mentions this when discussing the causes of anti-Semitism.

In fact—quite distinctly—the media prefers to focus on alleged anti-Jewish notations in the Christian New Testament and in the Islamic Koran (which, sadly unbeknownst to many Christians, holds Jesus Christ in high regard, very much in contrast to the Talmud).

Many Christians mistakenly believe the myth that the Old Testament is as central to Judaism as it is to the origins of Christianity; when, in fact, nothing could be further from the truth. The Talmud and other mystical works (unknown to Christians) are considered far more important in the eyes of Jewish scholars as most Jewish authorities are the first to acknowledge.

Now with Schafer's book, there's "mainstream" proof that defenders of the Talmud have been dissembling—to put it bluntly, lying. This fascinating (and disturbing) book is a "must" for those who delve into the controversial arena of Judaism and who want to be armed with factual evidence regarding the weird world of the Talmud. But be warned: *if you are a committed Christian or Muslim you will most assuredly be offended by the disgusting comments about Christ that appear in Judaism's boldest writings.*

These books underscore what a particularly notable book—published many years ago and long-widely-written and talked about in dissident literature on the subject—asserted regarding Jewish aspirations on a global scale and their attitude toward the non-Jewish peoples of the planet.

In 1932, Michael Higger, Ph.D., assembled a remarkable book entitled *The Jewish Utopia*, which he dedicated to the Hebrew University of Jerusalem, which he described as [the] "symbol of the Jewish Utopia."

Higger's volume is a remarkable document which the late Robert H. Williams, an American nationalist writer of the 1950s and 1960s, described as a compendium of the philosophy behind what Williams called "the Ultimate World Order"—that is, the New World Order.

What is remarkable about Higger's book is that the copy that Williams first discovered and then popularized among American nationalists was found at the Abraham I. Schechter Collection of Hebraica and Judaica of the Texas University Library, donated by the Kallah of Texas Rabbis. So Higger's book was no mere "think piece" by one isolated writer. The organization of rabbis in Texas thought so highly of the work they donated that copy to the state university's library.

Dr. Higger's book was a compilation of Higger's study of what Williams described as "the sum total of the prophecies, teachings and plans and interpretations of the foremost Jewish rabbis and tribal leaders over a period of some 2,500 years," since the time of the oral law and the beginning of the Babylonian Talmud, in which could be found what Williams described as a "double standard for Jews and non-Jews and its nationalistic, militaristic interpretation of the Torah" (the Torah, of course, being the first five books of the Old Testament—the so-called "Five Books of Moses").

And while, of course, the Jewish-controlled media in the West perpetuates the lie that Muslims hate Jesus Christ and Christians, nothing could be further from the truth. This Hellish defamation of Muslims is designed to stoke up further wars against the Arab and Muslim peoples in the name of "Americanism."

In 2001 Harvard University Press published a remarkable volume that demonstrates, beyond question, that Islamic writings have treated Christ (and his mother Mary) with great reverence. Turif Khalidi's *The Muslim Jesus: Sayings and Stories in Islamic Literature*, should be "must" reading for every Christian, for it proves the phrase "Islamo-Christianity" is far more accurate than the fraudulent term "Judeo-Christianity," the history of which will be explored in our next chapter.

The following review of Khalidi's book—posted online at amazon.com—assesses this important volume that every sincere Christian needs to know about . . .

As an Arab Christian who has lived in an Islamic environment, I have always known that Muslims cherished and respected Jesus as one of their prophets, but little did I know about the actual sayings they ascribe to him. I was therefore intrigued by the topic of this book: What do Muslims really think about Jesus, and how does their conception differ from ours? . . .

This is the first collection in English of all the sayings in early Islamic literature attributed to Jesus. Thus they are the authoritative guide to what Islam knows and thinks about Jesus. . . . While reflecting the certain theological differences between the Islamic Jesus and the Christian Jesus, these sayings are evidence for a surprising similarity in attitude and values between the two religions. . . .

This book demonstrates how Islam evolved dynamically over its first few centuries, much like how early Christianity was an evolving religion. We see how various factions of Islam competed and had their own concepts of what the religion should be, and "used" love from prophetic figures such as Jesus to strengthen their arguments.

This whole concept of an evolving religion throws great doubts upon the ideals of modern-day "fundamentalists" who apparently wish to recreate "early Islam."

By exposing the myriad differences between Muslims themselves, and the closeness of some important Islamic elements to Christianity, The Muslim Jesus also throws a lot of doubt on some Westerners today who somehow feel threatened by Islam and lump all Muslims together as "enemies of Christianity."

So it is that Christianity and Islam stand side by side against the force of international Judaism and its New World Order agenda.

We could go on at length and review so many more valuable books touching on this topic, but for the present, I think, we have examined the pivotal works on the subject—both mainstream and otherwise.

And now, as we wind up this volume, it is most appropriate to delve into the subject of "the Holocaust" which is one of the most-written about and all-too-often discussed obsessions in our world today.

CHAPTER TWELVE

No, Six Million Didn't Really Die So Why Do "They" Say They Did?

FI pass up the opportunity to tell Jews (and others) as much when they start regurgitating the repetitions stories about that subject that are ever before us in the mass media, academia, and generally throughout popular culture in America and the West today.

Let me say right up front: I don't believe that "Six Million Jews" died during World War II and I don't believe that the Third Reich was engaged in any mass extermination program designed to dispatch the Jews to Kingdom Come. I'm convinced that the researchers who are known as "Holocaust deniers" have thoroughly and convincingly made their case and that, for all intents and purposes, the Holocaust has been consigned to the trash-heap of history.

However, I've often still told many of my friends who are enthusiastic about promoting Holocaust Revisionism—which the Jews call "Holocaust denial"—that the best way to counter the propaganda of the Holocaust Industry is to simply confront the Jews and their shills who are promoting these war-time legends and say "It's boring. I've heard the stories. We've all heard the stories time and again. Enough already."

Now, understandably, this upsets a lot of my friends who have spent a lot of time and energy—and more than a few of them have spent time in jail for their efforts—in combating the lies of the Holocaust enthusiasts, but the fact is that the Jews are undeniably and absolutely devoted to the subject of the Holocaust and they want others to be as undeniably and absolutely interested in the subject as they are.

And that's why telling the Jews that the Holocaust is "boring" is probably the greatest possible offense of all—and, if truth be told, if the Jews would have their way, they would probably even make it illegal to say that the Holocaust is boring, just as they have made it a criminal act—in at least (thus far) fully fourteen nations in the so-called "democratic" West—to raise questions contradicting the official story (as told by the Jews and those under their influence) about what really happened during this much-talked about period in history.

Now, rest assured that in no way am I saying that the work of the Holocaust Revisionists is not important. *Their work is important—and particularly now more than ever.*

The fact is that there are ongoing and concerted efforts all over the planet by the Jews to continue perpetuating laws against "Holocaust denial" and there's no question but that—if given the opportunity—the Jews will eventually try to institute Holocaust Denial laws in America.

So for the record, let me say this—and it will shock people: As far as I'm concerned, any American public official who would advocate enactment of any measure designed to make so-called "Holocaust denial" illegal in the United States should be shot on the spot, pure and simple.

Such laws would be a flagrant attack on the First Amendment to our U.S. Constitution and set the stage for many more Soviet-style police-state-style measures in the future. Anyone who advocates such measures should be considered a traitor to America and accorded the treatment any traitor deserves.

Now this is important to understand and note this carefully: A lot of people mistakenly confuse the existing "hate crimes" laws here in the United States with laws banning "Holocaust denial," and the confusion is natural, but, as I said, mistaken nonetheless.

Essentially, the "hate crimes" laws add extra criminal penalties upon those who have already committed some crime—hitting a person, for example—for the additional "crime" of ostensibly being motivated by "hatred" in committing such an act.

That is, if you hit a Jew and call him a Jew when you are doing so, that constitutes a "hate crime" above and beyond the actual crime of inflicting bodily harm upon him. However, ironically, if you were to hit a Jew—but not call him a Jew in doing so—that would not bring a "hate crimes" sanction into effect.

This, of course, is a very cursory explanation of what "hate crimes" laws are—despite the popular confusion.

However, the truth is that there are already in existence so-called "ethnic intimidation" laws" in force in states and locales all across America. And, in some respects, these laws are even more insidious and Orwellian than the so-called "hate crimes" laws.

The danger is that these "ethnic intimidation" laws can be construed—or expanded upon—to bring criminal sanctions against people on the basis, for example, that they have "intimidated" someone who happens to be Jewish by saying, "I don't believe Six Million Jews were murdered by Hitler."

To the best of my knowledge, it hasn't happened yet. But it could. And it probably will. And, as I said, if the Jews have their way, such laws will ultimately be bent and manipulated to incorporate "Holocaust denial" as a form of ethnic intimidation.

So we are on a very slippery slope and because of that, it is important to understand "the Holocaust" and how it is manipulated by the Jews in their drive for a New World Order. In fact, the Holocaust is a critical tool being used to advance their global Illuminist agenda and right now we need to be prepared to confront the Jews armed with the truth.

My own personal experience with having been accused of "Holocaust denial" is quite instructive in examining this controversy and says much about the tactics of those who use "the Holocaust" for advancing their political agenda and is well worth reviewing here as we begin the process of dissecting the relevant writings about the Holocaust that give us a better perspective on what did—and didn't—happen to the famous "Six Million Jews" of World War II legend.

In that regard, let us note that the question of "Who Killed John F. Kennedy?" has been written about almost as much as "the Holocaust." Thus, it was perhaps inevitable that these two unrelated controversies would, once and for all, finally become intertwined. Quite unwittingly I played a part in that bizarre phenomenon.

In the summer of 1997 I was invited to speak about my book, *Final Judgment: The Missing Link in the JFK Assassination Conspiracy*, at a college seminar in Orange County, California. The thesis of the book—as I expect you know by now—is that Israel's intelligence agency, the Mossad, played a front-line role alongside the CIA and the Jewish Crime Syndicate in the assassination of President Kennedy.

Almost instantaneously, the sponsor of the seminar and I were hit by a national media barrage instigated by the Anti-Defamation League (ADL) of B'nai B'rith. The ADL told the press (which obligingly reported the allegation) that I was a "Holocaust denier" and, for that reason alone, I should be denied the opportunity to discuss my book.

In reality, *my book had nothing whatsoever to do with the Holocaust*, but apparently the ADL had determined that the best way to discredit me in the eyes of the public and the academic community was to level the ultimate smear—that (God forbid) I "denied the Holocaust."

Determined to shift the focus from what my book really does address—the enormity of evidence from many sources pointing toward the role of Israel's Mossad in the JFK conspiracy—the ADL decided that making allegations about my purported views on the Holocaust was the best way to jar the public and set off a firestorm of opposition—a "holocaust," so to speak—to prevent me from being heard.

Perhaps I shouldn't have been surprised. After all, Israeli historian Yehuda Bauer told the Associated Press (as reported in *The (Portland) Oregonian* on December 21, 1988) that, "Every politician today is using the Holocaust to back his political agenda."

In fact, there is no question that "the Holocaust" has become a powerful political tool for Israel in the global arena. On April 24, 1998, speaking at a memorial ceremony at Auschwitz, Israeli Prime Minister Binyamin Netanyahu made it clear that he would never let the United States—or the world—forget about "the Holocaust."

He also made it clear that yes, even the United States—which intervened in the European war to stop Hitler—was also responsible for “the Holocaust.” According to the Israeli prime minister, “All that was needed was to bomb the train tracks. The Allies bombed targets nearby. The pilots only had to nudge their cross hairs. You think they didn’t know? They knew. They didn’t bomb because at that time, the Jews didn’t have a state, nor the military and political force to protect themselves.”

In short, if one believes that the Nazis were indeed engaged in a program of mass extermination—mass gassings—at Auschwitz, then the Allies knowingly let Jews die.

This will come as no small surprise to millions of U.S. veterans of World War II who risked life and limb to save the Jews of Europe from the clutches of Hitler. This allegation will also prove rather thought-provoking to many more millions of Americans who saw their fathers, brothers, husbands and sons killed and butchered in that tragic war.

However, we are now told, because Hitler killed six million Jews and because the Allies left them to die, it is the duty of every non-Jew living on the face of this planet to pay penance to the state of Israel—the tiny nation that “rose from the ashes of the Holocaust.”

Therefore, it was almost inevitable that the issue of “the Holocaust” would somehow be brought into the debate—or non-debate, as the case may be—over the thesis of my book, one which dares to say something less than pleasant about Israel.

So, in the end, thanks to “the Holocaust,” the college seminar on the JFK assassination was canceled. But these allegations of “Holocaust denial” gave me pause to think about that subject (much more than I ever had before)—and I suppose I have the ADL to thank for that.

In fact, the first I learned about the ADL’s allegation that I was a “Holocaust denier” was when a breathless young reporter from *The Los Angeles Times* contacted me and began quizzing me on the subject.

Right up front, I told the reporter: “First of all, my book is about the JFK assassination. It has nothing to do with the Holocaust. The JFK assassination took place in 1963. The Holocaust ended in 1945. My views on what did or did not take place during the Holocaust have nothing to do with my book on the JFK assassination. It is another subject altogether.”

But the reporter was relentless. “Well,” he asked, “what are your views on the Holocaust?” I told him that I had very little interest in the subject but, as a consequence of a seemingly un-ending stream of media reports, new books, television and film dramas, and other media “events,” it was virtually impossible for anyone in the modern world not to have heard about the subject. But that didn’t satisfy the reporter, and when all was said and done, he reported in *The Los Angeles Times* the

following: “As for his views on the Holocaust, Piper said he disputed the figure that 6 million Jews died at the hands of the Nazis, alluding to claims that the figure is actually much lower and that no Jews were killed in gas chambers.”

First of all, *The Los Angeles Times* lied. I made no reference to allegations that no Jews were killed in gas chambers. In fact, not once did the phrase “gas chambers” ever pass my lips.

And I did not say, as the *Times* further claimed, that I disputed the much-reported figure that “six million Jews” died at the hands of the Nazis. Instead, when asked if I doubted the “Six Million” figure, I told him that there were new claims (emanating from Jewish sources) that the figure was much higher than the vaunted “Six Million.”

“As far as the numbers are concerned,” I told him, “I have heard the figure of Six Million all of my life. You can’t turn around without reading something about it in the press all of the time. However,” I added, “in recent years, some Jewish historians have claimed that the figure is as high as seven million or even eight million. So I don’t know what the figure is.” I wasn’t there, I told him. It happened—whatever happened—at least 15 years before I was born, I said, and several thousand miles away from the small town in America where I was raised!

I referred the reporter to *The Washington Post* of November 20, 1996; the issue of *The Jerusalem Post* for the week ending November 23, 1996, and the May 23-May 30, 1997 edition of the New York-based *Jewish Press*—all of which reported that the figure of the number of Jewish victims of the Holocaust had now been inflated (by Jewish sources) to at least seven million—maybe more.

But *The Los Angeles Times*—doing the bidding of the ADL—did not report that since, of course, it didn’t go along with the Jewish propaganda line they were attempting to promote.

So even though the *Times* was obsessed with the Holocaust, they never reported what I really had to say on that much-discussed subject. However, they did gratuitously add that one Jewish-American, Gerald Posner—who has written a book on the Holocaust (as well as a much-promoted book saying there was *no* conspiracy behind the JFK assassination)—had said that my JFK conspiracy thesis, implicating Israel’s Mossad—was “similar to the notion that the Holocaust was a hoax.” (There’s that old Holocaust again!)

But it is quite interesting indeed, inasmuch as—until not long before that—the ADL claimed that “Holocaust denial” was “denying that the Holocaust ever took place;” the ADL had begun to be careful to say that the so-called “denial” movement disputed details about the Holocaust, such as, for example, the actual number of Jews who died. Yet, despite

all this—despite the growing number of press reports about the actual numbers of those who did die—the continuing rant about "Holocaust denial" continued.

And while I was busy fending off the media's inquiries about where I stood on the question of the Holocaust—as though I were somehow required to take a stand—here's something else I hastened to point out: My father and his brothers were involved in Holocaust rescue activities during World War II. That is, they were members of the U.S. military. Two Piper boys were in the U.S. Army and my father was a U.S. Marine who saw fierce combat in the Pacific. They put their lives on the line to fight Nazi Germany and Imperial Japan and put an end to what we know now as "the Holocaust." My father contracted malaria and spent months in a veterans hospital recovering.

In any case, my poor grandmother sent her boys off to the far ends of the earth and spent two years living alone and wondering whether they would ever come home alive. I remember being frightened and distressed as a small child when my father once said to me, "Just think about poor Nina (my grandmother) and how she had to sit here in this big old house alone at nights and worry about her boys."

I can still recall (even though he was there with me) the terror of thinking about my father being butchered in the jungles of Asia. I can remember seeing a famous and very horrifying photograph of a captured Australian pilot about to be decapitated by the Japanese and thinking: "That could have been Dad!" So I grew up very conscious of the evils of war and its consequences.

Like many American veterans of World War II, my father was a devoted admirer of Franklin Roosevelt, having once stood as a proud Marine on review within spitting distance of FDR and his little dog Fala. That was probably his most cherished memory. But although FDR wrote nothing, my widely-read father spent much of his free time studying the wartime memoirs of Winston Churchill and the writings of William Shirer and all the other "approved" standards on the subject.

I can recall (while still a schoolboy) my father showing me the world-famous photo of a frightened little Jewish boy, his arms raised in terror as a Nazi soldier holds him at gunpoint. "This is what those dirty Nazis did to the Jews," my father would say repeatedly. I must have seen that picture at least ten times, accompanied by his commentary.

However, as I learned years later, three different Jewish "Holocaust survivors" got involved in an ugly skunk-fight over who was really the little Jewish boy gassed by the Nazis. Whatever the case, the ever-authoritative *New York Times* (which I've taken to calling "Holocaust Update") reported on May 28, 1982 that "some individuals, convinced

that the symbolic power of the picture would be diminished were the boy shown to have survived, refuse to consider [those claims] at all."

In any event, by the time his all-too short life came to an end in 1990, my father had finally come to understand the truth about the Holocaust. In my last conversation with my father—just several hours before he died on July 21, 1990—I mentioned to him (trying to distract both of us from his very real suffering) that I had just read an article from *The London Daily Telegraph*, reprinted in *The Washington Times* on July 17, which stated that:

Poland has cut its estimate of the number of people killed by the Nazis in the Auschwitz death camp from 1 million to just over 1 million ... The new study could rekindle the controversy over the scale of Hitler's 'final solution' ...

Franciszek Piper, director of the historical committee of the Auschwitz-Birkenau Museum, said yesterday that, according to recent research, at least 1.3 million people were deported to the camp, of whom about 223,000 survived.

The 1.1 million victims included 960,000 Jews, between 70,000 and 75,000 Poles, nearly all of the 23,000 Gypsies sent to the camp, and 15,000 Soviet prisoners of war.

Shmuel Krakowsky, head of research at Israel's Yad Vashem memorial for Jewish victims of the Holocaust, said the new Polish figures were correct. The four million figure was let slip by Capt. Rudolf Hoess, the death camp's Nazi commander. Some have bought it, but it was exaggerated ...

Plaques commemorating the deaths of four million victims were removed from the Auschwitz museum earlier this month.

I found this detail intriguing, since, after all, I recalled reading in a high school history book that, of the six million Jews who died during the Holocaust, fully four million of them had died at Auschwitz alone.

So, although I have never been much of a mathematician, I was still able to figure out that if the newly-emerging facts were indeed correct, the actual number of Jews who had died during the Holocaust had to be considerably less than the much-talked-about figure of "Six Million."

Put simply: if you subtract the former "four million Jews dead at Auschwitz" from the popular "Six Million," that leaves two million Jews dead. And if, as the authorities at Auschwitz are now saying, only 960,000 died there, that means that 1,040,000 died elsewhere.

Well, granted, perhaps what I had instead read in my high school book was incorrect. Even school textbooks can be in error—truly!

But I did a little research and learned (thanks to an ADL special report on the subject) that on April 18, 1945 *The New York Times* had reported that four million people died at Auschwitz.

And this "fact" was reported over and over again during the next 50 years without question—including, it seems, in my own high school history book, which obviously was relying on that much-reported "fact."

However, in commemoration of the 50th anniversary of the liberation of Auschwitz, both *The Washington Post* and *The New York Times* itself—reported on January 26, 1995 that the Polish authorities had determined that, at most, 1.5 million people (of all races and religions)—not "four million"—died at Auschwitz of all causes, including natural causes—most notably starvation and disease, a report echoing that earlier *London Sunday Times* report of five years earlier.

Even more recently, so esteemed an authority on the Holocaust as Walter Reich, former director of the U.S. Holocaust Memorial Museum in Washington from 1995 to 1998, entered what we might call "the numbers debate."

On September 8, 1998—right about the time that I was seeing yet another account in the California media about my being a "Holocaust denier"—*The Washington Post* published an article by Reich in which he addressed the conflict between Jewish groups and a group of Polish Catholics who wanted to place crosses in memorial of the Christians who died at Auschwitz.

Reich was responding to what he described as a "well-meaning" August 31, 1998 editorial in the *Post* about the bronchiala Reich made an interesting comment that the editorial "illustrates how old fictions about Auschwitz have been accepted as facts—fictions that have been used repeatedly to distort the camp's history."

(Evidently, the *Post*'s editorial writers had not seen the report on the Auschwitz numbers that had been published three years previously and chose, instead, to repeat "old fictions ... accepted as facts.")

What were those "old fictions ... accepted as facts"? (And by the way, if I had used the term "old fictions" in reference to Auschwitz, the ADL would certainly have called me a "Holocaust denier") In any case, here's what Reich had to say:

The *Post* identified Auschwitz-Birkenau as the death camp "where three million Jews and millions of others were murdered by the Nazis." Recent scholarship by a Polish historian has put the number of deaths there conservatively at about 1.1 million, with other estimates ranging to about 1.5 million. Approximately 90 percent of the dead were Jews.

The *Post*'s numbers may have been derived in part from the inflated estimate—originally of Soviet origin and endorsed by Polish authorities after the war—of about four million dead. This number, and other numbers of similar magnitude, were repeated so often that they came to be accepted by many as true, even though historians in Poland and elsewhere have revised this number down considerably.

For some in Poland, the larger numbers were embraced because they emphasized Polish suffering in Auschwitz during the German occupation: The larger the total number of victims, the larger the number who must have been Catholic Poles. Scholarship in recent years has put the number of Polish dead in Auschwitz at less than 100,000—many fewer than were originally said to have died there; but by any standard a tragically large number, eternally marking Auschwitz as a place of Polish national loss.

Now in light of all the trouble that I got into with *The Los Angeles Times* over the question of "numbers," I can't help but find Reich's revelations most enlightening. Frankly, I can't find any problem whatsoever with Reich's concluding comments about Auschwitz: "Let there be only words of accurate history in that kingdom of boundless evil."

Honest people find no problem with "only words of accurate history" in reportage about Auschwitz—or about any of the other famed concentration camps that are so much a part of Holocaust lore.

One of my beloved high school teachers—the late Lacy Lehman, whose integrity was unquestionable—once told me of the horrors she witnessed as a Red Cross volunteer at the Dachau concentration camp in Germany at the end of the war, telling me, with great emotion: "I saw what happened. I saw the gas chamber at Dachau where they gassed thousands of Jews. There's no denying the Holocaust."

This teacher was among those who saw the gas chamber displayed to thousands of Americans who passed through the camp at the end of the war. Yet, years later I learned that on August 19, 1960, historian Dr. Martin Broszat, writing in Hamburg's *Die Zeit*, had already reported:

Neither in Dachau nor in Bergen-Belsen nor in Buchenwald were Jews or other prisoners gassed. The gas chamber in Dachau was never entirely finished or put into operation. Hundreds of thousands of prisoners who perished in Dachau and other concentration camps in the Old Reich were victims, above all, of the catastrophic hygienic and provisioning conditions ...

For his own part, post-war Nazi-hunter Simon Wiesenthal said in a letter in January 24, 1993 in the European edition of *Stars and Stripes* that: "It is true that there were no extermination camps on German soil ... A gas chamber was in the process of being built at Dachau, but it was never completed."

In 1995 the American Jewish Committee (AJC) reported in *The Changing Shape of Holocaust Memory* that "there were no killing centers per se in Germany ... [and] as horrifying as the conditions were at Dachau, its gas chamber was never used ..."

So although there was a "gas chamber" at Dachau—evidently the one that my high school teacher saw—it was never, in fact, used for the purposes that she believed.

It was in 1993, when my publisher, Willis Carto, asked me to travel to California to craft a book—relating to the Holocaust, however indirectly—that I finally had the opportunity to examine, in some detail, the extensive writings assembled by those known as "Holocaust deniers."

Willis, of course, had been tagged with that label for years, primarily as a consequence of his singular work in putting together (and being the driving force behind) an independent body of researchers who had begun an organized effort to launch a critical inquiry into the subject.

My 1994 book on the subject, *Best Witness: The Mel Mermelstein Affair and the Triumph of Historical Revisionism*, told the story of how high-powered Jewish lawyers, the Jewish lobby, and the mass media joined to support a self-described "Holocaust Survivor"—one Mel Mermelstein—in waging a relentless campaign of smear-and-fear through the legal system to destroy not only Carto, but also his newspaper, *The Spotlight*, by which I had been employed since 1980.

(In fact, our newspaper had nothing whatsoever to do with the Mermelstein case. However, because the organized Jewish community was so determined to destroy Carto, *The Spotlight* was also targeted by Mermelstein and the powerful forces allied behind him.)

So while my book focused primarily on the Mermelstein case, I also had occasion to examine the work of the Holocaust Revisionists—the so-called "Holocaust deniers"—whose work had stimulated the campaign of destruction orchestrated by Mermelstein and the Jewish elite.

In *Best Witness*, I laid waste—or I hope I did—to the outrageous suggestion (often found in the Jewish-controlled media) that "Holocaust deniers claim the concentration camps were a myth" and provided readers with a basic summary of the things the Revisionists don't deny and have never denied:

- The existence of a vast network of concentration camps throughout Germany and Nazi-occupied Europe.

- The existence of a forced-labor program for inmates of those camps under German control.

- The fact that the Nazi regime was anti-Jewish and sought to physically remove the Jews first from Germany and then from all of Europe under its control.

- The fact that in order to accomplish this segregation, a vast program called the "Endlösung" or ("Final Solution") was developed and implemented, which involved, first, the segregation of Jews in ghettos, and then their mass transport (the "combing through of Europe from West to East") to concentration camps and other labor centers in the Eastern occupied territories.

- The fact that Jewish, and other, practitioners of illegal behind-the-lines partisan warfare were executed by German *Einsatzgruppen* (Action Group) units in rear security operations which were basically of a "preventative guerrilla warfare" character. And the fact that in these some innocent people were indeed killed. (In a bitter and desperate war situation it was difficult to separate the innocent from the guilty, especially in partisan warfare where combatants hid behind civilian clothes.)

- The fact that many Jews perished among the more than 40 million Europeans who perished during the Second World War, and that their casualties from all causes — including natural attrition, disease, malnutrition, bombings, military actions, pogroms conducted by indigenous Eastern European populations, *Einsatzgruppen* actions, nameless ad hoc atrocities, and general wartime havoc—numbered unquestionably in the hundreds of thousands.

- The fact that many Jews in concentration camps were separated from and lost contact with their relatives or friends and that many of these people indeed perished during this time.

- The existence of crematorium ovens in the larger concentration camps, for the purpose of efficiently and sanitarily disposing of the corpses of inmates who died from the periodic raging epidemics of typhus and other ailments, not to mention starvation.

- The [existence of gas chambers] in the camps using the disinfectant cyanide gas Zyklon-B to disinfect clothing, bedding, etc.

- The fact that British and American troops at the liberation of the camps in Germany (Dachau, Bergen-Belsen, Buchenwald, etc) encountered horrible scenes of strewn and piled corpses, as well as many inmates who were in terrible physical condition, barely alive.

- The fact that some atrocities did occur, above and beyond the scope of legitimate martial or judicial punishment, on an ad-hoc basis and perpetrated by the types of persons that are unleashed by all wars, and found on all sides in a war.

None of this is denied by the so-called "Holocaust deniers."

What is denied is that there was a deliberate German policy of systematic extermination of Jews, such policy implemented mainly by mass murder in gas chambers in extermination camps, with the total numbers of dead in the area of six million or even more. The "Holocaust," if defined in these terms, is a myth.

It never happened.

It is important to understand, further, that it is no mere "numbers game" the revisionists were playing. They were not just saying: "Well, it wasn't as many as six million." They were saying there was no German "extermination program."

Now, of course, my book provided a simple overview of all of this intensive research by the so-called "Holocaust deniers." But the fact is that there *was* a solid history of wide-ranging investigation into the facts—not the myths—and it was a remarkable record indeed.

In the years following World War II there had been a variety of writings relating to the topic—most especially the works of the late French socialist and World War II anti-Nazi Resistance fighter, Paul Rassinier, who had actually been a war-time concentration camp inmate and who disputed the then-emerging claims about "the Holocaust."

Famed American historian Dr. Harry Elmer Barnes arranged for the first-ever English-language compilation of Rassinier's writings to be published by Willis Carto in 1964 under the collective title *Debunking the Genocide Myth*. And it was during this time that Carto began a concerted effort to bring Holocaust Revisionism to a wider audience, part of which included his publication of *The Myth of the Six Million* that was the work of American historian David Hoggan who, for obvious reasons, preferred to keep his authorship anonymous.

However, it was not until 1972 that there finally emerged a fast-reading and comprehensive overview of the topic that finally brought Holocaust Revisionism to an even bigger worldwide audience. English author Richard Verral, writing under the name "Richard Harwood," released a magazine-sized monograph entitled *Did Six Million Really Die?* that was soon being translated into multiple languages and distributed all over the planet.

This excellent volume (which is still available from *The Barnes Review*) remains—in my estimation—perhaps the best-ever introduction to the subject of Holocaust Revisionism for a popular audience. This was the first extensive treatment of "the Holocaust" from a Revisionist perspective that I had occasion to read (back in 1976) and to this day I continue to give copies of *Did Six Million Really Die?* to those who need a dose of the truth as far as this issue is concerned.

And with all due apologies to Verral—upon whose work I relied extensively—I should mention that there is one volume that does, in some respects, eclipse Verral's monumental contribution, and that is the special "All-Holocaust" issue of *The Barnes Review* (TBR) published in its January/February 2001 issue, and of which I happened to have assembled (at Willis Carto's request) as "guest editor."

This issue of TBR, which has since been substantially updated, provides readers a comprehensive overview of "Holocaust denial" from its earliest days and includes a variety of material of recent date that underscores, more than ever, that Rassinier, Hoggan, Verral and all of those maverick Revisionists were very much on target. And I'm pleased to say I played a part in making that issue of TBR possible.

But we're getting ahead of ourselves. It was in 1976 that Holocaust Revisionism exploded in the mass media in a genuinely international way. Published in England was a 300-page study entitled *The Hoax of the Twentieth Century*—a thoroughly-researched, carefully-written assault on the Case Against the Presumed Extermination of European Jewry. It was unlike anything yet published.

The book rocked the literate world. It received international publicity almost overnight. The author was no "neo-Nazi crank" or "professional anti-Semite"—instead, he was a thoroughly reputable, thoroughly respectable American university professor: Dr. Arthur R. Butz.

New York City born and raised, Butz received a bachelor of science and a master of science degree in the field of electrical engineering from the prestigious Massachusetts Institute of Technology. In 1965 he received a doctorate in control sciences from the University of Minnesota. In 1966 he joined the faculty of the highly-regarded Northwestern University in Evanston, Illinois, where he today (2009) is an associate professor of electrical engineering and computer sciences.

Butz's academic credentials, particularly in light of his published work, confounded many otherwise unbiased people who could not believe that an obviously intelligent, educated and rational man could have researched and written and then publicly affixed his name to a book presenting a thesis so sensational—a theory that contradicted everything they had been taught as unquestionable facts of history.

Having spent several years scrutinizing the broad-ranging subject in detail, Butz clinically and rationally dissected the Holocaust legend. His work was a devastating critique of the gas chamber legend and a landmark historical refutation of well-known "facts"—myths, that is—that had become part of the public consciousness.

Outraged by the worldwide furor over Dr. Butz's book, which dissected (and, in fact, eviscerated) the official postwar propaganda about

World War II atrocities allegedly committed by the Germans, Holocaust "expert" Lucy Dawidowicz summed up Butz's findings as follows: "Butz . . . was convinced that all the Jews said to have been murdered were still alive, and he undertook to prove it. . . ."

That is not what Butz believed or what he wrote. In fact, here is Butz's own summary of his findings (which are quite different from what Dawidowicz said):

The Jews of Europe suffered during the war by being deported to the East, by having had much of their property confiscated and, more importantly, by suffering cruelly in the circumstances surrounding Germany's defeat. They may have even lost a million dead. . . . Himmler was given the power to "act independently upon his own responsibility." Everybody knew that that meant executions of partisans and persons collaborating with partisans. The dirty task was assigned to four *Einsatzgruppen* of the SD. . . . the *Einsatzgruppen* must have shot many Jews, although we do not know whether "many" means 5,000, 25,000 or 100,000.

After the frenzy over the release of the Butz book, Holocaust Revisionism would never be the same again. And in the years that followed, a host of titanic Revisionist researchers came to the fore—people from all over the world—challenging the "official" story from virtually every conceivable angle.

Today, *The Barnes Review* stands as the world's only regularly-published history magazine addressing "Holocaust denial" on a regular basis. And it is, beyond question, the world's foremost source for a variety of published full length works by an array of respected writers who have devoted an extraordinary amount of research into little-known aspects of the Holocaust story, demonstrating, beyond any question, that Six Million Did Not Die and that most—if not virtually everything—of what we think we "know" about the Holocaust is simply not true.

The Revisionists have explored so many different facets of the stories surrounding the Holocaust and the various concentration camps that have been associated with the legend and have thoroughly dissected them to an extraordinary degree that only the most naive and foolish people would attempt to dispute their findings.

And I would refer anyone who has any doubts about this (and there are too many *good* people who *do* have doubts) to the extensive book and video catalogue available from *The Barnes Review* to check out the works that are available and review them for themselves.

The list of Holocaust Revisionists is a roll of honor and it's beyond our scope to reference all of them in these pages. But I would like to cite several specific works that provide a stark, fact-filled—and devastating—overview of the topic.

First and foremost, I believe, is *The Giant With Feet of Clay: Raul Hilberg and His Standard Work on the Holocaust*, by Swiss researcher Juergen Graf who directly confronts the work of Holocaust icon Raul Hilberg. Graf's scholarly, but no-holds-barred, analysis of Hilberg's writings is a solid introduction to the topic and one that literally leaves the reader reeling with the recognition that the so-called "most authoritative" work on the Holocaust by a mainstream historian is hardly that.

Graf and his co-author Bruno Montoriol have also contributed to the discussion with their comprehensive work, *Holocaust Revisionism: The Arguments*, which is a thought-provoking point-by-point refutation of the standard arguments in favor of "the Holocaust," and is a volume that belongs in the library of every person who wants a better understanding of the history and course of so-called "Holocaust denial."

Graf—by the way—fled his native country, "peaceful" Switzerland, after he faced prison on "Holocaust denial" charges and has since exercised his God-given freedom to think and speak out in a truthful and responsible fashion, emerging as one of the most respected Holocaust Revisionists working in the world today.

For those interested in solid scientific arguments against the Holocaust legend—and they are many; I assure you—you cannot find a better primer than *Dissecting the Holocaust: The Growing Critique of 'Truth' and 'Memory'* edited by German-born Germar Rudolf. This compilation of the works of some 17 different authors is first in its class and will certainly remain the standard work—approaching the Holocaust from a variety of academic disciplines, focusing on specific areas of investigation—for many years to come.

And like the aforementioned Juergen Graf, Germar Rudolf was himself forced into exile, facing charges on Holocaust denial, only to find himself (seeking freedom in the United States) forcibly returned to Germany where he spent some five years in prison for daring to report scientific truths contradicting the "official" Holocaust legend.

And as much as there has been devoted to scrutinizing the subject of Auschwitz—which, as we've said, has always been the virtual "centre-piece" of the Holocaust—there is probably no writer who stands out as the Italian researcher, Carlo Mattogno, whose wide variety of works relating to Auschwitz (and other aspects of the Holocaust) have thoroughly demolished that horrendous propaganda legend. (Mattogno's many writings are available through *The Barnes Review*.)

In the meantime, though, there is a more recent work on Auschwitz that is of special interest and bears mentioning.

Entitled *An Underground Guided Tour of Auschwitz*, it is a remarkable (one might even say "lively") study of Auschwitz absolutely unlike anything yet published. The author is American writer Carolyn Yeager and this volume, likewise, is available from *The Barnes Review*.

This is the first ever work to assess Auschwitz from the foundation of what we truly do know to be solid history: verifiable facts about Auschwitz that contradict the stories surrounding its official "history" told by on-the-site curators, tour guides and historians to the tens of thousands of tourists who have visited the camp grounds since 1945.

The author, well-versed in the literature surrounding the notorious "must see" tourist site, visited Auschwitz and surveyed precisely what visitors are told—and not told—about its history. Her findings were instructive, to put it mildly.

We thus have this profound work that proceeds to literally deconstruct Auschwitz, demonstrating that so much of what we have long believed to be historical fact is far from reality and that much of what we *should* know about Auschwitz is *not* told to us at all. And that which we are not told, as this volume judiciously details, paints Auschwitz in a markedly different light.

This cautiously assembled work is both steady and provocative as it moves toward an unsettling conclusion—real history, not legend—that leaves us pondering how so much that is not true has somehow seeped into our consciousness as "fact."

As a handy introductory volume to "Holocaust denial"—insular as it relates to Auschwitz, in particular (and Auschwitz is central to the story of the Holocaust)—you will find nothing better. Well-written and supplemented with a variety of illustrations that underscore the foundation of this pivotal work, *An Underground Guided Tour of Auschwitz*, deserves a four-star—no, make that a five star—rating.

Now, as I've said, it is impossible (in these pages) to cover every aspect of Holocaust Revisionism as it has literally exploded as a force for truth over the past several decades. But there is another aspect of the matter that deserves mention, particularly since we opened up this chapter with a discussion of the manner in which "Holocaust denial" has become central to the Jewish war against freedom of thought. And in that regard we come to the works of the inimitable Fredrick Toben.

A German-born academic and educator who spent most of his adult life in Australia (where he has been under steady fire from the Holocaust Industry for his efforts on bringing history into accord with the facts), Dr. Toben is, beyond any doubt, the world's foremost ambassador for

Holocaust Revisionism, having traveled far and wide to bring the Revisionist message to people who need to hear that message.

And he has paid a mighty price for his efforts, including having spent time in jail in Germany on "Holocaust denial" charges, only later—once again—finding himself facing more jail time in Germany following a flagrantly illegal effort by the German government to imprison him for daring to use the Internet to convey his message.

And bear in mind that Toben did not commit that "crime" while on German soil. Rather, the corrupt, Jewish-controlled German government was seeking to set a world-wide precedent making it possible to prosecute people outside Germany for using the Internet to disseminate Holocaust Revisionism, which happens to be illegal in Germany.

After the German government literally kidnapped Toben from a plane sitting on a runway at an airport in London (whilst Toben was traveling from the United States to the Middle East), hard-driving British socialite-actress-and-human rights advocate Lady Michele Renouf—herself a global ambassador for Holocaust Revisionism and for the rights of the Palestinian people—successfully orchestrated a vocal public awareness campaign exposing the German effort to jail Toben.

As a consequence, the British government buckled and refused to honor the ill-founded German arrest warrant for Toben and ordered him released from the British jail where he was held in expectation of being deported to Germany. Had it not been for Lady Michele's inestimable efforts, it's likely that Toben might be sitting in a German jail today.

And it should be added that Dr. Toben also spent three months in jail in Australia for—you guessed it—defying the Holocaust thought police.

All of that having been said, Dr. Toben has authored several important works describing not only his own considerable travails but focusing more broadly on the war against freedom of thought being carried out on a daily worldwide basis by Jewish marauders, particularly in the realm of cracking down on Holocaust truth-seekers.

A vast amount of Dr. Toben's writings can be found on his Internet website at adelaideinstitute.org and you are guaranteed some remarkable insights from one of the most charming and articulate voices for freedom and truth active in our world today. In the meantime, three of Dr. Toben's more preeminent books—all recommended—are as follows:

- *Forty Days in Teheran: Inside the Iran Holocaust Conference* (*The Barnes Review*, 2007)—a fascinating account of the headline-grabbing international Holocaust conference which, incidentally, I also had the distinct honor of attending and addressing;

- *Fifty Days in Gaol: Dr. Fredrick Toben's Global Battle for Free Speech* (*The Barnes Review*, 2010) —the shocking account of the effort

by the German government (described above) to once again incarcerate Toben for speaking the truth; and

* *Where Truth Is No Defence, I Want to Break Free* (Peace Books, 2001)—Toben's first full-length book reporting on his worldwide travels and often unsettling (but always fascinating) experiences in the world of Holocaust Revisionism.

The bottom line is that no sane or decent person—no matter how horrified by the purported events known as "the Holocaust"—should ever end their support to the efforts by the Jews to silence dissent in the name of fighting "Holocaust denial."

And that may well be the most important message that anyone—and I mean anyone, including the Jews—should take away from my writings in these pages and, in particular, from the writings of Dr. Toben.

Yet, unfortunately, there are many people—even including those who call themselves "human rights" advocates—who are willing to turn away and refuse to challenge the Jews on the matter of their efforts to imprison so-called "Holocaust deniers."

Today there are too many self-styled "patriots" in America who are all too-ready to accept the lies told by the mass media about "the Holocaust" even as they are first to rise up and proclaim the media to be unreliable liars about other matters such as 9-11, the Oklahoma City bombing, the JFK assassination—the list goes on and on. But they do accept the Holocaust legends and it is no small part thanks to the work of such Internet bomb-throwers as Alex Jones and those of his ilk who continue to rant about Hitler and perpetuate the Holocaust lies.

But in the end, even if people accept the idea that Six Million Did Die—which we, of course, know to be a lie—the fact of the matter is that there are growing numbers of dissidents (many of them of Jewish and even Israeli) who are starting to rise up and question and challenge the use of "the Holocaust" as an effective tool by the organized Jewish community in general and of the state of Israel in particular. Several of those dissident voices are worth reviewing here.

Those people—"patriots" and otherwise—who want to believe in the official versions of "the Holocaust" would do well to consider the works of those Jewish (and Israeli) writers who have taken exception to the manner in which this issue has become such a front-line matter of discussion in all aspects of public life in our world today. And perhaps they might even learn something in the process.

The Holocaust Industry: Reflections on the Exploitation of Jewish Suffering, (Verso Books, 2000) by Norman Finkelstein asserts that by exploiting the Holocaust, Israel—"one of the world's most formidable military powers, with a horrendous human rights record, has cast itself

as a 'victim' state" and that American Jews—"the most successful ethnic group in the United States"—have "likewise acquired victim status." Finkelstein says exploitation of the Holocaust has become a powerful political tool in the world today and that it is no less than "the exploitation of Jewish suffering."

A longtime professor at Hunter College in New York, and the son of Jewish parents who were interned at the Auschwitz and Majdenek camps in Poland—and whose entire family (with the exception of his parents) were, in his words "exterminated by the Nazis"—Finkelstein can hardly be called a "Holocaust denier."

In his book, Finkelstein draws a distinction between what he calls "the Nazi holocaust," which he says refers to actual historical events and "The Holocaust" which he says "is an ideological representation" that, "like most ideologies ... bears a connection, if tenuous, with reality." He says that "shelves upon shelves of schlock" relating to "The Holocaust" line libraries and bookstores and that most of the output is worthless, a tribute not to Jewish suffering but to Jewish aggrandizement.

Noting the growth of what he rightly calls the Holocaust industry, Finkelstein comments that "as the rendering of The Holocaust assumed ever more absurd forms ... the tales of Holocaust survivors—all concentration camp inmates, all heroes of the resistance—were a special source of wry amusement [to his parents]," adding that "John Stuart Mill recognized that truths not subject to continual challenge eventually cease to have the effect of truth by being exaggerated into falsehood."

Finkelstein says that "The Holocaust" has become a lucrative, self-serving industry all its own and that it not only does disservice to the memory of those who suffered during World War II but that it deliberately distorts history and threatens to set the stage for a political and social backlash against those profiting from its promotion.

Noting that "my parents often wondered why I would grow so indignant at the falsification and exploitation of the Nazi genocide," Finkelstein comments that "the most obvious answer is that it has been used to justify criminal policies of the Israeli state and U.S. support for these policies." He adds, however, that there is a personal motive: he cares about the memory of his own family's suffering.

However, Finkelstein says, "the current campaign of the Holocaust industry to extort money from Europe in the name of 'needy Holocaust victims' has shrunk the moral stature of their martyrdom to that of a Monte Carlo casino."

Finkelstein rejects the theme that Jewish suffering has been unique and that to make out moral distinctions between "our" (i.e. Jewish) suffering and "theirs" is what he calls "a moral travesty."

Finkelstein points out that until fairly recently the subject of the Holocaust "barely figured in American life" and that not only Americans in general but also American Jews, including Jewish intellectuals, paid little attention to the subject. Finkelstein cites the June 1967 Arab-Israeli war as the turning point that brought the Holocaust its status as a "fixture" in American Jewish life.

However, notes Finkelstein, "the Holocaust industry did not move center stage" until after it became apparent that Israel was facing setbacks following the October 1973 war. Thus, "to increase Israel's negotiating leverage, the Holocaust industry increased production quotas," comments Finkelstein. So it was, he concludes, that "The Holocaust" became "another invaluable chip in a high-stakes power game."

Noting that American Jews have risen to unparalleled success, and are anything but the victims they now proclaim themselves, Finkelstein charges that Jewish groups such as the Anti-Defamation League have "contrived hysteria" over so-called "anti-Semitism," and that invoking "The Holocaust" is often "a ploy to delegitimize all criticism of Jews."

Finkelstein has a fascinating chapter entitled "Hoaxers, Hucksters and History" in which he dissects such notorious Holocaust hoaxes as Jerzy Kosinski's purportedly biographical *The Painted Bird* which was translated into numerous languages and required reading in high schools and colleges, and *Fragments*, a more recent (and widely-hailed) concoction by self-styled "Holocaust survivor" Benjamin Wilkomirski who, it turns out, is not even Jewish and was never in any concentration camp whatsoever. His book, too, was a fraud.

Of *Fragments*, Finkelstein comments that this "hoax cut out of whole cloth ... is nevertheless the archetypal Holocaust memoir. It is set first in the concentration camps, where every guard is a crazed, sadistic monster joyfully cracking the skulls of Jewish newborns."

However, Finkelstein cites Auschwitz survivor Dr. Ella Lingens-Reiner who has said that "there were few sadists—not more than five or ten percent" among the guards, etc. Yet, as Finkelstein notes, "ubiquitous German sadism figures prominently in Holocaust literature."

Amazingly, however, as Finkelstein and others have noted, even the revelation that Wilkomirski was a liar has still not dampened the enthusiasm of the Holocaust industry for Wilkomirski's book. Finkelstein cites Israel Gutman, a director of Yad Vashem, who says that Wilkomirski's "pain is authentic," even if the book isn't.

Finkelstein contends that "were it not for the likes of [Deborah] Lipstadt," author of the widely-touted *Denying the Holocaust*, most people would probably have never heard of the work of the Holocaust Revisionists. Summarizing Lipstadt's outpourings, Finkelstein writes:

To question a survivor's testimony, to denounce the role of Jewish collaborators, to suggest that Germans suffered during the bombing of Dresden or that any state except Germany committed crimes in World War II—this is all evidence, according to Lipstadt, of Holocaust denial.

Finkelstein, though, does find value in the work of Holocaust Revisionists, noting that even Holocaust historian Raul Hilberg has said, "if these people want to speak, let them. It only leads those of us who do research to re-examine what we might have considered as obvious. And that's useful for us." Finkelstein also dares to say that "Not all revisionist literature—itoverly scurrilous the politics or motivations of its practitioners—is totally useless."

Defying Deborah Lipstadt and others in the Holocaust industry, Finkelstein notes that "Because survivors are now revered as secular saints, one doesn't dare question them. Preposterous statements pass without comment." He also points out that in recent years the term "Holocaust survivor" has now even been "redefined to designate not only those who endured but also those who managed to evade the Nazis"—even including more than 100,000 Polish Jews who found refuge in the Soviet Union during the war.

He also charges that the number of living Holocaust survivors has been subject to "inflationary revision" because "it is difficult to press massive new claims for reparations if only a handful of Holocaust survivors are alive." Citing differing claims about the number of Holocaust-era slave laborers eligible for reparations, Finkelstein said that, "In fact, to believe the Holocaust industry, more former Jewish slave laborers are alive today than a half century ago." According to Finkelstein:

In juggling these numbers the Holocaust industry, however unintentionally, whitewashes Nazism. Raul Hilberg, the leading authority on the Nazi holocaust, puts the figure for Jews murdered at 5.1 million. Yet, if 135,000 former Jewish slave laborers are alive today, some 600,000 must have survived the war.

That's at least a half-million more than standard estimates. One would then have to deduct this half-million from the 5.1 million figure of those killed.

Not only does the "6 million" figure become more untenable but the numbers of the Holocaust industry are rapidly approaching those of the Holocaust deniers.

Consider that Nazi leader Heinrich Himmler put the total camp population in January 1945 at a little more 700,000 and

that, according to [author Saul] Friedlander, about one-third this number was killed off by May.

Yet if Jews constituted only 20 percent of the surviving camp population and, as the Holocaust industry implies, 600,000 Jewish inmates survived the war, then fully 3 million inmates in total must have survived. By the Holocaust industry's reckoning, concentration camp conditions couldn't have been harsh at all; in fact, one must suppose a remarkably high fertility rate and remarkably low mortality rate.

The standard claim is that the Final Solution was a uniquely efficient, assembly-line industrial extermination. But if, as the Holocaust industry suggests, many hundreds of thousands of Jews survived, the Final Solution couldn't have been so efficient after all. It must have been a haphazard affair—exactly what Holocaust deniers argue.

The matter of reparations has become the subject of much abuse and manipulation by those profiting from the Holocaust industry which Finkelstein says "has become an outright extortion racket," with major players in the reparations subdivision of the industry making vast sums of money. And not just American Jews are in the game, he notes.

For example, Finkelstein cites former Sen. Al D'Amato (R-N.Y.) who made \$103,000 for six months of work mediating Holocaust lawsuits against German and Austrian banks. Former Secretary of State Lawrence Eagleburger earned an annual salary of \$300,000 as chair of the International Commission on Holocaust-Era Insurance Claims.

In the same realm, Rabbi Marvin Hier, "dean" of the Simon Wiesenthal Center in Los Angeles, has his wife and son on the center's payroll. Together they took home \$520,000 in 1995. One lawyer involved in a Holocaust-era reparations case demanded \$2,400 from one client for reading the book *Nazi Gold* as part of his research.

On the other hand, Finkelstein notes, his own mother received \$3,500 in Holocaust era compensation.

Finkelstein examined the multi-ballyhoed campaign against the Swiss banks and the Swiss government by billionaire Edgar Bronfman and the World Jewish Congress (WJC) and aided by what Finkelstein calls "an infinitely compliant and credulous press ready to give banner headlines to any Holocaust-related story, however preposterous."

Although—under pressure—Swiss banks agreed to pay \$1.25 billion, the grand total of reparations and compensation paid out by various entities and now under the control of the WJC is roughly \$7 billion. But the money is not going to Holocaust survivors.

The fact is that powerful Jewish organizations grabbed up the loot. By the time the money is finally divided up, most of the "needy Holocaust survivors" will probably be dead.

Gizella Weissbau, the first person to file suit against the Swiss banks for Holocaust compensation, endorsed Finkelstein's book, saying:

The truth . . . must be told. Holocaust survivors, many living in poverty, have been cheated by major Jewish organizations. Documentation relating to this scandal is being ignored. Norman Finkelstein finally breaks the silence. I urge everyone to read this book to learn the real story of our suffering.

Finkelstein also analyzes the facts about the Swiss bank role in the handling the accounts of European Jews and concludes that the full story was never told: The Swiss were no more culpable than either American—or Israeli—banks in handling those accounts. In fact, many European Jews opened up bank accounts in Palestine and purchased land there prior to World War II and even Israeli banks resisted pressure to trace the rightful owners of those accounts and the land in question.

Finkelstein's closing words are quite an ominous warning for those who have been exploiting "The Holocaust." He writes:

The abnormality of the Nazi holocaust springs not from the event itself but from the exploitative industry that has grown up around it. The Holocaust industry has always been bankrupt. What remains is to openly declare it so. The time is long past to put it out of business.

The fact is that most Americans (actually most people worldwide) are as even Jesse Jackson once described himself "sick and tired of hearing about the Holocaust," and some honest Jewish intellectuals (such as Finkelstein) recognize this. Americans are saying "Enough already."

University of Chicago Professor Peter Novick's *The Holocaust in American Life* (Houghton, Mifflin, 1999) should likewise not be ignored. Novick's book is full of many surprises and opens up new vistas in understanding the Holocaust and how it is used as a political and social engineering mechanism in America today.

Although it's not something Jewish leaders would readily admit to the public, Novick's book reveals that within the Jewish leadership—in the American Jewish community in particular—there is a recognition there is a growing popular boredom with—and, if truth be told, an increasing intolerance toward—continued harping on the Holocaust.

According to Novick, many Jewish leaders are especially worried about the growth (and increasing political power) of Hispanic, Black and Asian populations in the United States who have no guilt (and little concern) about the events of World War II; Jewish leaders perceive that these groups tend to look askance at endless Jewish perpetuation of Holocaust victimhood and that this may be a growing danger to Jewish interests in America and around the world.

Even Elie Wiesel (perhaps the most widely promoted "Holocaust survivor" in history) says that eventually many people may say, "It's enough . . . we cannot take it every day" . . . and that Jews themselves are not equipped to answer "What do you answer to that?" asks Wiesel.

In short, many people of all races, creeds and colors are tired of hearing about "the Holocaust."

While many Jews see a danger in "Holocaust denial," Novick takes a different view. Although Novick firmly believes in the "official" history of the Holocaust, he believes Jewish organizations devote too much time trying to suppress those who dispute the official line.

Yet, Novick gives fuel to the so-called "Holocaust deniers" when he dissects a claim by self-styled "Nazi-hunter" Simon Wiesenthal that not only did the Nazis kill at least 6 million Jews, but perhaps some 5 million others for a minimum grand total of 11 million victims.

In that regard, Novick reveals something quite interesting, the publication of which (were it sponsored by a "Holocaust denier") would probably be described as "Holocaust denial":

The 11 million figure—or, rather, the notion of 5 million "other victims" of Nazism, added to 6 million Jews—makes no historical sense. Five million is either much too low (for all non-Jewish civilians killed by the Third Reich) or much too high (for non-Jewish groups targeted, like Jews, for murder).

Where did the number come from? Although there is no detailed paper trail, it's generally agreed that the figure of 11 million originated with Simon Wiesenthal, the renowned pursuer of Nazi criminals.

How did he arrive at this figure? The Israeli historian Yehuda Bauer reports that Wiesenthal acknowledged to him in a private conversation that he simply invented it.

In short, Wiesenthal was a liar, pure and simple. The 11 million figure is a lie. Wiesenthal, it seems, "invented" it.

So the next time we read or hear of the now-dead Wiesenthal's ravings about the Holocaust, we have, at least, been forewarned.

The problem—as the so-called "Holocaust deniers" have repeatedly noted—is that there are many other little details (and not-so-little details) about the Holocaust that simply don't add up.

Novick also reveals an interesting point that adds foundation to arguments put forth by so-called "Holocaust deniers" who contend that many of the Jews of Eastern Europe said to have been gassed at Auschwitz or machine-gunned on the war's Eastern front actually found safe haven during the war in the USSR and in Soviet-occupied territory.

Novick points out that "the largest single addition to the ranks of Jewish [displaced persons in the immediate post-war period] were those Polish Jews who had found refuge in the Soviet Union during the war, and who, after a brief stopover in the Jewish grave yard that was postwar Poland, usually continued their journey westward."

Novick thus effectively endorses (at least in part) Revisionist historian Dr. Walter Sanning, who contended in his ground-breaking demographic study, *The Dissolution of Eastern European Jewry* (published by Willis Carto), that many of the Eastern European Jews said to have "died in the gas chambers at Auschwitz" actually survived the war, having been absorbed into the USSR and Soviet-occupied territories.

Novick also tackles one of the most prominent of the sacred cows in the Holocaust racket: the U.S. taxpayer-subsidized U.S. Holocaust Memorial Museum in Washington, D.C.—that "must-see" tourist abattoir *a la* Madame Tussaud's House of Horrors—viewed by school kids and other visitors who are bused there by the tens of thousands each year. In his book Novick reveals a number of historical distortions and outright falsehoods pawned off on the tourists by the museum.

Novick admits that "the Holocaust" has actually become big business as far as Jewish community fund-raising is concerned, so much so that charities focusing on education, support for Jewish homes for the aged—even fund-raising for Jewish cultural awareness—have suffered in the wake of the rise of "the Holocaust" as a profitable gimmick.

A fascinating overview of how—as Novick put it—"the Holocaust has come to loom so large in our culture," his book is, in many ways, a history of behind-the-scenes intrigues of the American Jewish community since 1933, conveying the concept that the real debate among Jews today is whether "the Holocaust" should be perpetually memorialized as the defining event in Jewish culture, religion and history.

Those who relish talking about "the Holocaust" initially celebrated the publication of Novick's book—after all, it is about that favorite topic—"the Holocaust"—but most of those enthusiasts will probably never read it. For if they do, they may uncover some uncomfortable facts that they really would prefer not be in "approved public discourse."

This is somewhat reminiscent, in a mirror image sense, of the response by those who declaimed loudly against Steven Spielberg's *Schindler's List*. Many people who are tired of the Holocaust boycotted the film, saying they had no desire to see depictions of "Jews being gassed," when, in fact, that film is perhaps most notable in that Spielberg never once depicts Jews being gassed. Instead, he featured a dramatic scene in which Jewish internees freely and openly discussed among themselves one primary reason why the Germans would never exterminate the Jews, concluding essentially that: "They need us for labor."

As for the Holocaust survivors—both real and otherwise—they are modern-day media icons. Hardly a day goes by without the press featuring the story of some survivor. Today, as Novick points out, those who survived the war—particularly those who spent time in the concentration camps—have been elevated to a special status.

However, the current view of Holocaust survivors as being virtual saints hasn't always been in vogue, particularly within the ranks of the Jewish elite. In fact, immediately after World War II, survivors of the Holocaust were not held in as high esteem (even by the Jewish establishment) as they are now. Novick reveals, for example, that:

- Jewish writer Samuel Lubell, writing in *The Saturday Evening Post* of October 5, 1946, said that "It was a survival not of the fittest, not of the most high-minded or reasonable and certainly not of the meekest, but of the toughest."

- According to one Jewish official, "Often, it was the 'ex-ghetto' elements rather than the upper class or white collar groups who survived ... the petty thief or leader of petty thieves who offered leadership to others, or developed techniques of survival."

- A top leader of the American Jewish Committee wrote that, "Those who have survived are not the fittest ... but are largely the lowest Jewish elements, who by cunning and animal instincts have been able to escape the terrible fate of the more refined and better elements, who succumbed."

- David Sh'altiel, a future Israeli general, commented that "Those who survived lived because they were egotistical and looked out, first and foremost, for themselves."

- David Ben-Gurion, the founding father of Israel, said that the survivors included, "People who would not have survived if they had not been what they were—hard, evil and selfish people, and what they underwent there served to destroy what good qualities they had left."

Novick says that these perceptions, however negative, faded with time, but the fact is that these were the perceptions at the time—and not something that we hear much about today.

Although paying the required homage to Holocaust survivors and emphasizing that he sees continuing importance in a complete record of the tales they have to tell, Novick still treads on dangerous ground (and sounds like one of those "Holocaust deniers") when he raises questions about the "memories" of Holocaust survivors. Novick writes:

In fact, those memories are not a very useful historical source. Or, rather, some may be, but we don't know which ones. A few years ago the director of [the Yad Vashem Holocaust archive in Israel] told a reporter that most of the 20,000 testimonies it had collected were unreliable: "Many were never in the places where they claim to have witnessed atrocities, while others relied on secondhand information given them by friends or passing strangers."

Novick points out that Primo Levi—whom Novick refers to as "one of the most renowned of survivor-witnesses"—has described this phenomenon thusly:

The greater part of the witnesses ... have ever more blurred and stylized memories, often, unheknownst to them, influenced by information gained from later readings or the stories of others. ... A memory evoked too often, and expressed in the form of a story, tends to become fixed in a stereotype ... crystallized, perfected, adorned, installing itself in the place of the raw memory and growing at its expense.

Novick even takes a poke at much-touted Deborah Lipstadt, a top Holocaust industry figure, who has herself become almost a Holocaust icon as a consequence of the fawning media treatment she receives. According to Novick:

When evidence emerged that one Holocaust memoir, highly praised for its authenticity, might have been completely invented, Deborah Lipstadt, who used the memoir in her teaching of the Holocaust, acknowledged that if this turned out to be the case, it 'might complicate matters somewhat,' but insisted that it would still be 'powerful' as a novel.

And there's much more about our "memory" regarding the Holocaust that is not precisely the truth. For example, Americans have been told that World War II was a fight for the survival of the "Judeo-

Christian tradition." However, in a groundbreaking historical first, Novick reveals that the now popular catch-phrase referring to "the Judeo-Christian tradition" was a product of wartime propaganda concocted for political purposes with no foundation in historical reality or in the annals of either Jewish or Christian teaching.

According to Novick, "It was during the Hitler years that American philo-Semites invented the 'Judeo-Christian tradition' to combat innocent, or not so innocent, language that spoke of a totalitarian assault on 'Christian civilization.' In essence, although Novick doesn't say this, the term was ginned up for the very purpose of disposing of the concept that there was any such thing as 'Christian civilization' in the first place."

Even during wartime, Novick points out, the official American government (and Jewish community) propaganda against Germany actually downplayed alleged German mistreatment of the Jews.

According to Novick, the Anti-Defamation League (ADL) was very much fearful Jews would be blamed by Americans for the war. Immediately after Pearl Harbor, the director of the ADL warned: "There will be hundreds of thousands of bereaved families, a substantial part of whom have been conditioned to the belief that this is a Jewish war."

Novick revealed that Leo Rosten—a Jewish writer who headed the Office of War Information's special anti-German propaganda division known as the "Nature of the Enemy" department—was fearful of putting too much emphasis on Nazi atrocities against Jews. Rosten and the Jewish leadership perceived that there was so much anti-Semitism in the ranks of the U.S. Army that the result would be that U.S. soldiers might be sympathetic to the Germans! (You read that correctly.)

According to Rosten "The impression on the average American is much stronger if the question [of fighting the Nazis] is not exclusively Jewish." Thus, writes Novick, U.S. propagandists were directed to show that the Nazis were "everyone's enemy."

In short, the phrase "Judeo-Christian tradition" was wartime propaganda. A fraud with no historic basis in theological teaching—popular perception notwithstanding—it still remains a much-abused and practically obligatory turn of phrase ripe in public discourse today.

So although the American Jewish community has played a major role in fighting traditional American displays of religious devotion, the concept of "the Judeo-Christian tradition" is really no more than another Jewish invention of the first (and worst) order.

In the end, Novick provided new insights that made a lot of people uneasy, assembling so many fascinating, little-known anecdotes about the promotion of the Holocaust as a result of often-secret maneuvering never before so thoroughly dissected in such a critical fashion.

One of the most powerful books of recent date relating to the Holocaust—by an Israeli, no less—is the 2008 volume, *The Holocaust is Over—We Must Rise From Its Ashes*, first issued in Hebrew under the title *Victory Over Hitler* in Israel, but published in English by MacMillan in the United States. The author, Avraham Burg, former speaker of the Israeli Knesset, was for many years one of the towering figures in Israel.

Burg's book caused shockwaves throughout Israel and the global Zionist community, challenging what he calls "The Holocaust" as the center of Israeli (and Jewish) life. A chapter title refers to the Holocaust as being "ever present"—and he meant that in a negative way. Burg wrote:

The Shoah [the popular Hebrew term for "The Holocaust"] is woven, to varying degrees, into almost all of Israel's political arguments. Unlike other events of the past, the Shoah does not recede but is coming closer to us all the time. It is a past that is present, maintained, monitored, heard, and represented.

And despite the Israeli (and Jewish) dependence upon "The Holocaust" as a foundation for the preservation of Israel, Burg believes that Israel's behavior is a fundamental cause of what is said to be rising anti-Semitism in the world today:

We must admit that present-day Israel and its ways contribute to the rise in hatred of Jews. The responsibility for anti-Semitism is not ours, yet the mere existence of Israel is a thorn in the side of those who do not like us and requires more serious investigation and discussion than the shallow notion that "the world is against us no matter what we do."

Speaking of such attitudes on the part of his fellow Jews in Israel, Burg comments sharply: "Such beliefs are suicidal, desperate, and defeatist. I do not subscribe to them." Burg expresses his dismay at the angry outlook of so many Jews in Israel who seem unwilling to seriously explore real peace with the Christians and Muslims of Palestine:

Israel accentuates and perpetuates the confrontational philosophy that is summed up in the phrase "The entire world is against us." I often have the uneasy feeling that Israel will not know how to live without conflict. An Israel of peace and tranquility, free of sudden outbreaks of ecstasy, melancholy, and hysteria will simply not be. In the arena of war, the Shoah [i.e., "The Holocaust"] is the main generator that feeds the mentalities of confrontation and catastrophic Zionism.

The bottom line, there's much more to "the Holocaust" than meets the eye. If anything, all of the facts taken together paint a much more interesting story about what did—and didn't—happen, and, more importantly, how "old fictions ... accepted as facts" prop up a lucrative worldwide propaganda industry: the so-called "Shoah" business.

The question of whether or not one believes that "Six Million Jews Died During the Holocaust" now seems to have become the ultimate litmus test of respectability:

How long, I ask, will it be before Americans have to swear their allegiance to that article of faith?

The linkage of the JFK assassination to the Holocaust in the media frenzy over my book *Final Judgment* (described earlier) was rather ironic. It was actually just another "numbers game."

The "official" story on the JFK assassination is that one assassin fired three shots, but we now know more than one assassin fired more than three shots. Research into the JFK conspiracy effectively inflated the numbers. In the case of the "official" story on "the Holocaust," critical research has—quite the reverse—deflated the numbers.

We now know that Six Million Jews Did Not Die.

Right-thinking people agree with what the late Israeli Prime Minister, Yitzhak Rabin, said in 1995 when he rejected calls for an investigation into long-suppressed Israeli war crimes against Christian and Muslim Palestinian political prisoners:

"There is no purpose in raising events of the past—not on our side and not on theirs."

Rabin was right.

His words can also be applied to the Holocaust.

To repeat: "There is no purpose in raising events of the past—not on our side and not on theirs."

We've heard all we need to hear from the Holocaust promoters, and we know what they have to say.

Their message is so pervading, so ever-present—in books, newspapers, magazines, television, and radio, and now the Internet—that it has been virtually impossible to escape the Holocaust in American life.

For my own part, I don't care whether a handful of people (Jews or otherwise) are outraged that I don't share their agony about the Holocaust—because I don't.

And I will not be extorted into saying that I do, simply to avoid being labeled with the tar-brush of "Holocaust denial."

I bear no guilt.

I bear no shame.

I'm tired of hearing about the Holocaust.

As an American of American Indian heritage—one whose forebears suffered a very real Holocaust and whose own distant and unknown ethnic kin continue even now to suffer in concentration camps known as "reservations"—I find it hard to sympathize with American Jews who (while railing about the tragedies of World War II) now constitute the most powerful group on the face of the entire planet today, bar none.

For me, there are no restless nights worrying about the Six Million or the Seven Million or the Forty Million, whatever the current "favorite" number of Holocaust victims happens to be. Nor will I be bothered by what Jewish writer Sylvia Temenbaum referred to as a "psychic disturbance" that has overcome those who are, in her words, tending to "wallow in vicarious fantasies" about the subject—something another Jewish writer caustically described as a "necrophilic obsession".

My late friend, Dr. Alfred Lilienthal, the pioneer American Jewish critic of Israel, said that the Holocaust is "a cult, and the reigning cult" among those obsessed with Israel.

Leon Wieseltier, the son of Holocaust survivors, also said as much, declaring the centrality of the Holocaust for American Jews "amounts virtually to a cult of death." Wieseltier dares to wonder how many American Jews "know anything about the Jewish medieval poets, the wealth of the culture, the Jewish philosophers?"

As a result of the work of honest researchers—those so-called "Holocaust deniers"—who brought forth new facts and swept aside the myths of the past, we can move forward by wiping the Holocaust from the slate of historical debate and begin anew.

The Holocaust is over.

No more Holocaust.

Enough is enough.

A Final Judgment . . .

The Information Is in Your Hands. So Now Do Something With It.

So there we have it. And—just as I said at the beginning— we actually covered a lot more than just the “101” books referenced in the subtitle of this volume.

Chances are I’ve told you too much about some books and not enough about others. And there’s no doubt that I told you perhaps a lot more about what I think about a lot of things that might not even be of any consequence to you.

But all books are like that.

And I hope that in this book there’s been a little bit of something of interest to every reader.

The primary purpose of *Ye Shall Know the Truth* was to introduce you to a variety of literature that you might not otherwise have ever even considered worth picking up and perusing.

And I suspect that, as a consequence of this book, a lot of second-hand book dealers and on-line book sellers will be getting a lot of requests for some titles that have been otherwise long forgotten.

What a shame I can’t get even a modest commission on all of those sales that are in the offing. I’d be a very rich man!

I think I’ve introduced you to a lot of good reading and good leads for your own research, writing and speaking and other ventures.

And that’s the bottom line. The information is in your hands. So now do something with it.

Be cautious about everything you read, particularly on the Internet. And always remember that there’s a lot of information that’s picked up and repeated (even by otherwise reliable writers) that’s not always exactly on target. And that’s putting it lightly.

Unlike a lot of people who thrive (and make a lot of money, I might add) predicting gloom and doom and telling folks that “the New World Order is upon us,” I don’t share that view at all.

It’s a classic case of looking at the glass and trying to decide whether you think it’s half full or half empty.

I think the glass is half full.

We still have the opportunity to stop the New World Order dead in its tracks and put the kibosh on the drive for a global Jewish Imperium.

We have all of the information we need at this point.

Now it’s up to us to stand up and speak out and communicate the facts to so many millions of people all over the world who need the information we already have available.

So let’s do it.

Appendix . . .

A Record of Extraordinary Accomplishment: Willis Carto's Sixty Years of Publishing the Truth

What follows is a list (by no means complete) of the massive number of books, magazines, newspapers, journals, pamphlets and special reports published under Willis A. Carto's auspices since he first entered the public arena some 60 years ago. The list does not include a vast array of flyers, tabloid supplements, and other items also published by Carto, nor does it include a considerable number of audio and visual items. Neither in chronological nor alphabetical order, the length of the list is quite instructive. And even now, there are additional works soon to be published under Carto's auspices.

So herewith is the list . . .

NEWSPAPERS, MAGAZINES, JOURNALS

- *The Spotlight* Newspaper - More than 1300 weekly issues from 1975 through summer 2001
- *The Barnes Review* magazine - Monthly and then bi-monthly from 1994 to present
- *American Free Press* newspaper - August 2001 to present
- Sixty issues of *RIGHT* newsletter (Oct. 1955 to Sept. 1960)
- Seven Volumes of *The American Mercury* (published monthly by Carto from 1968 to 1980)
- 51 volumes of *The Journal of Historical Review* (1980-1993)
- 100 issues of Liberty Lobby's *Liberty Louder* (1963-71)
- 100 issues of Liberty Lobby's *Liberty Letter* (1960-69)
- 200 issues of *Washington Observer Newsletter* (1965-76)
- *Western Destiny* (multiple issues)

BOOKS, SPECIAL REPORTS, PAMPHLETS

- *The First National Directory of Rightist Groups, etc.*
- *The Job Can Be Done*, by Aldrich Blake (1951)
- *White America* by Ernest Sevier Cox
- *Ten-Tonic Unity* by Ernest Sevier Cox
- *Lincoln's Negro Policy* by Ernest Sevier Cox
- *Sex vs. Civilization* by Elmer Pendell
- *The Federal Reserve Bank* by H. S. Kenan
- *Dr. Strangelob: The Story of Robert Strange McNamara*
- *The Moscow Treaty*
- *IQ and Racial Differences* by Henry Garrett
- *This is a Republic—Not a Democracy*
- *The Occult Technology of Power*

- *The Myth of the Six Million* (written by David Hoggan)
- *Debunking the Genocide Myth* by Paul Rassinier
- *The Holocaust Story and the Lies of Ulysses* by Paul Rassinier
- *The Philosophy of Friedrich Nietzsche* by H. L. Mencken
- *Facts Are Facts* by Benjamin Freedman
- *The Anti-Christ* by Friedrich Nietzsche
- *Martin Larson's Best*
- *The Case of Tyter Kent* by John Howland Snow
- *The Hybrid Race Doctrine* by Dr. Bela Hubbard
- *The Inequality of the Races* by Count Arthur DeGobineau
- *Timothy McVeigh: Mastermind or Patsy?*
- *Money Made Mysterious*
- *Our Nordic Race* by Richard Kelly Hoskins
- *Tax Rebellion USA* by Dr. Martin A. Larson
- *Tax Revolt USA* by Dr. Martin A. Larson
- *The Great Tax Fraud* by Dr. Martin A. Larson
- *The Essene Christian Faith* by Dr. Martin A. Larson
- | • *The Hoax of the 20th Century* by Dr. Arthur Butz
- | • *The Controversy of Zion* by Douglas Reed
- | • *Liberty Lobby Membership Cookbook*
- | • *Perpetual War for Perpetual Peace* by Harry Elmer Barnes
- | • *Who Started the First World War?* by Harry Elmer Barnes
- | • *Revisionism and Brautwassing* by Harry Elmer Barnes
- | • *Blasting the Historical Blackout* by Harry Elmer Barnes
- | • *The Barnes Trilogy*
- | • *Barnes Against the Blackout*
- | • *George C. Wallace: The Electable Conservative*
- | • *The Third Rome* by M. Raphael Johnson
- | • *Our Money Martyred President* by Colonel Curtis B. Dall
- | • *Pearl Harbor After a Quarter of a Century* by H.E. Barnes
- | • *FDR: My Exploited Father-in-Law* by Colonel Curtis B. Dall
- | • *Iron Curtain Over America* by John Beatty
- | • *Doenitz at Nuremberg*, by H. Keith Thompson
- | • *Racial Realities in Europe*, by Lothrop Stoddard
- | • *Advancement to Barbarism* by A. J. P. Veale
- | • *The Veale File: War Crimes Discreetly Veted*
- | • *55 Men: The Story of the Constitution* by Fred Rodell
- | • *The Constitution: Sources and Applications* by T. J. Norton
- | • *The Secret Team* by L. Fletcher Prouty
- | • *Ludbergh on the Federal Reserve*
- | • *Failure at Nuremberg*
- | • *No Time for Silence* by Dr. Arthur App

- *Report From Iron Mountain* by Leonard Lewin
- *Pearl Harbor: The Secret War* by George Morgenstern
- *The Empire of the City* by H. C. Knuth
- *Communism In Germany*
- *Waters Flowing Eastward*
- *The Dynamics of War & Revolution* by Lawrence Dennis
- *The Coming American Fascism* by Lawrence Dennis
- | • *A Trial on Trial* by Lawrence Dennis
- *Onward Christian Soldiers* by Donald Day
- *Gruesome Harvest* by Ralph Franklin Keeling
- *The Burden of Empire* by Garet Garrett
- *The Mahnedy Trial*
- *Worldwide Growth of Holocaust Revisionism* by Keith Stimerley
- *Behind the Balfour Declaration* by Dr. Robert John
- *Man & Techniques* by Oswald Spengler
- *Sketches from Roman History* by Senator Tom Watson
- *FDR: The Other Side of the Coin* by Hamilton Fish
- *The Holocaust: 120 Questions & Answers* by Charles Weber
- *JFK: The Mystery Unraveled*
- *Is Anne Frank's Diary a Hoax?* by Dietlieb Felderer
- *The Great Holocaust Trial* by Michael A. Hoffman II
- *The Dartmoor Massacre* by Vivian Bird
- *The Brainwashing of the German Nation* by Udo Walendy
- *The Lehrplan* (translated by Carl Hottel)
- *Ways That Are Dark* by Ralph Townsend
- *Why I Survived the H Bomb* by Akira Kohchi
- *The Philosophy of Alfred Rosenberg* by James Whisker
- *The Myths of the 20th Century* by Alfred Rosenberg
- *Eugenics & Race* by Dr. Roger Pearson
- *War Is A Racket* by Smedley Darlington Butler
- *Anti-Zion* by William Grimstad
- *The Liberty Lobby Congressional Handbook*
- *Defend America First*
- *America First: The Middle East Problem*
- *White Paper on the Constitutional Convention*
- *White Paper on the ADL*
- *White Paper on the Genocide Convention*
- *The Sovereignty Resolution*
- *Free Trade & The Constitution*
- *The Citizens Ride Book*
- *Innocent at Dachau* by Joseph Holloway
- *The Garbage Man: The Strange World of ADL Spy Roy Bullock*

- *The Deposition of ADL Official Alan Schwartz*
- *Survival and Leaderless Resistance*
- *Is the Diary of Anne Frank Genuine?* by Robert Faurisson
- *Flashpoint* by Ingrid Weckert
- *This Age of Conflict* by Ivor Benson
- *The Source and Technology of the legitimate Power*
- *The Zionist Factor* by Ivor Benson
- *The French Revolution* by Nesta Webster
- *The Strength of Samson* by Michael H. Brown
- *The Secret of Life* by Georges Lakowsky
- *The Impeachment of Man* by Savitri Devi
- *An American Jew in Racist, Marxist Israel* by Jack Bernstein
- *The Red Knight of Germany* by Floyd Gibbons
- *The Cruise of the Raider* by Roy Alexander
- *With Rommel in the Desert* by Heinz Schmidt
- *The Life & Death of the Luftwaffe* by Werner Bomback
- *The Cross of Iron* by Heinrich ...¹
- *Stuka Pilot* by Hans Rudel
- *Panzer Leader* by General Guderian
- *From Moscow to Berlin* by General Zhukov
- *Commander Extraordinaire (Otto Skorzeny)* by Charles Foley
- *The Forced War* by David Hoggan
- *The Myth of the New History* by David Hoggan
- *Campaign in Russia* by Leon Degrelle
- *Epic: The Story of the Waffen SS* by Leon Degrelle
- *Hitler: Born at Versailles* by Leon Degrelle
- *A Primer on Money* by Wright Patman
- *The Last Days of the Romanovs* by Robert Wilton
- *Behind Jonestown* by Ed Dieckmann
- *The Confessions of Kurt Gerstein* by Henri Roques
- *Germany Reborn* by Herman Goering
- *Senator Joe McCarthy* by Larry Lent
- *Profiles in Populism* by Willis A. Carto
- *Populism vs. Plutocracy* by Willis A. Carto
- *Conspiracy Against Freedom*
- *A Populist Bibliography* by Robert Hilton Weems
- *Getting Elected: A Populist Guide*
- *The Dissolution of Eastern European Jewry* by Walter Sanning
- *The Man Who Invented Genocide* by James J. Martin
- *Auschwitz: A Judge Looks at the Evidence* by Wilhelm Stäglich
- *The Auschwitz Myth* by Wilhelm Stäglich
- *A Revisionist Bibliography* by Keith Stimeley

- *Can You Survive?* by Robert DePugh
- *Katyn* by Louis Fitzgibbon
- *Imperium* by Francis Parker Yockey
- *Rudolf Hess: Prisoner of Peace*
- *Survival and Leaderless Resistance*
- *Looking Forward*
- *The How* (Liberty Lobby's record of its political aims)
- *Ambush at Medina: The Murder of Gordon Kahl*
- *A World Effectively Controlled by the United Nations*
- *The Newstates Constitution*, edited by Colonel Dall
- *Spotlight on the Bilderbergers*
- *Inside the Bilderberg Group*
- *The Disaster That is GATT* by Trisha Katson
- *The Sovereignty Proposal* by Ken Bohnsack
- *How to Maximize Your Estate Planning Options*
- *How to Probate Proof Your Estate*
- *How to Use the Taxpayer Bill of Rights*
- *The Medical Monopoly vs. Your Freedom of Choice*
- *Will the New Technology Take Away Your Liberty?*
- *The Secret Plan to Uproot the US Constitution*
- *Drugs, Banks & Money Laundering*
- *What a One World Government Will Mean for America*
- *Origins of the Balfour Declaration* by James J. Malcolm
- *Coup D'Etat: The ADL Scheme to Seize Control of Latin America*
- *The Six Million Reconsidered* by William Grimstad
- *The Road Back: A Survival Guide*
- *100 Best of The SPOTLIGHT (two volumes 1986 and 1987)*
- *108 Astounding Stories by The SPOTLIGHT*
- *The CIA in Iran: The 1953 Coup*
- *George Washington's Speeches & Letters*
- *Debunking 9-11*
- *Jim Tucker's Bilderberg Diary*
- *9-11: 50 Unanswered Questions*
- *Phantom Flight 93*, by Victor Thorn and Lisa Giuliani
- *The Maxims of Napoleon*
- *The Passion Play of Oberammergau*
- *Final Judgment* by Michael Collins Piper
- *Best Witness*, by Michael Collins Piper
- *The New Jerusalem* by Michael Collins Piper
- *The New Babylon* by Michael Collins Piper
- *My First Days in the White House* by Michael Collins Piper
- *Target: Traficant* by Michael Collins Piper

- *The Judas Goats* by Michael Collins Piper
- *The High Priests of War* by Michael Collins Piper
- *Dirty Secrets* by Michael Collins Piper
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- *Brainwashed for War* by Matthias Chang
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And many more to come . . .

THIS IS MICHAEL COLLINS PIPER . . .

There's no doubt about it—Michael Collins Piper is one of the Israeli lobby's primary targets today . . .

Piper is truly the author they love to hate. Repeatedly attacked by propagandists for Israel, Piper is undaunted, despite the fact his life was threatened by Irv Rubin, violent leader of the terrorist Jewish Defense League. Once, after discovering a wiretap on his telephone, Piper noted wryly, "The Vatican didn't put that wiretap there."

In the style of his combative, colorful great-great grandfather, famed bridge builder "Colonel" John Piper—surrogate father and early business partner of industrial giant Andrew Carnegie—the outspoken author relishes any opportunity to confront his many critics, although they assiduously refuse to debate him.

Like his ancestor, Piper is a bridge builder in his own way: He has lectured around the globe in places as diverse as Abu Dhabi in the United Arab Emirates; Moscow, Russia; Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia; Tokyo, Japan; Tehran, Iran and across Canada. Police-state-minded advocates of war and imperialism are disturbed at Piper's energetic efforts to forge links of understanding among peoples of all creeds and colors.

A lover of dogs, cats and all animals and an unapologetic old-style American progressive in the LaFollette-Wheeler tradition, Piper rejects the labels of "liberal" and "conservative" as being archaic, artificial and divisive, manipulative media buzzwords designed to suppress popular dissent and free inquiry. On one occasion Piper was offered a lucrative assignment in a covert intelligence operation in Africa, but turned it down, preferring his independence—a position in keeping with his ethnic heritage: another of Piper's great-great grandfathers was a full-blooded American Indian.

Sourcing much of his writing from his library of some 10,000 volumes—including many rare works—Piper is a contributor to *American Free Press*, the Washington-based national weekly, and the historical journal, *The Barnes Review*. One media critic hailed Piper as one of the top 25 best writers on the Internet. In 2006 Piper began regular Internet broadcasting. He can be heard at michaelcollinspiper.podbean.com and republicanbroadcasting.org and his work can also be found at michaelcollinspiper.com.

Throughout his career, Piper has led the way on several major stories. In 1987, he was the first to expose the Justice Department frame-up of Pennsylvania State Treasurer Budd Dwyer that led to Dwyer's shocking public suicide. Piper was also the first to expose San Francisco-based Roy Bullock as an operative for the Anti-Defamation League (ADL), a cousin for Israel's Mossad, involved in illegal spying on American citizens. This was seven years before *The New York Times* confirmed Bullock's ADL link. *The ADL will never forgive Piper for his pivotal front-line role in unmasking Bullock.*

Piper was the only journalist to dare to assert the Oklahoma City bombing was a Mossad "false flag" operation aimed at implicating Saddam Hussein—a scheme derailed by U.S. investigators who rejected Israel's machinations, opting instead for another "lone nut" cover-up. Piper's pioneering work on Israel's role in 9-11 has been echoed by truth seekers and damned by defenders of Israel for its accuracy.

